

GAZETTEER

OF

THE MOST REMARKABLE PLACES

IN THE

WORLD;

WITH

BRIEF NOTICES OF THE PRINCIPAL HISTORICAL EVENTS,

AND OF THE

MOST CELEBRATED PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THEM

TO WHICH ARE ANNEXED

REFERENCES TO BOOKS OF HISTORY, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c

INTENDED TO PROMOTE

The Improvement of Youth in Geography, History, and Biography

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The Second Edition,

CORRECTED, AND GREATLY ENLARGED.

The excellence of any performance is to be estimated, by considering its design,
and the degree in which it is calculated to answer it

DODDRIDGE

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1815.

MY REVERED FATHER-IN-LAW,

MR WILLIAM BUTLER.

HONOURED SIR,

MY first literary labour can to no one be so justly dedicated as to you, to whom, indeed, the publication of it is wholly to be ascribed. Early in life, and unsolicited, you introduced me to your family, your business, and your friends,

“ And kindest thoughts by kindest acts express'd ”

You placed a confidence in me, far beyond what my years and our short acquaintance might be thought to justify, but which I have uniformly endeavoured to merit. To your judicious advice, and excellent example, I am proud of attributing any reputation that I may have acquired in my various engagements, and

I esteem as one of the greatest felicities of my life, the having this opportunity of expressing publicly my sense of obligation for many favours received, to the instructor of my childhood, the adviser of my youth, and the friend of my matured years

Oh ! my father, since to render thanks
Equivalent, and to requite by deeds
Thy liberality, exceeds my power,
Suffice it that I thus record thy gifts,
And bear them treasur'd in a grateful mind

This work you will readily discover to have originated from hints which you have frequently given, and to the execution of which your partiality supposed my abilities adequate, nor should I ever have ventured to attempt it without such encouragement

No one will be more likely than yourself to stimulate youth to profit from it, for no one has been, or is, more solicitous to improve the rising generation

I am not the only one who has benefited by your excellent instructions and kind advice, *many* have found you the friend of *performance*, not of *profession* only, and if you be lamented according to your worth,

“ Your bones,
When you have run your course, and sleep in blessings
• Will have a tomb of orphans' tears wept on them.”

If the present work should be found to merit your approbation, it will afford the most sincere pleasure to,

Honoured Sir,

Your much obliged

T. BOURN

P R E F A C E.

THE favourable reception which the first edition of the *Concise Gazetteer* has experienced from several of the monthly literary critics, the partial commendation of many kind friends, and the rapid sale it has undergone, have induced the compiler, but with much diffidence, to offer a new edition to the notice of the public

It has been compiled with a view of imparting more historical, biographical, and miscellaneous information, than is generally found in such works, and of thus exciting and facilitating the improvement of young persons, in the agreeable and useful science of Geography

This science is so easy and entertaining, and its advantages are so numerous and extensive, that it cannot fail to attract the attention, and to make a permanent impression on the minds of children, if invited to it in a pleasing form

Though sound education, as a celebrated writer has justly observed, "never can be made a pumose path of dalliance," it may certainly be rendered more engaging in one form than in another, and that teacher shows himself possessed of most knowledge, who knows best how to convey it to others. Instruction may be sometimes insinuated, rather than inculcated

In the course of my professional duties, many young persons have been introduced to me, who have spent several years in learning Geography, or rather, as some of them have ingenuously acknowledged, in committing a number of *hard names* of places to memory, without knowing the situation of any of

them, or without being acquainted with any fact connected with them

On placing a map before them, and describing a division, chief city, town, &c and mentioning its commerce, some historical facts relating to it, or some anecdote of one or more of its celebrated natives, I have observed that much curiosity has been excited, and when this is the case, information is easily retained. Geography, by these means, becomes a pleasing study, rather than an irksome task, and many historical facts, and biographical anecdotes, as well as the situation of the places, have thus been fixed in the memory. Young people require to be entertained as well as admonished, and one striking or interesting anecdote will often make more impression, and excite them to emulation more effectually, than many long and learned dissertations on the manners and customs of nations, or on the wisdom and address of the greatest politicians. It is rather to stimulate to the study of Geography, of History, and of Biography, than to intrude a formal plan, that this work has been given to the public, nor would I have the importance of these acquisitions estimated by my feeble endeavours to render them desirable and pleasing.

The elements of education are all that young persons can be acquainted with, and all that education can and will perform is, to furnish them with such assistances, that, whatever department they may afterwards select for their future occupation, they may be enabled to undertake it without the aid of a preceptor. It is not pretended, that an account is given of every place in the world, but of those only which are likely to excite the attention. Several Gazetteers, as Brookes's, Crutwell's, Walker's, &c profess to give an account of ALL the places in the world, and such should always be accessible to children for occasional reference. Though I do not wish, however, to depreciate the works of my predecessors, I cannot but observe, that several places which I consider as important are omitted in those works, which will be found in this. Long and

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pompous descriptions of buildings, their extent, decorations, &c have been here omitted, as they are extremely tiresome to young persons, and no formal description of the several parts of a complex edifice will convey any thing like a distinct idea of the structure

Prolix accounts of natural scenery are equally tedious, nothing eludes verbal description more to express its beauties, even by those who are most enamoured of it, and even if committed to memory, it is soon forgotten. In all descriptions of this kind, the pencil of the artist is so much superior to the pen of the writer, that it is doubtful, whether, after every endeavour to give an idea of this appearance, the account will be intelligible*

“ That which was form'd to captivate the eye
The ear must coldly taste ;”

but places where memorable events have happened, where any art has been invented, or where eminent persons have been born or died, (for,

“ The chamber where the good man meets his fate
Is privileg'd beyond the common walk
Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of heav'n ,)

are easily remembered, and the curiosity of the intelligent pupil is aroused by the inquiries of the judicious teacher respecting the effects which those events or those arts have had upon the aspect of human affairs, and the influence which those characters have had upon mankind

The incidental mention of a fact in civil history, of a remarkable discovery, or of a celebrated name, will tend to awaken the curiosity to become more fully acquainted with the chain of transactions of which they are links, and it has been observed, that the art of remembering seems almost wholly to depend upon such associations. Thus the young

student, in learning Geography, will be insensibly led to some knowledge of History and Biography, and few accomplishments are more valued, than an accurate knowledge of different nations, and of the persons who have rendered themselves most conspicuous on the great theatre of the world

Delightful task, to trace the rolls of fame,
Rich in the trust of many an honour'd name

M^CCREERY'S *Preface*

Moreover, a laudable emulation will be excited, to imitate the conduct of those who are commended for their virtues, for, by rehearsing the deeds of the illustrious dead, we are in fact exciting the emulation of the living, and they will endeavour to avoid the vices of those who are exhibited as beacons for caution and admonition

Of the latter few are noticed, as the less young persons are invited to dwell on vicious examples the better, for,

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen,
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace

When such examples occur, their demerits should be specified only to be condemned. Biography is amusing and easy, and is therefore more pleasing than those acquisitions which are extorted by a more laborious study

Men of great talents, who have improved and adorned society, can never be too highly esteemed, nor too conspicuously distinguished, and cold and callous must that heart be, which can contemplate the virtues of the illustrious dead without emotion, and without feeling a generous ambition kindle in their breasts to imitate, and even to excel them

'Tis poor relying on another's fame,
Let your own acts immortalize your name

Great and amiable examples are frequently of much use in

the formation of character, and may be found in sacred as well as profane history, and such as not only to excite hopeless wonder, but careful imitation. Some places where memorable events have happened, or where remarkable persons have been born or died, which occur in Scripture History, are therefore inserted, and while the memory of the pupil is stored with the facts of the sacred volume, it is hoped that the heart may be impressed with its truths.

The aim of the compiler has been, to present characteristic sketches of the persons noticed in this work, whence just ideas may be formed of their deserts both moral and literary, and of the rank they held among their contemporaries. Many of the sovereigns of the world also will be found noticed, who well deserve a close inspection, not merely from being connected with the events of civil history, but as studies of human nature. nor have the names of our most distinguished naval heroes been omitted, for,

While freedom blooms on Britain's favoured coast,
While valour, beauty, honour, are her boast,
Each varied blessing in her soil that springs,
Wealth, plenty, liberty, the best of kings,
Whate'er she has, whate'er in prospect grows,
She to her naval heroes chiefly owes
Depriv'd of them, alas! her waning fame,
Eclips'd, must sink, and Britain be a name

These sketches may be easily enlarged upon by the inquiries of the judicious teacher, according to the abilities and taste of his pupils.

A single hour's conversation, and vigorous exertion of a teacher in the examination of his pupils, respecting the causes of events, the spring of actions, and the characters of the persons, with incidental observations connected with the places, will effect more to advance the pupil's improvement, than whole days of languid application on their part, for the expansion of the mental faculties is powerfully assisted by liberal

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conversation*, and more will be gained by such familiar intercourse, than by formal lessons and repetitions by rote

The date of any important event should be impressed on the memory, for it is only by fixing strongly on the mind great epochs, that we are able to avoid confusion of ideas, and to trace the course of events

Neither elegance nor uniformity of composition can be expected in this work, as it has been compiled at short intervals, after my discharge of the duties of a laborious diurnal employment though I will freely confess, that I have bestowed as much time and attention upon it, as my indispensable engagements have allowed me, and happy shall I reckon myself, if I shall in any measure attain, what I ardently desire, the power of blending profit with delight

Elegance, in fact, has been sacrificed to conciseness, as I wished to strengthen rather than burthen the memory, and the praise of diligence and propriety in selecting, is all that I can hope for Indeed, those only who have been engaged in similar undertakings can be competent judges of the difficulties that I have had to encounter, in reconciling different and often contradictory accounts, and in selecting compendious information from voluminous sources

The references which have been made to most of the articles whence the information has been collected, were not annexed for the purpose of an ostentatious display of great reading, or for the sake of authority only, but to afford inquisitive scholars an opportunity of obtaining further knowledge with regard to the facts, the persons, and the places mentioned, and to engage them to make extracts respecting remarkable events and distinguished persons, which, if recorded in an interesting manner, either in poetry or prose, cannot fail to inform the un-

* Nothing is easier than to talk to children, but to talk to them as they ought to be talked to, is the very last effort of ability Stories fix children's attention With stories, I find, I could rivet their attention for two or three hours —*Rev R Cecil's Works*, by J. PRATT, iv 158

dearstanding, and inculcate noble sentiments by these means also the memory will be greatly strengthened

Another reason which induced me to refer to so many books, and occasionally to quote the poets, was a desire of pointing out and recommending to young persons the perusal of books on History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, and Poetry, in preference to the pernicious novels and insipid tales in which too many mispend their hours and murder their time, which, unhappily, are almost the only species of reading wherein the young people of the present age take delight, and which has powerfully contributed to bring on that dissoluteness of manners which prevails among all ranks*. The frequent reference from one article to another is to afford the pupil an opportunity of observing the connection between one event and another, and those acquainted with the difficulty of rearing the tender thought, and making an indelible impression on the memory, will not think this superfluous. It is by slow and almost imperceptible degrees that any knowledge is obtained, either in the languages, or in any art or science frequent repetition must be heard thereon

The defects which were discoverable in the first edition of this work I have in the present endeavoured to avoid, and I have availed myself of such remarks as have been communicated by public criticism, or suggested by private friendship

Some articles have, at the request of friends, received considerable additions, and many more quotations might have been added from the authors cited, but it is more desirable, that the pupils select and abridge for themselves, as it is pro-

* Few persons, the author conceives, would object to pay a small sum in addition to the usual school terms, to enable their children to have frequent access to a select library, and to peruse the excellent Reviews, Magazines, &c. which are published monthly. From the hives of these literary bees the author himself has collected many sweets, and by their recommendation he has been induced to peruse many of the volumes which are referred to in the subsequent pages.

bable, that knowledge acquired by a little labour, will be longer retained than that which is procured with great facility. Besides, by seeking the information required, other knowledge is elicited.

To Mr Stephen Jones's Biographical Dictionary, and Mr Butler's Chronological and Biographical Exercises, I thought it unnecessary to refer at every opportunity, as they are now almost universally used in schools. To the former friend I feel much obliged for many assistances during the progress of this work, and to the latter I have paid an humble but very sincere tribute of gratitude, by inscribing to him these first fruits of my literary labours.

Tables of Longitude and Latitude are annexed to each division of Europe, to Africa, North and South America, the West Indies, and Australasia and Polynesia, separately, which will give the tutor an opportunity of exercising his pupils in finding the places by the Longitude and Latitude, and at the same time of interrogating them respecting the information contained in the Gazetteer. For this purpose, D'Anville's, Arrowsmith's, Cary's, Smith's, and Wilkinson's Maps, Leigh's Scripture Atlas, and Mr Bardin's Globes, have been generally used, but many others have been frequently consulted.

It is not pretended, that these tables are astronomically exact, but they are sufficiently accurate to ascertain the situation of any of the places, and will serve to correct the errors, in this respect, which appear at the end of some of the articles that were transcribed in haste.

I cannot urge it too strongly on those concerned in the teaching of Geography, to make their pupils trace the situation of every particular city, of the mountains and the lakes, and the sources and directions of the principal rivers, on the map of the country they are studying. To those pupils who are capable of it, the constructing of maps will be found pleasing and useful, and by

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laying down the principal cities, mountains, rivers, &c upon them, they will become better acquainted with their situations, than by the most particular description that could be given

The great number of excellent atlases and single maps which have lately appeared, was considered as superseding the necessity of any being published with the present work, which must have greatly increased the price, and to those already in possession of them would have been superfluous

A GAZETTEER,

&c.

A B B

AALBERG, a populous town of Denmark, in North Jutland, which received its name from the vast quantity of eels taken there. It carries on a great trade in herrings, corn, saddles, and gloves. Long 9 46 E lat 56 50 N

AAR, a river in Switzerland, which issues from a lake near mount Saalberg, in the canton of Bern, and, after a circuitous course to Brugg, below which it is joined by the Reuss and Limat, enters the Rhine. Gold dust is found in it.

ABACH, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 7 miles S W from Ratisbon. It has an old castle, in which Henry II of Germany was born, in 972. He was surnamed the *Lame*. Long 11 59 E lat 48 53 N — *Dict Universelle*

ABBEVILLE, a French town on the Somme, in the department of that name, late province of Picardy. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, coarse linen, black and green soap, and sail-cloth. The two celebrated geographers, N and W Sanson, were natives of this place. Long 1 55 E lat 50 7 N

ABBOTS LANGLEY, 4 miles from St Alban's, in Herts, famous for being the birth-place of Nicholas Breakspeare, the only Englishman that ever sat in St Peter's chair, and who, upon his advancement to the

A B E

popedom, assumed the name of Adrian IV. he died in 1159. Long. 1 50 E lat 51 49 N — *GIBBON'S Decl and Fall of the Roman Empire*, vi 532 — *GRANGER'S Biog Hist.* i. 42

ABDERA — See **ASTRIZZA**

ABEL-MEHOULAH, a city on the west side of Jordan, was the prophet Elisha's country. Near it Gideon gained a complete victory over the Midianites. Long 35 35 lat. 32 11 — *1 Kings* xix 16

ABERBROTHWICK, or **ARBROATH**, a borough of Angus-shire. It has a manufacture of sail-cloth and linen, and the remains of an abbey, said to have been founded by William the Lion, 1178. Long 2 39. W lat 56 36 N

ABERDEEN, on the river Dee, in Aberdeenshire, has many good buildings and a university. Its harbour is defended by a stone pier. Its exports are stockings, thread, salmon, oatmeal, and pickled pork. John Barbour, or Barber, an eminent Scots poet, historian, and divine, was born at Aberdeen, about the year 1326 or 1330. Jamison, the Scotch Vandyck, Cruden, the author of the *Concordance*, Dr G. Campbell, a theological writer, and Duncan, a critic and translator, were born here. David Fordyce, the author of *Dialogues on Education*, &c

who lost his life by shipwreck, his younger brother, Dr. James Fordyce, many years an eloquent and popular preacher in London, and Sir William Fordyce, an eminent physician, were also born here. Long 1 50 W lat 57 6 N —KEPR'S *Hist of Robert I Preface* —PINKERTON'S *Scotch Gallery* —WAIPOLE'S *Anci Painting* —PLANNET'S *Tow*, 1769-87

ABERDOUR, a village in Fifeshire, where the Earl of Murray, heir of the good regent, was killed, in 1592, on suspicion of having gained the affections of James the First's queen. Long. 3 10 W. lat. 56 29 N —See CHRISTIANA

ABERGAVENNY, a town in Monmouthshire, beautifully seated at the confluence of the Usk and Gaveny. It has a fine bridge of 15 arches over the Usk, and carries on a great trade in flannels.

ABERGLASNEY, in Caermarthen-shire, was the birth-place of Dyer, the poet, in 1700. He was author of *The Fleece*, *Grongar Hill*, and *The Ruins of Rome*. Long 4 30 W. lat 52 0, N

ABILENE, a small province in Cælo-Syria, Asia, between Libanus and Antilibanus. It is mentioned in the 3d chapter of Luke, as being the province of which Lysanias was tetrarch

ABINGDON, in Berks. The assizes are held in this town, and great quantities of malt are also made here. Geoffrey of Monmouth and Edward the Martyr are said to have been interred here. Long 1 12 W lat 56 40 N —*Beauties of England*, i 161 —See CORFE CASTLE

ABISCON, or TUNIS, a small, uninhabited island, lying in the S. E. corner of the Caspian sea. It is remarkable for the death of Mohamed the Great, king of Charazin and India, in 1220. Long. 54. 12 E lat 36. 40. N —MURICE'S *Mod Hist of Hindoostan*, i 385

ABO, the capital of Swedish Finland. The inhabitants export linen, fir deals, pitch, tar, corn, flax, and iron. It has a university, founded by queen Christina, and a botanic garden, founded by Gustavus III who was assassinated in 1792. In the vicinity of Abo, many acres are ruinously devoted to the cultivation of tobacco. There are dock-yards, saw-mills, and various manufactures of wood. Long. 22 18 E lat. 60. 27 N —SEIMML'S *Travels*, —ODDY on *Commerce* —BUTLER'S *Clion Ex. March* 16

ABOUKIR, a small town situated in the desert between Alexandria and Rosetta. In 1798 it was rendered famous by the battle, in its bay, between the English and French fleets, in which the former, commanded by Lord Nelson, gained a complete victory*. It was taken by the French in 1799, and retaken by the English 1801. The island of Bekier, or Aboukir, is now called Nelson's Island. Long 30 0 E lat 31 0 N —SAVARY'S *Letters*, i 49 —*Eptome of Military Events*, ii 128 —MAVOR'S *Univ Hist* xiii 345 —DUNCAN'S *Life of Nelson* —CEARKI'S *Travels*, ii 301

ABRANTES, a large and populous town, the key of the Tagus, is situated on an eminence about two leagues from the river Zezeire, in Estramadura. The vale of Abrantes is esteemed the granary of Portugal. Long 8 0 W lat. 39 13 N.

ABYDOS, a town midway between Ilum and Lampsacus, on the straits of Gallipoli, where all ships from the Archipelago are searched. It was famous for Xerxes' bridge of boats

* Dr Clarke has observed, that the battle of the Nile is an improper appellation, as the mouths of the Nile are considerably to the east of the bay in which British valour was so triumphantly displayed —CLARK'S *Travels*, vol ii

Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to yoke,
From Susa, his Memnonian palace high,
Came to the sea, and, over Hellespont
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia join'd,
And scourg'd with many a stroke th' indignant waves — MILTON, b. x

Vast was the task, and daring the design,
Europe and Asia's distant shores to join,
And make the world's divided parts combine — LUCAN's *Pharsalia*, b. ii

Abydos was the abode of Leander,
who swam across the Hellespont
every night to visit the priestess Hero,
by whom he was tenderly beloved,
and who threw herself into the sea,
upon his being drowned in one of
his usual visits

Alone by night his wat'ry way he took
About him and above the billows broke,
The sluices of the sky were open spread,
And rolling thunder rattled o'er his head
The raging tempest call'd him back in vain,

And every boding omen of the main
Nor could his kindred, nor the kindly force
Of weeping parents, change his fatal course,

No, not the dying maid, who must deplore
His floating carcase on the Sestian shore
VIRGIL's *Georgics*, ii

Long 37. 36 E lat 40. 16 N —
See SESTOS

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa,
bounded on the N by Senaar, on the
E by the Red Sea, on the W by
Goshani, and on the S by Gingia
and Alaba. The rainy season continues
from April to September, after
which they enjoy a cloudless sky.
There is no country that produces a
greater variety of quadrupeds. They
have also many vultures, eagles, &c.,
and there is a species of glode, called
haddayn, which is very frequent in
Egypt, and comes punctually into
Abyssinia after the tropical rains,
and storks* cover the plains in May
there are owls also, of great size

* Storks are birds of passage. Buffon states, that the Dutch are very solicitous for the preservation of the stork in their country. A remarkable account is given of these birds in Keyser, i. 108

and beauty. The river Nile, according to Bruce, has its rise near the village of Gesh, in this country. Long 36 55 E lat 10 59 N.

ACAPULCO, seated on a bay of the South Pacific, in Mexico. Its harbour is commodious, and will hold near 100 vessels. A very rich ship is sent to Manilla every year, and another returns thence to this port, with the commodities of the Indies. In 1743, one of these was taken by commodore Anson, valued at £313,000. Long 102 20 W lat. 17 22 N.

ACARNANIA, one of the ancient divisions of Epirus, in Greece.

ACENINES, or AKESINES — See CHUNAUB

ACERRI, a village in Tuscany, Italy, to which the illustrious Galileo was confined for life, by the infamous inquisition, for asserting the immobility of the sun and the motion of the earth. Long 11 0 E. lat 53 50 N — BONNYCASTLE's *Asstronomy*, 102

ACHAIA, one of the divisions of Peloponnesus, in Greece. Its chief place was Corinth

ACHAM, a country in Asia, bounded on the N by Boulan, on the E by China, on the S by Burmah, and on the W by Hindoostan

ACHARNIA, about 8 miles from Athens, is celebrated as the birth-place of Themistocles, a famous Athenian commander. Long 24 0 E lat 38. 0 N — See SALAMIS, LAMP-SACUS, GUZZIHSAN, and MYUS

ACHATES, a river of Sicily, now called the Diillo, which falls into the sea at the southern part of the island. This river was formerly celebrated for the abundance of agate stones found on its banks, and hence this precious stone derived its name, Achates, or Agate

ACHERON, a river of Elis, a maritime country of Peloponnesus, which flowed into the Aspheus.

ACHERON, a river of Thesprotia, in Epirus, now Albania, in Turkey in Europe* This river is now called Kalamas — *Lord BYRON's Child Harold's Pilgrimage*, (note) 23

ACHEN, near the N W. point of the island of Sumatra The town is built of bamboos and rough timbers a thick kind of cotton cloth and stuff is manufactured here, and payment is commonly made with gold dust, carried about in bladders Long 95. 34 E lat. 52 22 N

ACHON, a valley in the tribe of Benjamin, near Jericho, where Achan was stoned for having pilloined a part of the spoils of Jericho, A. M 1553 — *Joshua* vi

ACKWORTH, a village near Pontefract, Yorkshire, has a benevolent institution of the Quakers, for the education of children of both sexes Long 1. 19 E lat 53 33. N

* The ancients supposed that there were five rivers in the infernal abodes, namely, Acheron, Cocytus, Styx, Phlegethon, or Pyriphlegethon, and Lethe These names were taken from several fountains and rivers in Greece, which, by reason of their noxious qualities, were feigned to be in Hell also Each of these names signifies something mournful and disastrous, and are finely described by our English Homer, in his *Paradise Lost*, b 11

“ ——— Th’ infernal rivers that disgorge
Into the burning lake their baleful
streams,

Abhorred *Styx*, the flood of deadly hate
Sad *Acheron*, of sorrow, black and deep
Cocytus, nam’d of lamentation loud
Heard on the rueful stream since *Phle-*

gethon,
Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with
rage

Far off from these, a slow and silent
stream,

Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her wat’ry labyrinth, wherof who drinks
Forthwith his former state and being for-

gets,—
Forgets both joy and grief, pleasure and
pain.”

ACAS, a town of France, in the department of Arriège, noted for hot springs Long 1 40 E lat 43 0 N

ACRE, a seaport of Palestine, formerly called Ptolemais It is composed of narrow lanes, with wretched shops, and filled with as wretched inhabitants It was taken by the victorious Saladin in 1187, and by the Crusaders in 1191, under Richard I of England and Philip II of France*. It was given to the knights of St John of Jerusalem, who kept it 100 years, when the Turks again made themselves masters of it and razed it to the ground It was unsuccessfully besieged by Bonaparte in 1799, by whose repulse Sir Sidney Smith has acquired never-fading fame Long 35 25 E lat 32 32 N — *HUMI — MEZERAY — Mod Europe*, ii 144 — *GIBBON'S Dec and Fall R Emp* ii 389 — *CLARK'S Travels*

ACTIUM — See *PICALO CAPE*

ACTON-BURNELL, a village 8 miles from Shrewsbury It has the ruins of a castle In the reign of Edward I a parliament was held here, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn. Long. 2 24 E lat 52 45 N

ACTON, near Wrexham, in Denbighshire, gave birth to the infamous judge Jeffreys, who, in the reign of James II was one of the greatest advisers and promoters of all the oppressive and arbitrary measures of that unhappy and tyrannical reign, and his sanguinary and inhuman proceedings against Monmouth's adherents, in the west, will ever render his name infamous Long 3 11 E lat. 53 5 N — See *BRIDGEWATER*

* Edward I when prince, was wounded at this place with a poisoned arrow, and his life was preserved by his wife, Eleanor, sucking out the poison from the wound A similar story is told of Sybilla, wife of Robert duke of Normandy

and TAUNTON — *Biog Dict* 1, 296
— *Pennant's Wales*.

ADAM, or ADOM, a town of Peræ, on the banks of the Jordan, where the river began to bedried up for the passage of the Israelites over against Jericho Long 35 40. E lat 32 0 N

ADAM'S PIKE, a high mountain in the island of Ceylon Long 80 29 E lat 5 55 N

ADASA, or ADARSA, a city of Palestine Here Nicanor, with 35,000 men, was overcome by Judas Macabæus, with an army of only 3000, and here, in another war, Judas was slain Long 35 0 W lat 31 30 N — *Josephus's Antiq*

ADDA, a river which rises in the country of the Grisons, and falls into the Po near Cremona

ADDERLEY, or ALDERLEY, 3 miles from Wotton-under-Edge, and 22 miles from Gloucester, was the birth and burial-place of the learned and pious Judge Hale He was born in 1609, and died in 1676 Long 2 20 W lat 51 24 N — *Mon Rev* III 402

ADEL, a kingdom of Africa, on the south coast of the straits of Babelfandel The country is fruitful, and abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper, and the tails of their sheep weigh 25lbs each

ADEN, once a celebrated mart in Arabia, stands on the Indian ocean, near the straits of Babelfandel The situation of the harbour of Aden, which opened an easy communication with Egypt, Ethiopia, India, and Persia, rendered it for many ages one of the most flourishing factories in Asia Albuquerque attempted to take it in 1513, and it submitted to the Turks, under Soliman II in 1539, who did not long remain masters of it The king of Yemen drove them from thence, and removed the trade to Mocha. Aden is the only good seaport in Arabia Felix, and has the

great advantage over every harbour within the straits, that it can be quit-
ted at all seasons It was formerly a place of great trade — *Lord VALENTIA's Trav* II 87

ADIGE, a river which rises in the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland, and falls into the gulph of Venice, north of the mouth of the Po This river, by the treaty of Luneville, signed in 1601, served for the limit between the states of his imperial majesty and those of the French republic By the treaty of Piesburg (which see), the above limit was enlarged.

ADRAMYTHUM, a maritime town of Mysia, now Natolia, in Asia, over against the island of Lesbos. Paul, in his first voyage to Italy, embarked at Cæsarea in a ship of this place Long 26 54 E lat. 39 28 N — *Acts xxviii* 2

ADRIA, an ancient town of Italy, about 30 miles N E from Ferrara, and 25 S from Venice It was formerly a considerable place, and gave name to the Adriatic sea

ADRIANOPLE, a city of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Romania It is now called Edirne by the Turks, but derives its name from the emperor Adrian The commerce of this place, favoured by the river that waters it, has drawn thither people from all nations It was taken from the Christians, by sultan Amurath, in 1350, and continued the seat of the Turkish emperor till Constantinople was reduced, in 1453 The grand seignior sometimes visits this city for safety or pleasure The adjacent country is very fertile, and supplies the town with all kinds of necessaries, and the wine, in particular, is reckoned the best in Turkey Mahomet II, emperor of the Turks, was born at Adrianople, in 1430, and succeeded his father Amurath in 1451 he reigned 31 years Long 26. 27. E. lat. 41. 45. N.

ADUMMIM, a town and mountain between Jericho and Jerusalem, where some think the traveller mentioned Luke x fell among thieves Long 35. 55 E. lat. 31 56 N — **CALMET**.

ADVENTURE ISLE, a small island of Polynesia, in the Pacific, so called from the ship in which Captain Farneaux sailed Captain Cook found the natives mild and cheerful, but very ignorant Long 147 29 W lat 17 21, S

ÆANTUM, or **AIACIUM**, a small place of Asia, upon a promontory N. W. of Rhæheum It is said to have received its name from having been the burial-place of Ajax, who, upon hearing the Grecian chiefs adjudge the arms of Achilles to Ulysses, unable to sustain his disappointment, killed himself with his own sword

Then snatching out his sauchion, Thou,
said he,
Art mine, Ulysses lays no claim to thee
Oh! often-ty'd and ever trusty sword,
Now do thy last kind office to thy lord!
'Tis Ajax who requests thy aid to show,
None but himself, himself could overthrow

He said, and with so good a will to die,
Did to his breast the fatal point apply
It found his heart, a way till then unknown,

Where never weapon enter'd but his own
No hands could force it thence, so fix'd
it stood

Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of
spouting blood — **OVIN's Met** b ii

Long 26 22 E lat 49 0 N

ÆGEAN SEA, now the Archipelago
ÆGATES, or **ÆGUSÆ**, three small islands situated to the west of Sicily Near these the Romans, under Lutatus Catulus, defeated the Carthaginians, under Hanno, in a sea-fight, which put an end to the first Punic war, after it had lasted 24 years Peace was granted to them, on condition that they should give up all Sicily, and pay to the Romans 2200 talents of silver for 20 years.

—**ADAMS, 269.**

ÆGOS-POTAMOS, or the Goat's River, a river of the Thracian Chersonesus, which falls into the Hellespont between Sestos and Callipolis. At the mouth of this river the Lacedæmonians, under Lysander, defeated the Athenians, under Philocles and Conon This victory terminated the Peloponnesian war, which had continued 27 years, B C 403

ÆTOLIA, the country of the Ætoli, a warlike people, extending from the top of the gulph of Naupactus, or Lepanto, to the river Achelous Their chief town was Calydon, on the river Evcnus, 7½ miles from the sea

AFRICA, one of the four quarters of the world, bounded on the N by the Mediterranean sea, on the W. by the Atlantic ocean, on the E by the isthmus of Suez, the Red sea, and the Indian ocean, and on the S by the Southern ocean In its greatest length it is 4200 miles, and in its greatest breadth 4140 The ancients, who had a very faint and imperfect knowledge of this great peninsula, were sometimes tempted to believe that the torrid zone must for ever remain destitute of inhabitants, and they sometimes amused their fancies by filling the vacant space with headless men, or rather monsters, with hoined and cloven-footed satyrs, with fabulous centaurs, and with human pygmies, who waged a bold and doubtful war against the cranes* It is now found (though we are totally unacquainted with the interior, and civilization has not yet penetrated its borders,) to produce fruit, plants, &c. It also abounds with birds and beasts, and many valuable commodities are exported hence to Europe.

Afric, behold, alas! what mournful view!
Her lands uncultur'd, and her sons untrue

Ungraced with all that sweetens human
 life,
 Savage and fierce they roam, in brutal
 strife,
 Eager they grasp the gifts which culture
 yields,
 Yet naked roam their own neglected
 fields *Lusad, b x*

From the generous exertions which
 have been lately made by the African
 Institution, it is hoped that the
 blessings of fertility may be diffused,
 and that the dreary wilderness may
 become a land of society and joy

AGEN, a town of France, in the
 department of Lot and Garonne, late
 province of Guienne, on the banks of
 the Garonne Its chief commerce is
 in wines, but it has manufactures of
 camlets, serges, and sail-cloth J J
 Scaliger was born here in 1540
 Long 0 4 E lat 44 12 N

AGHUM, a village in Galway, me-
 morable for a victory gained by the
 army of William III over that of
 James II Long 8.40 W lat 53
 15 N —BELSHAM'S *Hist G Brit*
 1 189

AGIMFRE, the capital of a territory
 of the same name in Hindoostan
 Long 75 20 E lat 26 24 N

AGINCOURT, a village of France,
 in the department of the Straits of
 Calais, and late county of Aitois Near
 this place Henry V gained a victory
 over the French in 1415 So confi-
 dent were the French of victory, that
 the evening before the battle they
 passed with the utmost unconcern

Stretch'd at then length, they press the
 grassy ground,
 They laugh, they sing, the jolly bowl
 goes round,
 With lights and cheerful fires renew the
 day,
 And pass the wakeful night in feasts and
 play *Æneid, ix*

Long 2 15 E lat 26 24 N —ME-
 ZERAY —HENRY'S *Hist Eng* ix 46.
 8vo —BUTLER'S *Chro Tab* Oct 25,
 1415 —MAVOR'S *Univ Hist* xxiii.
 139.

AGNADELLOA, a village in the Mi-
 lanese, where Louis XII defeated
 the Venetians in 1509, and where
 prince Eugene was defeated by Ven-
 dome Long 9.30 E lat 45 10 N

AGOSTA, or AUGUSTA, a town in
 Sicily, with a good harbour, which
 has been rendered famous by the
 death of admiral de Ruyter*, who
 was wounded in the straits of Messina
 Long 15 15 E lat 37 35 N —See
 FLUSHING —BIAINVILLE'S *Trav* ii.
 33 —KRYSLER'S *Trav* i 162 —
Hist of Spain, iii 192 —*Monthly*
Mag xiii 133

AGRA, the capital of a province of
 the same name in Hindoostan, on
 the Jumna It was the residence of
 Acbar †, about the year 1566, and
 became a magnificent city, of which
 many ruins remain In this fort
 Gholam Khadur, who deprived Shah
 Allum of the throne of Delhi in
 1788, was besieged by Scindeah,
 and, endeavouring to escape, was
 taken prisoner He was exposed
 sometimes in irons and sometimes in
 a cage, his ears, nose, hands, and
 feet were cut off, his eyes taken out,
 and in this state he was allowed to
 expire Long 78 30 E lat. 27.
 18 N —See DELHI —*Asiatic Ann.*
Reg 1804

AGRIA, a small, but strong town of
 Upper Hungary It was taken by

* Du Quesne was the only person
 whom the French could oppose to De
 Ruyter These two sea heroes are said to
 have had such mutual esteem, and such
 a dread of losing the honour they had
 gained, that they always avoided each
 other, sending private information of
 the course they intended to steer, till
 once, Du Quesne being by contrary winds
 hindered from pursuing the course which
 he had specified to De Ruyter, they hap-
 pened, contrary to the inclination of
 both, to meet off Messina, and thus there
 was a necessity of coming to an engage-
 ment

† Acbar poisoned himself by mistake,
 in 1605. —MAVOR'S *Univ Hist* xi 172

the Turks in 1596, and retaken in 1687 Long. 20 15 E lat 48 10 N.

AGRIGENTUM—See **GERGENTI**

AHLDEN, a place a few leagues N from Hanover, to which the princess Sophia Dorothea, wife of George I had been confined for conduct highly imprudent, and where she died about eight months before her husband's dissolution George, the electoral prince, her son (afterwards George II), attempted to have access to her in vain Anxious to see his mother, he swam his horse across the Aller, and, unaccompanied by any person, reached the castle, but was compelled to retire by the baron de Bulau, under whose care Sophia was placed, without having an interview with her Long 9 43 E lat 52 25 N—**WRAXALL's Mem of the Courts of Berlin, &c**

AHMEDNAGUR, a city in the province of Dowlatabad, Hindoostan, noted for the residence and for the death of that merciless destroyer of his family and scourge of the persecuted Hindoos, Aurenzebe*, 1707 Long 74 45 E lat 19 95 N—**FRASER's Kuli Khan—Dr VINCENT's Periplus, ii 417**

AJACCIO, a seaport of Corsica its commerce is supplied by a fishery of coral and by its timber Bonaparte was born here in 1769—See a particular character of this scourge of Europe in *Mon Rev* xxiii 383 Long 8 50 E lat 41 56 N

AJAZZO, a seaport of Natolia, formerly Issus, where Alexander fought his second battle with Darius, B. C 333 Long. 33 10 E lat 37 0 N.

AICHSTAT, a town of Franconia, where a curious piece of workmanship is shown it is called the sun of

the sacrament it is of massy gold, of great weight, and is enriched with 300 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious stones. Long 11 10 E lat 48 57 N

AIGLE, a town in the canton of Bein, on the Rhone all the houses are built of white marble Long 6 50 E lat 46 20 N

AIGUES MORTES, a town in France, in the department of Gaid, late province of Languedoc From this place (then a seaport, but now half a league inland,) St. Louis set sail on his expedition to Africa, which terminated in his death The emperor Charles V being driven hither by contrary winds, in his way to Spain, was kindly entertained by Francis I and mutual civilities were exchanged, after twenty years open or secret enmity Long 5 14 E lat 43 34 N—**MEZERAY—GIBBON's Dec and Fall Rom Emp—RUSSEL's Mod Europe—ROBERTSON's Chas V**

AILFSBURY, the largest town in Buckinghamshire The inhabitants of this town and its neighbourhood have the art of rearing early ducklings, and it is said, that £3000 have been received for the supply of the London market, in six weeks, ending in March Long 0 12 W lat 51 50 N

AIN, a department of France, late province of Biesse

AIR.—See **AYR**

AISNE, a department of France, late province of Soissonnois and Vermandois

Aix, a French city in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, late Provence It has several hot baths, and the neighbourhood affords excellent wines but its chief article of trade is oil Tournefort, the botanist, and Nicholas Claud, were natives of this place Fabricius de Pons died at Aix in 1637 He was a learned and an accomplished gentleman, and was as communica-

* This bigot, hypocrite, and tyrant was the primary cause of all the miseries that Hindoostan has experienced for almost two centuries

tive as he was knowing Long. 5. 31
E lat 43. 32 N—GRANGER, II 81.

AIX, a small island on the coast of France its fort was demolished in 1757, by the English, when an unsuccessful attempt was made against Rochfort In Basque roads, near this island, in 1809, an English fleet, under lord Cochrane, destroyed four French ships of the line, rendered several others unserviceable, and compelled some to seek security in the river Charente Long 1 4 W lat 46 5 N.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, a city in the department of Roer, late circle of Westphalia, Germany Here peace was concluded in 1668 and 1748 Charlemagne, who made this city the seat of his government, was interred here in 814 This illustrious prince extended his arms from the Ebro to the Vistula, and from the duchy of Beneventum, in Italy, to the river Lyder, in Denmark In the late war it was taken and retaken two or three times René, king of Sicily, the father of Margaret of Anjou, died here in 1480, and general Elliot, the magnanimous defender of Gibraltar, here terminated his earthly campaign in 1790 Long 6 3 E lat 50 48 N—MILVERAY—*Mod Europe*—BAILY'S *Ep of Univ Hist* 1 151

AKROE, a small island near Iceland, where the eider-ducks breed in great numbers—HOOKER'S *Journal of a Tour in Iceland*

AKERKUF, a mountain E of Bagdad, in Asiatic Turkey, supposed to be ancient Babel

AKISSAT, or AKISSAR, a town of Natolia, the ancient Thyatira it carries on a trade in Turkey carpets and opium Long 28 30 E lat. 38 50 N

AKMETCHEP, or SYMPHEROPOL, a town of the Crimea, N W from Caffa, and the residence of the governor-general The situation of the

town (upon a plain declining to the S E and nearly surrounded by mountains and heights of marly and calcareous stone, intersected on the east side by the rapid course of the Salgir, a small shallow river when, however, the snow that has fallen on the mountains suddenly dissolves, or heavy rains descend in the upper countries, this swells to such a degree, in the space of 24 hours, that it cannot be passed without the greatest danger,) is excellent and generally agreeable, though exposed to the storms from the E and N E. This place was once beautiful, owing to the numerous trees that filled the valley where the Salgir flows: but the Russians have laid all waste; scarcely a bush now remains It will, however, long be remembered as the residence of professor Pallas, so well known to the literary world for his travels—PALLAS'S *Trav*—CLARKE'S *Trav in Russia*, I. 460

ALADULIA, a province of Turkey in Asia The country is rough and strong, but has some good pastures, and they breed excellent horses and camels

ALAND, an island in the Baltic, at the entrance of the gulph of Bothnia, which gives name to a cluster of islands It is fertile in corn, has rich pastures, forests of wood, and limestone quarries The principal place is Castelholm. Long 20 0 E lat. 60 20 N

ALBANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, comprehending the ancient Illyricum and Epirus, on the gulph of Venice. It produces excellent wine the inhabitants are good horsemen and great thieves.

Fierce are Albania's children, yet they
lack

Not virtues, were those virtues more
mature

Where is the foe that ever saw their back?
Who can so well the toil of war en-
dure?

Their native fastnesses not more secure,
Than they in doubtful time of trou-
blous need

Their wrath how deadly! but their
friendship sure,

When gratitude or valour bids them
bleed,

Unshaken rushing on where'er their chief
may lead

Lord BYRON'S Child Harold's Pilg

ALBANO, a town in the Campagna
di Roma. At its entrance is the ruin
of a mausoleum, said to be the tomb
of Ascanius*, and another, which
report alleges to be the tomb of the
Horatii and Curiatii, and which some
think to be Pompey's. It is famous for
its wines. Long 12 50 E lat 41
43 N—BLAINVILLE'S *Tra* ii 359
—GOLDSMITH'S *Rom Hist* i 27

ALBAN'S, St a borough on the riv-
er Coln, in Herts. It derived its

* Ascanius, the son of Aneas and Cal-
purnia, was also called Iulus, or Iulius. He
was the companion of his father's flight
from Troy, and the saviour of his dangers
afterwards. Virgil has related their flight
in his second *Æneid*.

With Vulcan's rage the rising winds con-
spire,

And as in our palace rolls the flood of fire
Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to wait,
And load my shoulders with a willing
fright

Whatever befalls, your life shall be my
care,

One death, or one deliverance, we will
share

My hand shall lead our little son*, and
you,

My faithful consort, shall our steps pur-
sue

Then on my bending back
The welcome load of my dear father take,
While on my better hand Ascanius
hangs,

And with unequal paces tript along,
Creusa kept behind by choice we stray
Through every dark and every devious
way DRYDEN'S *Æneid*

* Ourself, with care, will young Iulus
lead,

At safer distance you, my sponse, succeed
† Close clinging to my hand, and press-
ing nigh,

With steps unequal tripp'd Iulus by
PITT'S Translation

name from the first martyr in Eng-
land, who was buried here. In the
abbey church, Humphrey duke of
Gloucester's body was discovered
in 1703, almost entire*. Here, in
1798, John Kent, well known to
the lovers of antiquity as the vene-
rable and intelligent clerk of the
abbey, died, aged 80—*Selec. from
Gent Magazine*, vol iv 455. In
the church of St. Michael is the
monument of the illustrious Bacon,
viscount St. Alban's. Richard, duke
of York, in 1455†, obtained a victory
here over Henry VI, and queen
Margaret, in 1461, over the earl of
Warwick. This town was the ancient
Verulam, where queen Boadicea de-
feated the Romans. Long, 0 14
W lat 51 45, N—See FARNHAM.

ALBANY, a city in the state of New-
York, on the west of Hudson's river.
It is a place of great trade. Long
75 20 W lat 42 56 N

ALPEMARE, or AUMALE, a town
of France, in the department of Lower
Seine, late province of Normandy.

* Quin, who was too fond of good
living, wrote the following soliloquy upon
surveying the body

A plague on Egypt's arts! I say,
Embalm the dead! on senseless clay
Rich wines and spices waste!

Like sturgeon, or like brawn, shall I,
Bound in a precious pickle, lie,
Which I can never taste!

Let me embalm this flesh of mine
With turtle soup and Bourdeaux wine,

And spoil the Egyptian trade
Than good duke Humphrey happier I,
Embalm'd alive, old Quin shall die,

A mummy ready made

DAVIES'S *Life of Garrick*

† This was the first conflict between
the houses of York and Lancaster. The
adherents of the former chose, as their
mark of distinction, the white, and
those of the latter, the red rose, and
these civil wars were known over Europe
by the name of the "Quarrel between
the two Roses"—*Mod Europe*—HUME
—BUTLER'S *Arith Questions*

Isserges are much esteemed Henry IV of France was wounded here in 1592, being the only wound that he ever received. Long. 1 50 E lat 49 50. N—*HENAULT'S Hist de France*—*WRAXALL'S History of France*.

ALIBURRY, in Shropshire, near the Severn, on the borders of Wales Thomas Pari, who lived to the great age of 152 years, 9 months, and some days, was born at Winington, in the parish of Aliburby, Shropshire The cottage in which he resided still remains, and retains the name of Pari's Cottage Long 3 0 W lat 52 10 N—*Vol v New Series Gent Mag* 9—*GRANGER'S Biog Hist* ii 101—*Europ Mag* xxiii, 243

ALBION, NEW, a county in North America, so called by Drake, to show his respect to his own country, and because white cliffs were observed on the coast—*BURNBY'S Hist of Dis in S Sea*

ALPIN, now the river ELBE.

ALBOR, or **ALVOR**, a mountain of Portugal, in Algaiva, one league west of Lagos In a castle on this mountain John II died, in 1495 He was a prince of profound sagacity and extensive views Under him the Portuguese prosecuted their maritime discoveries with ardour and success, and from his foresight of the advantage of the discovery of the southern cape of Africa, it received the name of Cape of Good Hope, which had been called by captain Dias, the first who reached it, the Stormy Cape.

At Lisbon's court they told their dread escape,

And from her raging tempest nam'd the cape

Thou southmost point, the joyful king exclaimed,

Cape of Good Hope be thou for ever named *MICKLE'S Lus b viii 351*

ALBUERA, a rivulet of Portugal, S. E. from Badajos. Here the Eng-

lish, under marshal Beresford, defeated the French, May 16, 1811; of whom 2000 were slain and 900 made prisoners.—*Mon Mag* xxxi. 366.—*Europ Mag* lix 457—*Lat Panorama*, x 1213

ALBULA, the ancient name of the river Tiber. Mr Addison has mentioned this river, with some others, in his poetic epistle to Lord Halifax

How am I pleas'd to search the hills and woods

For rising springs and celebrated floods ' To view the Nai, tumultuous in his course,

And trace the smooth Clitumnus to his source,

To see the Minio draw his wat'ry store Through the long windings of a fruitful shore,

And hoary *Albula* infected tide O'er the warm bed of smoking sulphur glide'

Ency. Brit

ALBY, a town of France, in the department of Tain, late province of Languedoc The inhabitants were called Albigenes, and were the first who disputed the authority of the pope Alby is situated in a fine country, which produces flax, hemp, wine, &c Its wax-candles are greatly prized *Petroust**, a French circumnavigator, lost in a voyage of discovery, was a native Victor de Levizac was born at Alby, in 1745. he was the author of a French grammar, and several works of merit. Long. 2 18 E lat 43 55 N—*Lit Pan* iv. 1316

ALCAIDETA, or **ALCANDETA**, a small town in Andalusia, in Spain, S W of Jaen At this place Ferdi-

* This enlightened navigator, all his philosophical associates, and the crews of both ships, were, most probably, swallowed up in the ocean, for nothing was ever heard of them after their departure from Botany Bay, on the 11th of March, 1788—*Mon Revue*, liii 391—*MACPHERSON'S Ann. Com*

mand IV king of Castile and Leon, ordered two persons of the name of Carvajal, for the supposed murder of Juan Alonso Benavides, to be thrown from the summit of a rock, without even the form of a trial, though they assured him, in the most pathetic manner, of their innocence, and even offered to give the most irrefragable proofs of it. When the savage sentence was about to be executed, the sufferers, conscious perhaps of their innocence, summoned Ferdinand to answer for his injustice, within thirty days, at the tribunal of God. This appeal had such an effect on the king, that he sickened and died on the last day of that period, which happened in the year 1512. Long 3. 55 W lat 37 40 N — See JAIN.

ALCALA DE HENARIZ, a town in New Castile, has a famous university, founded by Ximenes, who here printed the first Polyglott Bible, and was buried in the church *Delices de l'Espagne*. Don Juan I king of Castile, died at Alcala, in 1390, in consequence of a fall from his horse. Ferdinand I founder of the German branch of Austria, was born here in 1503, and became emperor on the abdication of his brother Charles V. Miguel Cervantes de Saavedra was born here October 9, 1547, and died at Madrid on the same nominal day as his illustrious contemporary Shakspeare. At Alcala is a spring, the water of which is so pure and so well tasted, that it is inclosed and shut up for the king of Spain's own use, whence it is conveyed to Madrid. Long 3 6 W lat 40 26 N — COXE's *Austria*, i 345 — DILLON's *Trav through Spain*, 16 — *Enc Brit* — *Delices de l'Espagne*, 310.

ALCAMAR, or ALKAMAR, a town of Holland, where the best butter and cheese are made, and the finest tulips grow. In 1799, the British army here capitulated to the French Metius, to whom some ascribe the

invention of telescopes, was born here. Long 4 14 E lat 52 40 N. — *Ency Brit* — *Tablette Chron*.

ALCAZAR, or ALCASSAR, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the coast of the straits of Gibraltar. Alphonso, king of Portugal, took it in 1468, but it was soon abandoned. In 1578, Sebastian lost his army and life at this place. Long 5. 30 W lat 35, 0 N — ANDREWS's *Hist of G Brit*, i 90 — *Mod Europe*.

ALCAZAR DO SAL, a town in Estramadura, Portugal. fine white salt is made here. Long 9 0 W lat 38. 18 N.

ALCOBAÇA, between the little rivers Alcoa and Baça, Estramadura, Portugal, has an abbey, built by Alphonso I in 1148, which has been the general sepulchre of the sovereigns of that kingdom. It has manufactures of linen, cambric, and woollen cloth. Agnes de Castro, the second wife of Pedro I, king of Portugal, was interred here in 1357, after having been cruelly murdered at the instigation of her father-in-law, Alonzo IV. Pedro was buried here in 1367. Long 8 30. W lat 39 30 N — LINK's *Trav* — MAVOR's *Univ Hist* xv 26 — MICKLE's *trans of Lusiad*, b iii.

ALDERNEY, in the English Channel, a healthful island belonging to the English. It is fertile in corn and pastures. Long 2 10 W lat 49 12 N.

ALDERSLEY — See ADDERLEY.

ADDINGTON, a village in Kent, N E. of Hythe, is remarkable for being the place where Elizabeth Barton, commonly called the Holy Maid of Kent, practised her impositions, and, foretelling the death of the king, was executed at Tyburn in 1534 — RAPIN.

ALDWINCLE, a few miles S. from Oundle, in Northamptonshire, gave birth to the poet Dryden, in 1631. He has been called the father of our

criticism, and to him the harmony of our poetic numbers is indebted for its last approach to perfection Long. 0 32 W lat 52 30 N — JOHNSON'S *Life of Dryden* — SCOTT'S edit. of *Dryden's Works* — *Beauties of Eng* xxi 189

AIDWINCLE ST PETER'S, a village near the former, was the birth-place of the historian Fuller, in 1607 His memory was so remarkably retentive, that he could repeat five hundred strange and unconnected words after twice hearing them, and a sermon, verbatim, after he had heard it once he undertook, after passing from Temple-Bar to the farthest part of Cheapside and back again, to mention all the signs then over the shops, as they stood in order, on both sides of the street, repeating them backwards and forwards, and performed the task with great exactness — GRANGER'S *Biog Hist of Eng* ii 171. — *Beaut of Eng* xi 190 — *Biog Dict* — *Cyclop*

ALEMTEJO, or ALINTIJO, a fertile province of Spain, between the Tajo and Guadiana The name is derived from *Alem*, beyond, and *Tijo*, the Tagns — LINK'S *Trav*

ALENGON, in the department of Orne, late province of Normandy, in France Crystals like Bristol stones are found in the quarries here Long 0 10 E lat 48 25 N

ALEPPO, the capital of Syria, in Asia, and, next to Constantinople, the most considerable city of the Turkish empire The chief commodities are raw or spun cottons, clumsy linens, goats' hair, gall-nuts, shawls, muslins, and pistachio-nuts Pigeons were employed, till within these thirty or forty years, as couriers from Aleppo to Alexandria and Bagdad In the neighbourhood of Aleppo there is a species of sheep whose tails generally weigh 15lbs. but some will sometimes weigh 55lbs Near Aleppo is a salt lake, 30 miles in length,

and from one to two in breadth In the month of May it is quite dry; and in June the whole surface is covered with a cake of salt about the third of an inch thick, which appears like ice, when hundreds of people are employed to collect it and send it to Aleppo, and other cities or towns in Syria, as far as Damascus Long 37 20 E lat 35 45 N — See HARLEM — VOINNY'S *Trav* ii. 150 — CAMPBELL'S *Journey* — DR. RUSSELL'S *Hist of Aleppo* — PARSONS'S *Trav in Asia*, &c.

ALESSANDRIA, or ALEXANDRIA DE LA PAGLIA, a city of France (late Milanese, Italy), and capital of the department of Marengo It was formerly called Casarea, which was changed to Alexandria by pope Alexander III and the addition of la Paglia was made by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, because its walls were made of mud and straw It was taken by prince Eugene in 1701, after a siege of only three days The French took it in 1745, and the king of Sardinia retook it the following year The French had it given to them as an hostage of peace in 1796 It was taken by the Austrians and Russians under Suwarow, after being bravely defended by the French general Gardanne Long 8 43 E lat. 44 55 N. — *Epitome of Military Events*, i. 212.

ALESSIA, a town in Albania, famous as the burial-place of the brave Scanderbeg, who distinguished himself by his victories over the armics of Mahomed II * He died here in 1467 Long 20 6 E lat 41. 50 N — SALMON'S *Present State*, v 274

* When Mahomed heard of his death, he exclaimed, in a fit of joy, "What can hinder me from finishing the destruction of the Christians, now they have lost their sword and their shield?" Scanderbeg, or Scanderbey, was so called from Iskander bey, Lord Alexander — BAILY'S *Epit of Univ Hist* i. 300 *

—*Modern Europe.*—BUSCHING, II 106.

ALEXÁNDRETTA, or SCANDEROON, a seaport of Syria, in Asia, which is frequented on account of its trade, though a very unwholesome place Long. 36 23 E lat 36 35 N—See *Mon Review*, lxi 288—VOLNEY, II 157

ALEXANDRIA, on the river Poto-mac, in Virginia Not far from it the celebrated general Washington died, in 1799 Long 77 0 W lat 38 30 N

ALEXANDRIA, once a famous town of Egypt, and the capital of the Ptolemies, is situated on one of the branches of the Nile It possesses many ruins, particularly Pompey's Pillar and Cleopatra's Needles*

* When the French were compelled, by the fortitude and valour of the British army, to evacuate Egypt, major-general the earl of Caiaul caused the following inscription to be placed on one of Cleopatra's Needles

In the year of the Christian æra 1798,
The Republic of France
Landed on the shores of Egypt an army
of 10,000 men,

Commanded by their most able and suc-
cessful general,
BONAPARTE

The conduct of the general, and the va-
lour of their troops,
Effected the entire subjection of that
country,

But, under divine Providence, it was re-
served for the

BRITISH NATION

To annihilate their ambitious designs
Their fleet was attacked, defeated, and
destroyed,

In Aboukir bay,

By a British fleet of equal force,
Commanded by Admiral Lord NELSON,
Their intended conquest of Syria
Was counteracted at Actæ,

By a most gallant resistance
Under Commodore Sir SIDNEY SMITH,
And Egypt was rescued from their do-
minion

By a British army, inferior in numbers,
but

Commanded by General Sir RALPH
* ABERCROMBIE,

The former is one entire piece of granite, 70 feet high and 25 in cir-cumference, the latter are two obe-lisks, about 65 feet in height. The column formerly designated Pom-pey's, is now known to have been erected* in honour of Dioclesian This city received its name from Alexander, its original founder, who was buried here

There the vain youth, who made the
world his prize,

That prosperous robber, Alexander, lies,
When pitying death, at length, had freed
mankind,

To sacred rest his bones were here con-
sign'd

Rowe's *Lucan's Pharsalia*

The lighthouse called Pharos, from which other lighthouses have receiv-ed the same appellation, was one of the wonders of the world* It was about 180 cubits in height (360 feet), according to Abulfeda Cæsar nar-rowly escaped with his life at this place his soldiers being in danger, he leaped from the mole into a skiff, and when the Egyptians pressed him on every side, like Turnus, in the *Æneid*, b 15

Who landed at Aboukir on the 8th of
March, 1801,

Defeated the French on several occasions,
Particularly in a most decisive action
near Alexandria,

On the 21st of that month,
When they were driven from the field,
And forced to shelter themselves
In the garrisons of Cairo and Alexandria,
Which places were subsequently surren-
dered

By capitulation
To record to future ages these events,
And to commemorate the loss sustained
By the death of

Sir RALPH ABERCROMBIE,
Who was mortally wounded

On that memorable day,
Is the design of this inscription,
Which was deposited in the year of
Christ 1802,

By the British army, on their evacuating
this country,

And restoring it to the Turkish empire

* See BUTLER's *Arith Questions*

Pale, breathless, faint, and black with
dust, in streams

The sweat descends from all his trem-
bling limbs;

Aim'd as he was (thus press'd on every
side),

He plunged at last, undaunted, in the
tide, PITT'S *Virgil*

and with difficulty reached the land. Here too the celebrated Cleopatra resided, and destroyed herself by the bite of a viper, and here, after a blind devotion to pleasure, Anthony ignominiously fell upon his sword. Many learned men were born or cultivated the sciences at this place, among the most celebrated were, Athanasius, Appian, Arius, Euclid, Herodian, the beautiful and learned Hypatia, Origen, and Philo. The small-pox* and the measles, probably, first appeared and were taken notice of at Alexandria. When Alexandria was taken by the caliph Omar's general, Amrou Ebnel Aas, about the year 642, its magnificent library was destroyed. In 1801, Alexandria was taken by the English army, under the command of general (now lord) Hutchinson, general Abercrombie having been slain a short time before in an action near it. The French were defeated at Alexandria, in 1801, in three successive battles, that of the 8th of March, the day of landing the English troops, the 13th, when the English drove them from the heights to which they had retreated, and the memorable battle of the 21st, when Abercrombie fell. St Mark suffered martyrdom at Alexandria, and was buried here, but his body was carried away by the Venetians. Apollon, an eloquent man and mighty in the Scripture, was born at Alexandria

* This "dire foe to human kind" may be said to have been rendered innocuous by the discovery of Dr Jenner, and the exertions of the Royal Jennerian Society

Thecla, a noble virgin of Alexandria, was the writer of that ancient manuscript now extant in the British Museum, known by the name of the Alexandrian MS.* Long 30 16 E. lat. 31 11 N—Lord VALENTIA'S *Travels*, III 463—ROWE'S *Lucan's Pharsalia*—*Eclectic Review*, III 95)—PLUTARCH—CLARKE'S *Trav.* II 270—SONNINI—SAVARY—NILBUHR—HAYLEY'S *Poems*—MAJOR'S *Ancient Hist* I 86.—*Epit. of Military Events*, II 220—WALSH'S *Campaign*

ALEXANDRI ARE, or the Altars of Alexander, on the left bank of the river Hyphasis, or Hypanis, in India. At this place Alexander, having expressed a desire of conquering all the nations as far as the Ganges, found his soldiers so averse from it, that he gave up the enterprize, and ordered his soldiers to prepare for their return. Before his setting out, he raised twelve altars, 75 feet high, to serve as so many trophies and thanksgivings for the victories he had obtained—ROBIN

ALGARVA, a province of Portugal. Figs constitute the principal produce, but it also abounds with almonds. Oranges and dried figs are exported from this province—I LK'S *Travels*.

ALGEMIST, or ALGEMIZAN, a small town of Valencia, in Spain, not far from the river Xucar, or Jucar, between Valencia and St Felipe, near which grow quantities of pita, as it is called, or American aloes, of which the people make cordage, and the Catalans spin it of a sufficient

* The Alexandrian MS is a famous copy of the Scriptures, consisting of four volumes, in a large quarto size, in Greek, but not quite perfect. It was sent as a present to king Charles I. from Cyrilus Lucaris, patriarch of Constantinople, by Sir Thomas Rowe, ambassador from England to the Grand Seigneur, about the year 1628.—For further information consult *Enc Brit* and Dr REES'S *New Cyclop.*

fineness for making lace It is six leagues south of Valencia Long 0 7. W lat. 39 10, N.

ALGEZIRAS, on the straits of Gibraltar, Spain The Moors entered Spain by this town in 713, and were dispossessed of it in 1344, when, it is said, cannon were first used* In its bay a desperate battle was fought between the English and French in July, 1801 the former were commanded by sir James Saumarez, the latter by admiral Lincoln, who was defeated and lost some of his ships Long 5 22 W lat 36 14 N—**MILOT**, *Hist Uni* ii 333.—**DUNCAN'S Life of Nelson**, 211

ALGIDUM, a town and mountain near Tusculum, about 12 miles from Rome The Romans being inclosed by the Æqui and Volsci on this mountain, were delivered by Q Cincinnatus, who was called from the plough to be dictator, and marched from Rome to the relief of the consul Minucius, who was reduced from consul to lieutenant-general — **HOOKER'S Rom Hist** i 317

ALGIERS, one of the states of Barbary The air is temperate, and the land fertile in corn and fruits In Algiers are lions, tigers, leopards, buffaloes, wild boars, stags, porcupines, and monkeys.

ALGIERS, a large, strong town, the capital of the above state, which, being built upon the declivity of a hill, makes a fine appearance from the sea The inhabitants live chiefly by piracies Charles V. emperor of Germany, lost a fleet and an army in an expedition against it, in 1541. Some vessels were burnt in the harbour, by the English, in 1655 and

1670 In 1688 it was bombarded by the French The Spaniards have endeavoured to take it two or three times, but always failed. Long 2. 18 E lat. 36. 49 N

ALICANT, a seaport in Valencia, remarkable for good wines, particularly *Tent* and *Alicant wine*, excellent fruits, and extraordinarily large rosemary. The castle, on a rock, was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken two years after, when general Richards, with colonel Syburg, colonel Thormicroft, and twenty more officers, were blown up by a mine in which were 1300 barrels of powder Long 0 5 W lat 38 30 N—See *Life of Capt Carleton*, 314 — **LABORDE'S View of Spain**, i 153

ALIMUS, a hamlet of Attica, in the district of Leontis, and situated to the east of the Piræus It was the birthplace of Thucydides the historian, who, when a boy, shed tears at the honours conferred on Herodotus when he read his history at the Olympic games

ALINGOS, a small village of Sweden, situated north of Gotheborg It has manufactures of stuffs, silks, wool, tobacco, and pipes Jonas Alstioemer, to whom Sweden is greatly indebted for the establishment of various manufactures, was born here Long 11 34 E lat 57 35 E — **CATTEAU'S View of Sweden**, 276

ALJUBAROTA, a market town in the province of Estramadura, 10 miles south of Leyria, Portugal Here, in 1385-6, John I * gained a

* The precise æra of the invention and use of gunpowder is involved in doubtful traditions and equivocal language — **GIBSON**, vi 208 4to — *Asiatic An Reg* a 16 — **Dr WATSON'S Chemical Essays** — See **CMEY**, **GOSLAR**, and **NUREMBURG**, in this Gazetteer

* John was the natural son of Pedro and Inez de Castro, and was set up by the people in opposition to John of Castile, who had married the daughter and heiress of the late king Ferdinand John was proclaimed king in 1383, but his reign is computed from the battle of Aljubarota, which happened in 1385 — **BROCKWELL'S Hist of Portugal**, 61.

great victory over the Spaniards, by which he maintained himself on the throne. Camoens, in the fourth canto of his *Lusiad*, minutely describes this battle in beautiful and truly picturesque language. In memory of this victory, his majesty founded the monastery of *Butalha*, but at some distance from the field of battle, that it might enjoy a convenient situation and plenty of water. Long. 8 18. W lat 39 33 N—LINK's *Travels*, 280—MICKLE's *Lusiad*, 166

ALKRINGTON, or OKERON, a village near Banbury, in Oxfordshire. Thomas Lydiat was born here in 1572. He was a very learned man, and, being a staunch loyalist, suffered greatly from the parliament army. The painful life of this profound scholar ended in indigence and obscurity, at his native village, in 1646, at the age of 74. He obtained the applause of several literary contemporaries, both at home and abroad, yet his fame is now so far obliterated, even in his own country, that it is probable few English readers have known to whom Dr Johnson refers in his "Vanity of Human Wishes," where, as a warning against the enthusiastic expectations of the young scholar, he says,

If dreams yet flatter, once again attend,
Hear Lydiat's life, and Galileo's end

Dr AIKIN's *Lives of Selden and Usher* (note)

ALLAHABAD, a soubah, or province, of Hindoostan, bounded on the east by Bahar, on the north by Oude, on the south by Berar, and on the west by Malwa and Agra

ALLAHABAD, a city on the rivers Jumna and Ganges. It is a seat of devotion so noted, that it is called the "king of worshipped places." Long 82. 5. E. lat. 25 27 N.

ALLEGANY, or APPALACHIAN, a ridge of mountains in North America, between the Atlantic, the Mis-

sissippi, and the Lakes, 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth

ALLERIA, a decayed town of Corsica, where Theodore first landed in 1736. He was proclaimed king of Corsica, but was soon obliged to quit the island, and, after wandering about from port to port, died in England in extreme indigence. Long 8 50 E, lat 42 5. N

ALLIER, a department of France, so called from a river which flows through the plains of Limogne

ALLOA, on the Forth, in Clackmannanshire. It has a glass-house and other manufactories, and is the resort of many coal vessels. Long. 3. 45 W lat 56 10. N

ALMANZA, a town in Murcia, Spain, noted for a victory gained in 1707, by the French and Spaniards commanded by the duke of Berwick, over the English and their allies under the earl of Galloway, which was almost as fatal to the English as that of Blenheim had been to the French—COXE's *Austria*, i 1199. This memorable victory, which secured the throne of Spain to Philip V. is commemorated by an obelisk about fourteen feet high—LABORDE's *View of Spain*, ii 211

Ainsi près d'Almanza quand les lys triomphent,
Que les lions Bretons à leurs efforts cèdent,
Au trône de Castille, au trône d'Arragon,
Berwick, par ses exploits, plaça l'honneur
Bourbon
L'Art de la Guerre, chant vi

Long 1 5 W. lat 38 54 N

ALMEIDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Almeida stands on the top of a very high mountain, or rather on a lofty mountain plain, which is divided by an immense glen, containing in its sinuosities the rapid river Coa, which, after being joined by three small rivers, adds its stream to the majestic

Douro Almeida is the principal place in the district of Pinhel, and Dumourier thinks it the strongest fortification in Portugal. Nearly in the centre of the town, on a lofty mound, stands a castle, famous for its strength, and magazines bomb-proof within its walls are wells, and at a small distance a fine spring of water. The population of the place is 2500. It was taken by the French in 1810, after a bombardment of one day only, as the grand magazine exploded, and destroyed one half of the town and 500 of the garrison. After the battle of Fuentes de Honor, in 1811, Almeida was abandoned by the French.—*SROTHERT'S Narrative*, letter xlii.

ALMONDSPURY, a village 8 miles from Bristol, where Alemond, the father of Egbert, the first sole monarch of England, was buried. Long. 2 36 W lat. 51 30 N.

ALNMOUTH, or **ALFMOUTH**, a small seaport town, situate at the mouth of the river Alne, 5 miles east from Alnwick, in Northumberland. Large quantities of corn are annually shipped from hence, and vessels of 300 tons may here be built. In queen Elizabeth's reign, the French took possession of this town and fortified it, as they could safely land their supplies here for Mary queen of Scots. It has a safe harbour for fishing vessels, and abounds with excellent fish.

ALNICK, the county town of Northumberland, on the river Alne. Its castle, which is a seat of the duke of Northumberland, underwent two memorable sieges: the first in 1093, by Malcolm III king of Scotland*,

* Baethius and Buchanan say, that, Malcolm having reduced the castle of Alnwick to extremity, the besieged were forced to surrender, and only desired that the king in person would receive the keys of the gates, which were brought by a soldier upon the top of a lance, who,

who with his son Edward lost their lives before it, the second in 1174, when William I after a fruitless siege, was defeated and taken prisoner. Long 1 30. W, lat 55 25. N.—*Addition to Pennant's Tour*, 8.

ALPHEUS, a river which rises in the S E part of Arcadia, Peloponnesus, now the Morea, Turkey in Europe. In its course it passes by Prsa and Olympia,

"And, rushing to the sea with turbid force,
Repels the wave that meets his foaming course;"

so that the waters continue fresh to the distance of nearly a mile from the mouth of the river. The Olympic games were celebrated on the banks of this river, and Pausanias informs us, that the Eleans had a law which condemned any woman that should either appear at the Olympic games, or even cross this river during that solemnity: and the Eleans add, that the only woman who transgressed it, had disguised herself in the habit of a master or keeper of those games, and conducted her son thither; but when she saw him return victorious, her joy made her forget her disguise, so that her sex was discovered. She was, however, spared, on account of her father, husband, and son, who had gained the Olympic prize, but from that time an order was made which prevented a repetition of this offence.—*Cyclop.*

ALPS, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the side of France towards the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa and county of Nice, and they terminate at the gulf of Capatero,

standing within the walls, thrust the point of the lance into the king's eye as he was going to take them. Upon which Edward his son, falling too rashly upon the enemy, received a wound, of which he soon after died.—*RAFIN*, i. 135

which is part of the gulf of Venice. They consist of lofty chains of mountains, ranging one upon another, with only narrow vallies between. They are composed of stupendous rocky masses, two, four, and even six, being piled upon each other, and from 4000 to 12,000 feet high. The few passes over them are of difficult access*, yet the danger of crossing them was surmounted by Bonaparte, when he invaded Italy, as they had formerly been by the illustrious Hannibal, as admirably described by a modern poet

——— o'er Alps oppos'd in vain,
The Carthaginian led the last ascent
Labouring o'er ice-built rocks, as now
they trod,
Gasping for breath, the way-worn myriads
paus'd
His bulk the wearied elephant reclin'd,
Uncurl'd his trunk, and drank the eternal
snows
Impatient of a moment lost, the chief
Press'd forward to the summit, flung an
eye
Of transport o'er the wide spread realms
beneath,
Then turn'd, and frown'd, and call'd his
ling'ring van,
Then gaz'd again on Italy while Hope
Bade him, with glance prophetic, mark
the stream
Of Trebia, chok'd with dead, bade him,
in thought,
View Thisyrene's red waves o'er legions
roll'd,
Sweep Cannæ's field, and shake the tow-
ers of Rome

GIBBON'S *Walk*

* The three principal passages of the Alps, between Gaul and Italy, are those of mount Cenis, mount St Bernard, and mount Genevre. Tradition, and a resemblance of names (*Alpes Penninæ*), had assigned the first of these for the march of Hannibal (see *Simler de Alpibus*). The Chev. de Folard (*Polyb* tom iv) and M. D'Auvville have led him over mount Genevre. But, notwithstanding the authority of an experienced officer and a learned geographer, the pretensions of mount Cenis are supported in a specious, not to say a convincing manner, by M. Grosley — *Observations sur l'Italie*, tom i p 40, &c — *Decl and Fall Rom Emp* chap xiv note 53

Ces monts audacieux, dont la terrible
chaîne,
Servait de boulevard à la herté Romaine,
Ces monts, dont on craignait le passage
fatal,
Ne purent arrêter les progrès d'Annibal
Soldat laborieux, il vainquit ses obstacles;
L'audace des héros opère des miracles
Il arrive, il descend par de nouveaux
chemins,
Ftonne, attaque, et bat les généraux
Romains

L'Art de la Guerre

There are passes in the Alps, says Gray, sect 5 let iv where the guides tell you to move on unobsced, and say nothing, lest the agitation of the air should loosen the snows above.

From rock to rock, with giant bound,
High on their iron poles they pass;
Mute, lest the air, convuls'd by sound,
Bend from above a frozen mass
ROGERS

ALPS, UPPER, a department of France, part of the late province of Dauphiny

ALPS, LOWER, a department of France, part of the late province of Provence

ALRESFORD, a town in Hants, which has a small manufacture of linseys Long 1 4 W lat 51 6 N.

ALSACE, a late province of France, bounded on the E by the Rhine, on the S by Switzerland and part of Franche Compte, and on the W by the Wasgau mountains, or Les Vosges

ALSEN, an island of Denmark, near Sleswick. It is fertile, and yields great plenty of fruit, and all sorts of grain, except wheat.—BUSCHING, i 151

ALSFELD, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, Germany. Its inhabitants were some of the first that embraced the Reformation Long 9 55. E. lat 55, N

ALTAI, a grand chain of mountains, which presents its precipitous and snowy summits between the river Irtysh and the sources of the Ob.

C 2

This range of mountains runs through Siberia, under various names

ALTDORF, the capital of Uri, in Switzerland It may be considered as the cradle of the Helvetic confederacy, as it was at this place that the Austrian governor, Geisler, set a hat upon a pole, and commanded the same obedience to be paid to it as to himself, which humiliating order having been disregarded by William Tell, brought about the revolution in 1308 Long 8 25 E. lat 46 55 N—*BUTLER'S Ex on the Globes*—*WOOD'S View of the Hist of Switzerland*—*STOLBERG'S Travels*, i 154

ALFA, in Valencia, Spain, taken in 1705 for the archduke Charles, but retaken after the battle of Almanza Long 0 15 E lat 38 34 N

AITENA, or **ALTONA**, a sea-port in Holstein, Germany, on the Elbe It was burnt by the Swedes under the command of general Stenbock, on the night of the 9th of January, 1712 It was extremely cold, and a violent north wind served to render the conflagration more dreadful, and the sufferings of the inhabitants more distressing—*Mod Europe*—*VOLTAIRE'S Charles XII* At an obscure village near Aitena, the Duke of Brunswick expired, from a wound he received at the battle of Nauenburg, in 1806 Long. 9. 52. E lat 53 37 N—*Lat Pan* ii 1350.

ALTON HOOR—See **ELTON**

ALTON, a town in Hants It has plantations of hops, and manufactures of baragons, druggets, and serges Curtis, a very distinguished botanist, was born here about 1746 Long 0. 56. W lat 51 22. N.—*Sel from Gent. Mag* vol iv 274

ALTRINGHAM, or **ALTRINCHAM**, a market town in Cheshire, on the river Mersey The principal manufactory is worsted yarn, and worsted and hair shags; the cotton manufactory is but in its infancy at present.

there are two large buildings here for picking and spinning cotton. The soil in this neighbourhood is very good, and from hence a great quantity of early vegetables and common fruit are carried to the market at Manchester Long. 2 5 W lat 53 24 N

ALVA DE TORNES, a town of Spain, in Leon, on a cognominal river, four leagues southward of Salamanca It is noted for being the birthplace of the duke of Alva, distinguished by his cruelties in the wars of the Low Countries* In a tower of the castle is deposited the armour of all the dukes of Alva. Long 5 30 W lat 41 18 N—*Dr. PLAYFAIR'S Geog* i 91

AMAK, an island of Denmark, which supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables Long 12 40 E lat 55 34 N

AMALFI, a town of Naples, on the gulf of Salerno It was the birthplace of Flavio Giovia, who invented the mariner's compass† The Pandects of Justinian were discovered here in 1137 It is about 30 miles N E of Naples—*BUTLER'S Ex on Globes*—*MILNBRAY*—*ROBERTSON'S Hist America*—*PINKERTON*, i 639 Aniello, or Masaniello, a poor fisherman of Naples, who raised a violent commotion at that city in 1647, in consequence of some impositions in form of taxes, was born at Amalfi. Long 14. 45 E lat 40 28. N—*Dict Un Hist*. i. 359.

* See **HARLEM**

† The directive property of the loadstone forms the active part of that wonderful guide, the mariner's compass To the simple application of this remarkable property, mankind is indebted, principally, for the discovery of a new continent, nearly equal to the old one, for an extensive commerce between the most distant nations, and for an accurate knowledge of the shape and size of the world we inhabit—*Dr REE'S New Cyclop*

AMAND, St. a town of France, in the department of the North, taken by the Prussians in 1792, but soon evacuated Long 3 35 E lat 50 28 N

AMASIA, a town of Natolia, Asia It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1794 Strabo, the geographer, and Selim I emperor of the Turks, were born here Long 36 10 E lat 39 53 N

AMAZON, or ORELLANA, a river of South America, discovered by F Orellana It rises in Peru, not far from the Pacific, and running east, "Swell'd by a thousand streams, impetuous hurr'd

"From all the roaring Andes huge, descending"

into the Atlantic Its course is 3000 miles, and its mouth 150 broad —MAYOR'S *Univ Hist* vol xxiv. p 200

AMAZON, a country of South America, discovered in 1580 by Francisco Orellana

AMBERG, a mountain of Sweden, in East Gothland, near Wadstena Fifty churches may be seen from its summit Antimony is found near the Weter lake

AMBERG, a town of Bavaria, Germany, on the river Vils Near the town is an iron mine In 1743 it was taken by the Austrians, and in 1796 by the French Long 12 0 E lat 49 27 N,

AMBERT, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, on

Mysterious pilot whose wide ken discerns,

Unerringly, through storm-shrouding storms,

The polar lamp, whose restless, tremulous hand,

Whether the labouring ship couch 'tween the waves,

Or, reeling, quiver on the foaming ridge, Still points aright, and guides her o'er the deep

Eclectic Rev vol vi 411 —From *Poems on the Slave Trade*, by MONTGOMERY GRAHAME, and BENDER

the river Ore It has a great trade in paper, card-making, coarse laces, camlets, ferrets, &c Long. 3. 48. E lat 45 28 N

AMBLUTEUSE, a French seaport in the department of the Straits of Calais, late Picardy. James II. landed here in 1688, when he abdicated the English throne, Long 1 41 E lat 50 49 N.

AMBOISE, in the department of Indre and Loire, late province of Touraine, France A conspiracy against the Guises was formed here in 1560, and here the name of Huguenot originated Charles VIII was born in this town, and died here in 1498 —MEZERAY, iv 396 Henry II and Thomas à Becket were reconciled at Amboise, in 1170 —RAPIN, i 232 Charlotte of Savoy, wife of Louis XI an amiable and virtuous princess, died here in 1483, only three months after the king Long 1 0, E lat 47 25. N —WRAXALL'S *France*, i 141

AMPOYNA, the chief of the Molucca islands in the Indian ocean, which produces great quantities of cloves and nutmegs. —BUTLER'S *Arith Ques* The English were expelled from this island by the Dutch in 1623, and many were cruelly tortured —RAPIN, ii 227 —*Asiatic Ann Reg* 1804, p 13 Amboyna was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1796, restored at the peace of Amiens, and retaken in 1810 Long 127 0 E lat 4 25 S

AMBRACIA, an ancient town of Epirus, in Thesprotia, Greece, now Turkey in Europe, was the royal residence of Pyrrhus, who waged war against the Romans many years In the gulph of Ambracia the naval engagement between Octavius Caesar and Anthony and Cleopatra, usually called the battle of Actium, was fought 31 B C

Ambracia's gulf behold, where once was lost

A world for woman, lovely, harmless thing'

In yonder rippling bay, their naval host
Did many a Roman chief and Asian
king

To doubtful conflict, certain slaughter
bring

Lord Byron's Child Harold's Pilg

AMBRESBURY, a town on the upper Avon, in Wiltshire E 17 S 40 W. founded a nunnery here, in expiation of the murder of her son-in-law, Edward the Martyr Long 1 40 W lat. 51 11. S—See **CORFE CASTLE**

AMEDABAD, a city of Guzerat, in Hindoostan, one of the best fortified places in India Long 72 73. E. lat 23, 0 S

AMEDNAGUR—See **AHMEDNAGUR**.

AMERICA, the largest of the four quarters of the world It derives its name from Americus Vesputius, though discovered by Columbus in 1492 It is divided into North and South, which are joined by the isthmus of Darien It has the loftiest mountains and the largest rivers in the world—*EDWARDS'S Hist of West Indies*—See **NORTH AMERICA** and **SOUTH AMERICA**

AMERSHAM, a town of Buckinghamshire The town-hall, or market-house, is the handsomest in the county It has manufactures of lace (chiefly black), sacking, and white cotton goods—*OULTON'S Lin*

AMEXIAL, near Estremos, Alentejo, or Alentejo, in Portugal Here don John of Austria was defeated by the duke of Schomberg—See **ESTREMOS**.

AMIENS, a town of France, in the department of Somme, late Picardy It was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, but retaken by Henry IV by stratagem—*MEZFRAY*, vi 166—*BUTLER'S Arith Ques* It has manufactures of cloth, which were established by Colbert Amiens is distinguished as the birthplace of Vouture, an elegant miscellaneous writer; of Gresset, the poet, of Bihault, a great mathematician and

philosopher, of Du Cange, an historian and antiquary; and of Peter the Hermit,

At whose wild whoop, in rout fanatic,
rush'd

The enthusiast myriads*,

to deliver Palestine from infidels—*MAVOR'S Univ Hist* 1 93—*GIBBON'S Dec and Fall of Rom Emp.* In 1802 Amiens acquired celebrity by the peace between England and other belligerent powers. Long 2 27 E lat 49 52 N

AMISUS, a town of Pontus, on the Euxine or Black Sea It is now called Samsoun When Lucullus, the Roman general, took this town, it was set on fire by his soldiers; upon which Lucullus is said to have exclaimed, with tears in his eyes, "I have often admired the good fortune of Sylla, but never so much as I do this day He desired to save Athens, and succeeded I wished to imitate him on this occasion, but, instead of that, the gods have classed me with Mummus"—*PLUTARCH*

AMITERNUM, an ancient city of Italy, the ruins of which are near Aquila, in Naples It was the birthplace of the historian Sallust, who has never been excelled in describing the beauty of virtue and the turpitude of vice It is, however, to be regretted, that he did not act as he wrote† Long 14. 0 E. lat. 42 15 N

AMLWCH, a market town of An-

* *Holy Land*, by F WRANGHAM—Whatever motives of a religious nature might have actuated the promoters of these wars, there can be no hesitation in determining, that they contributed neither to the support nor the advancement of Christianity—*Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis*—*Brief Historic View of the Progress of the Gospel*, by the Rev HUGH PEARSON

† The following short, but accurate character of Sallust is given by Mr Hayley

Sententious Sallust leads the lofty train,
Clear, though concise, elaborately plain,

glesey, on the coast, chiefly supported by the copper mines with which the surrounding district abounds. The manners of the inhabitants are unexceptionable. Long. 4. 24 W lat 53 30 N—*AIKIN'S Tour*

AMMERLOT, a fort in Hindoostan Proper, in a sandy desert. It is famous for being the birthplace of Achbar. Long 70. 0 E lat 25, 40 N—See AGRA.

AMORGUS, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, a few miles S E of Naxos, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. Simonides was a native of this place. Some say, however, this poet was born at Cos, or Zia. Long 26 15 E lat. 36 20 N

AMPHIPOLIS, a town in Turkey, on the river Strymon, now called Tamboli, or Emboli. Aster, a skilful archer of this place, wounded Philip of Macedon in the eye at Methone. Long 24 0 E, lat 41 0 N—*BURLER'S Ex on Globes*

AMPHRYSUS, a river of Thessaly, near which Apollo, when he had incurred the displeasure of Jupiter for killing the Cyclops, kept the sheep of Admetus, king of the country.

Here pure Amphrysus winds along the mead,
Where Phœbus once was wont his flocks to feed

Oft on the banks he sat, a shepherd swain,
And watch'd his charge upon the grassy plain. *LUCAN, book vi*

Apollo too was once a shepherd swain,
And fed the flock and graced the rustic plain

He taught what charms to rural life belong,

The social sweetness and the sylvan song

Poising his scale of words with frugal care,

Nor leaving one superfluous atom there
Yet well displaying, in a narrow space,
Truth's native strength, and nature's easy grace,

Skill'd to detect, in tracing action's course,

The hidden motive and the human source

He taught fair Wisdom in her grove to woo,

Her joys how precious, and her wants how few!

The savage herds in mute attention stood,
And ravisht Echo fill'd the vocal wood,
The sacred Sisters, stooping from their sphere,

Forgot their golden harps, intent to hear
Till Heaven the scene survey'd with jealous eyes,

And Jove, in envy, call'd him to the skies
MISS MORE'S Bleeding Rock, i 193

AMPTHILL, a small town in Bedfordshire, where Catherine of Arragon, Henry the Eighth's first wife, resided during the time that her unjust divorce was in agitation—*England Delineated*. In 1774, the eail of Ossory, on the site of the obliterated castle, erected a Gothic column to perpetuate this event, with the following elegant inscription

In days of old here Amptnull's towers were seen,

The mournful refuge of an injured queen
Here flow'd her pure, but unavailing tears,
Her blinded zeal sustained her sinking years

Yet Freedom hence her radiant banner wiv'd,

And love reveng'd a realm by priests enslav'd

From Catherine's wrongs a nation's bliss was spread,

And Luther's light from Henry's lawless bed
HOR WALPOLE

Long 0 30 W lat 52 6 N.—*Monthly Mug. xvi 13*

AMSTERDAM, a city on the river Amstel, in Holland. It has many fine buildings, is thought to be half as large as London, and is rich, populous, and commanding. It surrendered to the king of Prussia in October 1787—*BELSHAM'S Geo III*; but was soon evacuated, upon the prince of Orange being restored to his rights—*SEGUR'S Fred Wm II i 96*. The celebrated admiral de Ruyter has a marble monument erected to his memory in the new church*.

* See AGOSTA.

Aartgen, a painter, was born here in 1498, and here Comenius died — GRANGER's *Letters*, edited by J. P. Malcolm, 33 Elzevirs, the famous printers, resided here and at Leyden. Anthony Ashley Cooper, earl of Shaftesbury, a celebrated statesman during the protectorate and in the reign of Charles II died at Amsterdam, 1683 Long 4 50 E lat 52 23 N

AMSTERDAM ISLE, in the South Pacific Ocean, is mentioned by sir George Staunton as abounding with tench and perch, and with hot springs so contiguous to the place where they were caught, as that they were instantly put into one of them, and dressed in fifteen minutes Long 77 0 E lat 39 0 S — *Embassy to China*, 1 240

AMWELL, a village near Ware, in Hertfordshire, whence

To London's plains the Cambrian artist brought

His ample aqueduct,

Amwell, a Poem, by SCOTT,

which supplies a great part of London with water

ANAGNIA, an ancient town of Italy, in Latium, the capital of the Heimici Here Anthony, after having repudiated the amiable Octavia, sister of Augustus, to espouse Cleopatra, affected sovereignty and coined money Long 13 10 E lat 41 44 N

ANAGNIA, now ANAGNI, about 36 miles east of Rome Pope Adrian IV died here — See ABBOT's LANGLEY

ANAS, a river of Spain, now called the Guadiana

ANCHIALE, a town of Cilicia, Asia, S W from Tarsus Here was the sepulchre of Sardanapalus, the last and most effeminate of Assyrian kings, who burnt himself with his palace, B C 820 His epitaph is said to have been to this effect "Ede, bibe, lude, cætera nihili sunt"

ANCONA, a town on the gulph of Venice, and a place of great trade.

It was taken by the French in 1796. The cardinal of Ballue, who gained celebrity by ill-acquired power, died at Ancona in 1491 Long 13 35. E. lat 43 38 N — Aikin's *General Biography*.

ANCRUM, a village near Jedburgh, in Roxburgh-shire, was the birth-place of the celebrated physician Buchan, 1729 he died 1805 Long. 2 25 W lat 55 35 N, — *Monthly Magazine*, xix 281.

ANDALUSIA, the most fertile and trading province in Spain The capital is Seville

ANDAMAN ISLES, on the east side of the entrance into the bay of Bengal The inhabitants are an inoffensive people, and live chiefly on rice, fruits, and herbs Long 93 0 E. lat. 13 0 N

ANDAYE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennees, late province of Gascony, at the mouth of the river Bidassoa, famous for its brandy. Long 1 45 W lat 43 25 N.

ANDELY, a town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy The cloths manufactured here are said to be equal to those of England Poussin, the Raphael of France, was born here. Long. 1 30 E lat 49 20 N

ANDERO, ST a seaport in Biscay, Spain, where the Spaniards build and lay up some of their men of war. Long 4 30 E lat 43 25 N

ANDES, or CORDILLERAS, a chain of mountains in South America, running, from north to south, a length of 4300 miles The height of some part of this chain has been ascertained to be more than three geographical miles* In these mountains are mines of the most precious metals, and in

* The highest top of the Cordilleras is 1 27 south lat and 0 19 west from the city of Quito Its height above the sea is 6544 metres, or 3358 toises — *Voy de HUMBOLDT*, p 50

many of them are volcanoes. Their summits are always covered with snow, even in the torrid zone. In the march of Almagro into Chili, in 1535, from Peru, his army suffered excessive hardships from hunger and thirst, but more from intense cold, which they encountered in passing over some of these mountains. Several soldiers and a great many horses were frozen to death, and so excessive was the cold, that when Almagro returned to Cuzco, five months afterwards, several of the bodies of those who had been frozen to death were found upright and leaning against the rocks, still holding the bridles of their horses, which were likewise frozen, and then flesh still remained as sweet and as uncorrupted as if they had only just expired, insomuch that the troops used the flesh of these horses as food on their return to Peru.—KERR'S *Voy and Travels*, iv 117

ANDOVER, a populous town in Hampshire. It has a manufacture of shalloons, and a great malting trade. The Rev J Fownes, author of the "Inquiry into the Principles of Toleration," was born here in 1714. Long 1° 28' W lat 51° 10' N.—BULLER'S *Chron and Biog Ex*

ANDREW'S, ST a city in Fifeshire, with an university. It has several magnificent ruins. The castle was the scene of the cruelty and punishment of cardinal Beaton. Here he beheld the sufferings of George Wishart, and here this unrelenting enemy of the protestant faith was himself assassinated in 1546. Long 2° 45' W lat 56° 18' N.—PENNANT'S *Tour*—MAVOR, xx 64—*Beauties of Scotland*, iv 96

ANDRIA, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, about 4 miles from the coast of the Adriatic. Isabella of England, consort of the emperor Frederic, lies buried here. It was the birthplace of Farnelli, an ex-

traordinary opera singer, who delighted and astonished for many years in England all who heard him; and on his retiring to Spain, for the first ten years of his residence at the court of Philip V he sung every night to that monarch the same four airs.

ANDROS, an island in the Archipelago. It produces silk, oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs. Long 25° 30' E lat 37° 50' N.

ANDUJAR, a town on the river Guadalquivir, in Andalusia, Spain. It has a great trade in silks, and the neighbourhood abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, and all sorts of fruits. Between this town and Baylen general Castanos, commanding an army of Spanish patriots, obtained a complete victory over a French army commanded by generals Dupont and Wdel, in July 1808. Long 4° 8' W lat 38° 9' N.

ANGLEN, a district between Helsing and Sleswick, in Denmark. In the fifth century, the Angles, in conjunction with the Saxons, migrated into Britain, and perpetuated their name by giving appellation to *England*—Aikin's *Trans of Tacitus's Sit Man &c of the Germans*

ANGERBURG, a modern well-built town of Prussia. In its environs the best manna is produced. It is situated on the river Angerapp, which runs into the Pregel. Long 21° 40' W lat 38.9° N.

ANGERMANIA, or ANGERMANLAND, a province of Sweden, in Nordland. The chief town is Herjosand. This province is represented as consisting of steep hills, which it is not always safe to descend on horseback.—*Mon Rev lxxvii* 229, from LINNE'S *Lachesis Laponica*

ANGERS, a town in the late province of Anjou, now in the department of Maine and Loire, France. The Maine runs through it. In its cathedral is the tomb of René, king

of Sicily, and in it is interred his daughter Margaret, wife of Henry VI. of England — *WRA'XALL'S Tour* — *MISS HAYS'S Female Biog* Here is a considerable manufacture of sail-cloth and handkerchiefs the slate found in the quarries in the neighbourhood is also an important article of commerce Bernier, surnamed the Mogul (from a long residence in the Mogul empire), and Menage, the Vairo of his times, were born here. Long 0. 35, W lat 47 30 N

ANGLESEY, an island, and the most western county of North Wales, 24 miles in length and 14 in breadth. It was once a famous abode of the Druids. Marble and asbestos are found in this island, and vast quantities of copper. Long 4 30, W lat 53 20 N

ANGOLA, a kingdom on the western coast of Africa, to which the English and Dutch traded for slaves. It produces Indian corn, fruits, &c

ANGOULESME, a town in the department of Charente, and late province of Angoumois. It has some fine paper-manufactures. Balzac, whose letters have been universally admired, and Ravallac, who assassinated Henry IV. of France, were natives of this place. Long 0 14 E lat 45 29 N — *MELZEPAY*, VI 355

ANGOUMOIS, formerly a province of France, now included in the department of Charente

ANCOURA, or ANGORA, a city of Nolia. Here are found those goats from whose long hair are manufactured our beautiful camlets — *BROWNE'S Travels in Africa* Near this city Pompey gained a victory over Mithridates, and Lameilane defeated Bajazet, and took him prisoner, in 1402. Long 32 5, E lat 39. 30 N — *ADAM'S Geog* 592 — *Maus des Turcs*, par M. DE GUER

ANGRA, a bay on the western coast of Africa, a little south of the tropic of Capricorn. Gonzales da

Cintra, a Portuguese, and seven of his men, were slain here in 1445; and the clumsy denomination of Angra de Gonzales da Cintra, to this bay, still commemorates the death of this commander — *KERR'S Voyages and Travels*, II 190

ANGUS-SHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Forfar.

ANHALT, or ANHOLT, an island of Denmark in the Categate, on which is a lighthouse. It was taken by the English from the Danes, who attempted to retake it in 1811, when they were repulsed by the English under captain Maurice. The little garrison resisted ten times their number of men, and took 500 prisoners. Long 11 10 E lat 56. 45, N

ANJENGO, a small town on the coast of Malabar, belonging to the East India company, whence they export pepper and calicoes. Long. 76 40 E lat 8 40 N.

ANJOU, a province of France formerly, but now divided into several departments.

ANNA, a town on the Euphrates, abounding with fruits. Cotton and corn are also cultivated by the inhabitants. Long 41 0 E lat 33 35 N

ANNAMOOKA, one of the Friendly Islands in the Polynesia, South Pacific ocean. It is well cultivated, and abounds with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. Near this island, on the 28th of April, 1759, the crew of the Bounty seized the ship, and compelled captain Bligh, with nineteen of his men, to go into the boat, in which they reached the island of Timor in June. Long 175 0 W lat 20 0 S — *Naval Chron* II 196. — See PITCAIRN'S ISLAND

ANNAN, a borough in Dumfriesshire, on the river Annan. Blacklock, the blind poet, was born here in 1721. Long 3 4 W, lat 55 0 N

ANNAN, a river of Scotland, which rises in the Moffat hills, and empties itself into Solway Frith.

ANNANDALE, in Dumfries-shire, in which are the Moffat hills, from whence flow the rivers Tweed, Clyde, and Annan

ANNAPOLIS, in Maryland, America, is considered as the capital of that state. Though situated at the mouth of the Severn, on a healthy spot, its commerce is inconsiderable. Long 77 20 W, lat 39 0 N

ANNAPOLIS, a town of Nova Scotia, on the east side of the bay of Fundy. It has one of the finest harbours in the world

ANNOBONA, an island which received its name from being discovered on New-Year's day. It is near the coast of Guinea, is well stocked with cattle, and abounds with fruits. Long 5 10 E, lat 1 50 S

ANNOVAY, a town of France in the department of Ardeche, and late province of Dauphiny. It is situated on the river Drome, and has manufactures of paper, cloth, stockings, and bonnets, and in its neighbourhood fine white kidney beans are produced. At this place the two Montgolfiers invented the air-balloons in 1782, and here Stephen Montgolfier died 1799. Long 4 55 E, lat 45. 15 N.

ANSPECH, a town in Franconia, where there is a palace which has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. Bloch, a celebrated ichthyologist, was born here. Long 10 47 E, lat 49. 20 N

ANTEQUERA, a town 7 leagues north of Malaga. The adjacent country is mountainous, and produces the wine known in England by the name of Mountam.—Dr PLAYFAIR'S *Geog* 1 110

ANTIBES, a French seaport in the department of Var, late province of Provence. It produces excellent fruit and oil. The anchovies caught near it are greatly esteemed. Long 7. 13 E, lat. 43. 35 N

ANTIGUA, one of the English Leeward Islands. The chief produce is sugar. On this island was born Joseph Warner, in 1717, on the family estate, which he inherited, together with that ring famous in history, which queen Elizabeth had given to the earl of Essex, and which in the hour of impending danger he entrusted to the inhuman countess of Nottingham*. He died in Hattengarden, 1801. Long 62 5 W, lat. 17 5 N.—*Mon. Mag* xii 163 — GRANGER'S *Biog Hist* 1 284

ANTILLES, the name given to the Caribbee Islands by the French

ANTIO, a promontory of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma. It takes its name from the ancient Antium, the ruins of which are near Nettuno. It had once a famous temple of Fortune, alluded to by Horace in his 1st book, ode 35. At Antium the two infamous emperors Caligula and Nero were born. Coriolanus, banished from Rome, retired to Antium† — ECHARD'S *Rom Hist* 1 91 — GOLD-SMITH'S *Rom Hist* 1 100. The Apollo Belvidere, a very celebrated antique statue, was found in the ruins of Antium about the end of the 15th century, and was removed to Rome, where it was for 300 years the admiration of the world, until Rome was taken and plundered by the French, who have transported it to Paris. Long 12 40 E, lat 41 28 N.—*New Cyclop*

* The real ring given to the earl of Essex by queen Elizabeth, is now in the possession of — Sotheby, Esquire, of Bloomsbury-square.—*1 on Mag* xxxii. 54, — NICHOLS'S *Progresses*

† Determined on resenting the injury he had suffered, even though it involved his country in ruin, he retired to Antium, and entered the house of Julius Attius, a man of great power among the Volsci, and a violent enemy to the Romans, and upon being asked who he was, with dignity replied,

ANTIOCH, an ancient town of Syria, on the river Orontes, where the disciples of Christ were first called Christians Germanicus Cæsar died here A D 19 — *Rom Hist* Luke the

My name is Caius Marcius, who hath done
To thee particularly, and to all the Vol-
scæ,

Great hurt and mischief thereto witness
may

My surname Coriolanus

SHAKSPERE'S *Coriolanus*, act iv sc 5

He induced the Volsci to besiege Rome,
and being entrusted with the command
of their troops, he refused to make peace
with the senate, who, after several ineffectual
overtures, sent a deputation of the principal
magistrates, conducted by Veturia his mother,
and Volumentia his wife. Coriolanus, inflexible
to all former applications, yielded to the conjugal
and filial tenderness of his heart, and was
prevailed on to withdraw his army

He too, whose stein revenge each plea
refus'd,

Each pray'r by love and soft persuasion
us'd,

When neither wife, nor child, nor native
home,

Could raise one feeling for ungrateful
Rome,

By filial duty's stronger pleadings won,
Sunk the proud Roman in the tender son

Mrs ROWDEN'S Pleas of Friendship, 75

Injured by Rome, to foreign aid he flew,
And round her walls his steel clad legions
drew

In vain repentant cries his ears assail,
In vain the weeping widow tells her tale,
In vain the hoary priest his pity plies,
The gust of vengeance drowns compas-
sion's sighs

The tottering tow'rs to their foundation
quake,

Thesenate trembles, and the altars shake,
Till his majestic mother's form appears,
And nature's accents vibrate on his ears,
Then all aghast the melted victor stands,
The shining sword drops from his nerve-
less hands

In lasting letters is the tale engrav'd,—
Where virtue could not soften, feeling
sav'd

Mon Mag xxxiv 522

Coriolanus was slain by the Volscians
in the second year of the 73d Olympiad,
and in the 26th year of Rome — **PLU-
TARCH**

evangelist, whose works are written
in the most elegant Greek, was origi-
nally of Antioch — *Acts* xiii. Chry-
sostom, so called from his great elo-
quence (the word signifying *silver-
mouthed*), was born at Antioch A D.
317 Long 36 45 E lat 35 17 N.

ANTIOCH, an ancient city, once the
capital of Pisidia, in Lesser Asia.
This city was visited by Paul and
Barnabas, and here the former made
a most eloquent oration to the Jews,
which the Gentiles present entreated
might be repeated to them

ANTIPAROS, an island of the Ar-
chipelago, in which is a grotto 80
yards high and 100 broad, considered
as one of the greatest curiosities in na-
ture Long 25 41 E lat 37 8 N.

ANTISANA, a hamlet in Mexico,
is 13,500 feet above the level of the
sea, and is, according to Humbolt,
the highest inhabited spot on the sur-
face of our globe

ANTISSA, an ancient seaport on
the western shore of the island of
Lesbos, was the birthplace of Ter-
pander, one of the earliest of the
lyric poets whose names we find on
record

ANRONGIL, a bay of the island
of Madagascar, in the N E Schou-
ten the companion of Le Maire, died
on board a ship in this bay in 1625
he was buried on shore at that
place, and a monument erected to
his memory — *BURNEY'S Discov in
S Sea*, iii 53

ANIRIM, a county of Ireland, in
the province of Ulster

ANTRIM, the capital of the coun-
ty, at the north end of Lough Neagh.
It still partakes the benefits of the
linen-manufactures, and the fine
yard-wides are chiefly bleached here,
and at Lisburn and Belfast In the
streets of this town, in 1798, Lord
O'Neil was killed in an engagement
which took place between 6000 in-
surgents and some regular troops
and yeomanry. Long 6. 6 W. lat
54 43 N

ANTWERP, now in the department of the two Nethees, formerly a city of Brabant. The tyranny of Philip II occasioned the commerce of this place to be transferred to Amsterdam. From its exchange sir Thomas Gresham took the model of that of London. It is seated on the river Scheldt, about 40 miles S. E. from Flushing, and has been taken and retaken several times. The Scheldt is here of sufficient depth and width to admit vessels of great burden close to the quay. In the principal street is a crucifix of bronze, 33 feet high, on a marble pedestal made from a demolished statue of the duke of Alva — *Delices des Pays Bas*, i 274. From this place Richard I embarked for England, after being ransomed by his subjects, and landed at Sandwich in 1194 — *Naval Chron* i 8 — See AQUILFIA and OLMUTZ. Vandyck, an eminent portrait-painter, Teniers, who excelled in painting small pictures, and Quintin Matsys, who from a blacksmith became a painter, were natives of Antwerp. Ortelius also, one of the most able geographers of the 16th century, was born here. Vorsterman, an eminent engraver, who came into England about the year 1623, and was occasionally employed by Charles I, was a native of Antwerp. Long 4 28 E lat 51 13 N.

AOSTA, a town of Piedmont, was the birthplace of Anselm in 1034. He was archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. Long 7 25 E lat 45 41 N.

APAMEA — See HAMAH.

APPENNINES, a chain of mountains which run through Italy, from north to south, whence many rivers flow.

APPENZEL, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name. Great numbers of snails* are fatten-

ed here, and conveyed a little before Lent to the convents of Suabia and Bavaria, where they are purchased as delicacies. Long 9. 31. E lat 47 21 N.

APPII FORUM — See FOSSA NUOVA.

APPLEBY, the county town of Westmorland, is almost surrounded by the river Eden — *Pennant's Tour in Scotland*, part ii 359. In its church was interred lady Anne Clifford, 1676. Long 2 34 W lat 54 34 N — *Female Biog* by Miss Hays.

APPLECROSS, a village in Ross-shire, Scotland. It has a rich copper mine and a quarry of excellent limestone — *Gaz of Scot*.

APPLIDORF, a seaport in Baintaple bay, Devonshire, where the Danes landed under Hubba in the time of Alfred. Long 4 15 W lat 51 5 N.

APSUS, a river of Illyricum, or Macedonia, where, Lucan says, Cæsar and Pompey were first encamped in sight of each other.

In neighbouring camps the hostile chiefs
sit down,
Where Genusus the swift, and Apsus, run,
Among th' ignobler crowd of rivers, these
Soon lose their waters in the mingling
seas.
No mighty streams nor distant springs
they know,
But rise from muddy lakes and melting
snow.

without exciting disgust, are esteemed, in many places abroad, a delicacy even for the tables of the great. In Paris they are sold in the market, in Italy they are much esteemed, but at Vienna they are attended and fattened for the table with the same care as poultry. During my residence in that capital, I frequently saw them served among the choicest dishes — *Coxe's Austria*, i 442. The Greeks are great eaters of land snails, but they have not, like the Romans, the art of fattening them, &c. We saw the Greeks of Constantinople and Ghemelek eat almost every kind of European snails — *OLIVIER'S Travels*, ii 12.

* Snails, though in England they can not be mentioned as an article of food

Here meet the rivals who the world divide,
Once by the tend'rest hands of kindred
ty'd

The world with joy their interview be-
held,

Now only parted by a single field
Fond of the hopes of peace, mankind be-
lieve

Whene'er they come thus near, they must
forgive

Vain hopes! for soon they part to meet
no more,

Till both shall reach the curst Egyptian
shore,

Till the proud father shall in arms suc-
ceed,

And see his vanquish'd son untimely
bleed,

Till he beholds his ashes on the strand,
Views his pale head within a villain's

hand

Till Pompey's fate shall Cæsar's tears }
demand *Pharsalia*, b v

APT, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence. Its commerce consists in prunes, coarse serges, and wax-chandlery. Long 5 30 E lat 43 51 N

APULIA, the east side of the kingdom of Naples, on the gulph of Venice. The north part of it was called Daunia

AQUILA, a town of Naples, on the river Pescara. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 2400 persons lost their lives. Long 13 39 E lat 42 20 N

AQUILEIA, a town on the gulph of Venice, memorable for Richard the First's being shipwrecked near it in 1191.—*BUTLER'S Chron Tab*—*MAVOR'S Univ Hist* xxiii 103 Maximin, or Maximinus, the Roman emperor, noted for his gigantic stature and barbarous mind, was assassinated in his tent by some of his Prætorian guards before the walls of Aquileia, which he was besieging, A. D 238. Long 13 40 E lat 45 50 N.—*GIBBON'S Decl*

AQUINO, a town of Naples, in the north of Terra di Lavoro. It was

the birthplace of Juvenal, a celebrated Latin satirist. Long 13. 50. E. lat 41. 36 N.

ARABIA, a country of Asia, which may be conceived as a triangle of spacious but irregular dimensions. It is bounded on the N E by the Euphrates, on the E by the gulphs of Ormus and Persia, on the S by the Indian ocean, and on the W by the isthmus of Suez and the Red sea. The entire surface of the peninsula exceeds in a fourfold proportion that of Germany or France, but the far greater part has been justly stigmatized by the epithets of the Stony and the Sandy. The high lands which border on the Indian ocean, are distinguished by their superior plenty of wood and water, the fertility of the soil invites and rewards the toil of the husbandman, and the peculiar gifts of frankincense and coffee have attracted in different ages the merchants of the world. If it be compared with the rest of the peninsula, this sequestered region may truly deserve the appellation of the Happy.—*GIBBON'S Decl and Fall*

ARACAN, or **RECCAN**, a country of Asia, on the bay of Bengal. It abounds with buffaloes, elephants, and tigers

ARACTHUS—See **ARTA**

ARAL, a lake in Asia, 200 miles in length and 70 in breadth

ARANJUEZ, a village and royal palace of Spain, in New Castle, situated on the Tagus, 6 leagues N. E. of Toledo, and 10 S. of Madrid. It has an amphitheatre for bull-fights. Long 3 25 W lat 40 0 N.—*Twiss's Tour*, 187

ARARAT, a mountain of Asia, in Armenia, where the ark of Noah is supposed to have rested.—*Gen viii 4*.

ARAS, or **ARAXES**, a river of Asia, which rises in the Caucasian mountains, and joins the Kur. Rhadamistus, a son of Pharnasmanes, king of Iberia, who usurped the dominion

of his uncle Mithridates, having been driven from Armenia by his subjects, who had revolted from his tyranny, stabbed his wife Zenobia, at her own request, as she was unable to accompany him in his flight, and threw her body into the river Araxes*.

ARAU, a town of Switzerland, on the river Aar, in the district of Aargau. A treaty was concluded here in 1712, between the Catholic and Protestant cantons. It has manufactures of wool, stockings, combs, and cutlery. Hemp and cotton are cultivated in its neighbourhood. Long 7 54 E lat 47 23. N.

ARBELA, a town of Asia, in Kurdistan, where Alexander fought the third and last battle with Darius, 112th Olympiad, or 332 B C. This, by some authors, is called the battle of Guagamela, which was a few miles distant from Arbela, and is said to have taken place on the 2d of October, 331 B C.—BAILY'S *Ep of Ur Hist.* i 329. Guagamela was only a village, and Arbela a considerable town, therefore the Macedonians chose to distinguish the battle by the name of the latter. Long 42 25 E lat 35 5 N.—*Corpus Historicum*, ii 476.

ARBOIS, a populous town of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comté, famous for its wines. The celebrated general Pichegru was born here in 1761. Long 5 55 E lat 46 55 N.

ARBUTHNOT, a village near Montrose, was the birthplace of Dr John Arbuthnot, who was cotemporary with Pope and Addison, and particularly distinguished as one of the wits of his time. Long 2 41 E

* It floated down the stream, and being brought to land by some shepherds, who found her not dead, her wound was dressed, and she was carried to Tiridates, king of Parthia, who treated her with great kindness. Rhadamistus was put to death by his father as a traitor.

lat 56 41. N.—IRELAND'S *Hogarth Illustrated*.

ARCADIA, a town in the Morea. Long 21 42 E lat 37 24 N.

ARCADIA, a division of Peloponnesus, in Greece.

ARCE, ARCO, or ARKA, an ancient town of Phoenicia, near Tripolis, Asia. This was the birthplace of Alexander Severus, the Roman emperor, who was born A D 208, and succeeded the infamous Heliogabalus in 222. Luxury was despised by him, and he observed, that "the majesty of the empire was maintained by virtue, and not by a vain ostentation"—SICILINGEN.

ARCEUIL, a village of France, 9 miles from Paris, and noted for an aqueduct constructed by Mary de Medicis, 1624. Long 2 25 E lat 48 48 N.—*See* COLOGNE.

ARCHANGEL, a seaport of Russia, first resorted to by the English in 1553. The principal exports are, potashes, caviar, tallow, wax, hides, hemp, leathers, tar, yain, beef, thubarb, silk (probably Chinese and Persian), cork, bacon, cordage, furs, bustles, corn, linseed, iron, flax, train oil, sail cloth, and other coarse linens, &c. Long 39 0 E lat 64 34 N.—*TOOKE'S Russ Emp* iii 563.

ARCHELAI, now called Frekh, an ancient town on one of the branches of the Halys, in Caramania, Asia. Macrinus, the Roman emperor, the assassin and successor of Caracalla, was murdered here. He was succeeded by Heliogabalus.

ARCHIPELAGO, a part of the Mediterranean sea, containing many islands.

ARCHIPELAGO, NORTHERN, some islands so called between Kamtschatka and the western part of America.

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, or ARCY, a small town of France, in the department of Aube, late province of

Champagne. It has a great trade in coin, and also a manufacture of stockings and caps, and another of soap. Danton, the associate of Marat and Robespierre, and the victim of the latter, was born at Arcis in 1759, and guillotined in 1794. Long 4 14 E lat 48 33 N—*Gallerie Historique*—JOHNSON'S *Hist of Europe*, II 133

ARCOLA, a village of the Veronese, now in the department of the Minio, on the river Adige, S E from Verona. Here a dreadful battle was fought in 1796, between the French under Bonaparte and Augereau, and the Austrians under Alvinzi, when the latter were defeated. Long 11 20 E lat 45 10 N

ARCOT, the capital of the Carnatic. The defence that it made under Captain Clive, in 1751, established his military fame. Long 79 30 E lat 12 50 N

ARDEA, the capital of the Rutuli, in Latium, Italy, S E from Rome, famous for the exile of Camillus, whence he brought an army for the relief of his country, when besieged by the Gauls under Brennus—ADAM'S *Geog* 147. The praises which some young nobles, at the siege of Ardea, bestowed upon the domestic virtues of their wives at Rome, was the occasion of the death of Lucretia, of a revolution in the state, and of the expulsion of the Tarquins, U C 244, B C 509. Long 12 30 E lat 41 35 N

ARDEBIL, a town of Aderbijan, in Persia, the burial place of Shick Sessi, the author of the Persian sect. Long 47 30 E lat 37 55 N

ARDECHE, a department of France, which takes its name from a river. It was part of the late province of Languedoc

ARDENNES, a department of France, part of the late province of Champagne; so named from a famous forest. Mezières is the chief town

ARDES, a town of France, in the department of the straits of Calais, late province of Picardy. Here Richard II espoused Isabella, daughter of Charles VI in 1396, and Henry VIII and Francis I had an interview in 1520, when so much magnificence was displayed, that the place has been called the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Long 2 0 E. lat 50 35 N

ARENS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is on the coast, and has manufactures of woollen cloth. Long 2 0 E. lat 41 30 N

AREQUIPA, a maritime town of Peru, in S America. It had a volcano in its vicinity, and was destroyed by an earthquake in 1784. Long 71 48 W lat 16 30 S

ARLTHON—See ARFA

ARLZZO, a town in Tuscany. It was the native place of Guy Arctun, inventor of musical notes, Atezzo Guido, Mæcenas, and Petrarch. Long 12 0 E lat 43 27 N—KJYSLER, III 242

ARGAL—See ARGOVIA

ARGENTAN, a French town, in the department of Orne, and late province of Normandy. It carries on a great trade in lace. Mezeray, the historian, was born here 1610. Long 0 5 E lat 48 45 N

ARGOLIS, a division of Peloponnesus, in Greece

ARGOS, an inconsiderable seaport in the Morea, but once a capital city,

— whose monarch led the Grecian hosts
Far o'er th' Ægean main to Dardan
coasts

Unhappy prince! who on a hostile shore
Toil, pain, anguish, ten long winters
bore,

And when to native realms restor'd at
last,

To reap the harvest of thy labours past,
A perjur'd friend, alas! and faithless
wife,

There sacrific'd to impious lust thy life

FALCONER'S *Shipwreck*.

Here Pyrrhus, king of Epius, was killed, by a tile thrown upon his head by a woman Long 23 5 E lat 37 30 N

ARGOVIA, or ARGAU, a district in the north of Switzerland, on the river Aar

ARGUIN, an island of Africa, near the coast of Zaahara It has a fort built by the Portuguese, from whom it was taken by the Dutch The French made themselves masters of it afterwards, and it was confirmed to them by the peace of Nimeguen Long 16 20 W lat 20 23 N

ARGYLESHIRE, in Scotland, bounded on the N by Inveiness-shire, on the E by Perth and Dumbarton, and on the S and W by the Atlantic

ARGYRA, a small town of Sicily, at the foot of mount Etna It was the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus, the historian, who flourished about 44 years B C Long 15 0 E. lat 37 20 N

ARICA, a seaport of Peru It has a great trade in pepper, and the treasures from Potosi are shipped here Long 71 6 W lat 16 27 S

ARIGNA, a town in the county of Leitrim, province of Connaught, Ireland Here is found abundance of iron ore, and, what is uncommon in Ireland, on the site of this metallic treasure, plenty of fuel As it is easy of access to navigation, both by the Shannon and the two canals, its manufacture and exportation of iron are likely to be one day the source of extensive wealth — NEWENHAM'S *View of the Circumstances of Ireland*

ARIMATHEA, the city of Joseph who begged the body of Jesus, is situated between Joppa and Lydda Long 34 45 E lat 31 30 N — VOLNEY'S *Travels*, II 333

ARINDAL, in the southern province of Christiansand, Norway The iron - mines of Norway are chiefly situated near this place Long 9 10 E lat 58. 25 N

ARISBA, an ancient town of Asia, S E of Abydos, on the Sillesis, a small rivulet Here Alexander's army encamped while that conqueror was occupied in visiting the ruins of Troy — OLIVIER'S *Travels*, II 31 This was the residence and native place of the hospitable Axylus,

———— whose ever open door Obliged the wealthy, and relieved the poor POPE'S *Homers*

Long 26 28 E lat 40 8 N — BUTLER'S *Auth. Questions*

ARIES, a city of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence It has a trade in wine, vermillion, manna, oil, and fruits, and exhibits many remains of antiquity Long 4 43 E lat 13 11 N

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, bounded on the E by Down, on the W by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the N by Lough Neagh, and on the S. by Louth.

ARMAGH, a city of Ireland, the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland It has one of the best linen markets in Ulster Long 6 34 W lat 54 27 N

ARMENIA, one of the finest countries in Asia The inhabitants are Christians It is bounded on the N. by Georgia, on the E by Schirvan, on the S by Diabekar and Curdistan, and on the W by the Euphrates

ARNAY-LE-DUC, a small town on the river Airon, in the department of Cote d'Or, late province of Burgundy It has manufactures of serges and druggets In 1570, the Protestants, commanded by admiral Coligny, obtained a victory here over the Papists, under the maréchal de Cosse Long 4 32 E lat 47 7 N

ARNHEIM, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, where sir Philip Sydney died, 1586, from the wounds that he received at Zutphen. — PENNANT'S *Lon.* 387 David Beck,

a native of this place, and one of Vandych's disciples, was once laid out for dead, and revived by a frolic of his servants Long 5 50 E lat. 52 2. N—GRANGER'S *Biog Hist* ii 349—*Cyclop Beck*

ARNO, a river in Tuscany, which rises in the Apennines, and, passing by Florence and Pisa, falls into the Mediterranean

AROYO DE MOLINO, in Spanish Estramadura Here lieut.-gen Hill surprised a French corps with a detachment of British troops in November, 1811—*Europ Mag* ix

ARPEVAS, a cataract of the river Arve, near Salenche, in Savoy Its fall is said to be above 1100 feet Long 6 48 E lat 45 50 N

ARPINO, a town of Naples, 8 miles north of Aquino It is famous for being the birthplace of Marius and Cicero, who, as Pompey said, each in his turn preserved Rome from ruin Long 13 46 E lat 41 41 N—ADAMS' *Geo*—THOMSON'S *translation of Suetonius's Lives of the Cæsars*

ARQUA, or ARQUATO, a village of Italy, 10 miles south of Padua, remarkable for the residence of Petrarch after the death of Laura, and here he died and was buried in 1374—KEYSIE, iii 242—BULLER'S *Chron Ex* 264—DOBSON'S *Petr* ii 517 A monument was erected to his honour This monument and his villa have been preserved by the people with religious care, and continue even now to attract a number of literary visitants of all countries, who, as they pass through Padua, fail not to pay their respects to the name of Petrarcha Long 11 58 E lat 45 13 N—REV J C LESTRAC'S *Classical Tour*, i 83

ARQUES, a French town, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy It is famous for the victory gained by Henry IV. of France over the duke of Mayenne

and the League in 1598 Long 1 18 E lat 49 53 N—See SOISSONS

ARRAGON, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, on the E by Valencia and Catalonia, on the S by Valencia, and on the W by Navarre and Castile Henry the Eighth's first wife was Catherine of Arragon.—See AMPT-HILL

ARRAN, an island of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde It abounds with cattle, goats, black game, and grouse, and the streams are stored with fish, especially salmon On the coast are many wonderful caverns, which give shelter to smugglers, and formerly afforded an asylum to Fingal, and to which Robert Bruce fled for refuge in his greatest distress Long. 5 10 W lat 55 11 N

ARRAS, a town in the department of the Straits of Calais It was so strong, that over one of its gates was inscribed—"Quand les François prendront Arras, les ours mangeront les chats" When it was taken in 1640, a wit observed, that the letter *p* in *prendront* might be erased Some suppose tapestry to have been invented here*—BULLER'S *Auth Questions* At this place the duke of Parma, one of the most celebrated generals of his time, died in 1592 Damiens, who attempted to assassinate Louis XV of France, 1757, and the sanguinary Robespierre†, were both natives Long 2 51 E lat. 50 17 N—MAVOR'S *Un. History*, xxiii 281—MOORE'S *Journal*, ii 12

* Gallienus, on hearing of the loss of Gaul, said coldly, "Is the republic lost because we can have no more stuffs from Arras?"—MITOIS, iii 450

† Maximilian Robespierre, one of the most cruel characters that ever blackened the historic page, or degraded the divine image of man, was born in 1759, and, after committing the most horrible cruelties in France, from the death of Louis XVI was guillotined in 1794

ARRIÈGE, a département of France, so named from a river which rises in the Pyrennees, and falls into the Garonne, near Toulouse

ARSINOË, or Town of Crocodiles, on the west side of the Nile, above Memphis. It was called the City of Crocodiles, because the inhabitants worshipped that animal, and bred some of the species in the neighbouring lakes. It is now called Faroum. The province of which it was the capital contained the Labyrinth, the lake Mœnis, and the Pyramids.*

ARTA, or LARTA, a town of Albania, Turkey in Europe, that gives name to the gulph of Arta, formerly the Ambracian gulph. Long 21 8 E. lat 39 30 N

ARCA, a river of Turkey in Europe, which runs into the gulph of the same name in Albania. It was the ancient Arachus, or Aethon.

ARTHURET, a village to the S. of Longtown, in Cumberland. In the church-yard were interred the remains of poor Archy Armstrong,

jester or fool to Charles I, and, by an accident suitable to his profession, the day of his funeral was the first of April. Long 3 20 W. lat 55. 4 N — PENNANT'S *Tour in Scotland*, 63 — See 1st of April, Mr AUDLEY'S *Companion to the Almanack* — *Beauties of Eng* iii 99 — GRANGER'S *Biog Hist* ii, 400

ARTOIS, a late province of France, now included in the département of the Straits of Calais.

ARUNDEL, in Sussex. The possession of the castle confers an earldom on its proprietor, and by this right the duke of Norfolk is earl of Arundel. Long 0 29 W. lat 50 50 N

ARZINA, a river of Russian Lapland, in a bay of which sir Hugh Willoughby's own ship, with another vessel under his command, being driven by stress of weather, were found by the wandering Laplanders.

Each full excited at his several task,
Froze into statues, to the cordage glued
The sailor, and the pilot to the helm
THOMSON'S *Winter*, l 930,

ANDRIWS'S *Hist of G Birt* ii 220, octavo edit — See May 20, BUTLER'S *Chron and Biog Ever*

ASAPH, SE a city of Flintshire, a poor place, of note only for its cathedral. In it Giraldus Cambrensis lies interred. Long 3 40 W. lat 53 50 N — *Camb Trav Guide*

ASCALON, an ancient maritime town of Palestine, on the Mediterranean, 320 furlongs W. of Jerusalem, between Azotus and Gaza, and the native place of Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian queen* (ROLLIN ii 184), and of Herod the Great. It is now called Scalona, and was formerly famous for its escalions,

* The Labyrinth of Egypt, according to Pliny, was subsisting in his time, after having stood, according to tradition, as he states, 4600 years. He also says, it was built by Petesurus, or Petosiris, but Herodotus makes it the work of several kings. It stood on the southern bank of the lake Mœnis, near the town of Crocodiles, or Arsinoë, and consists of twelve large contiguous palaces, in which the twelve kings of Egypt assembled to transact affairs of state and religion, containing 3000 apartments, 1500 of which were under ground. The passages met and crossed each other with such intricacy, that it was impossible for a stranger to find his way in or out without a guide. Although the Arabs, since the days of Pliny, helped to ruin this structure, yet a considerable part of it is still standing. The people of the country call it the palace of Charon — See a plan and description of this building, &c. in POCOCK'S *Hist of the East*, i 61 — PERRIN'S *View of the Levant*, 361

* According to Diodorus, she was fed by pigeons, or doves, and being found by some shepherds, received from them the name of Semiramis, which, in the Syrian language, signifies dove.

which took their name from this place. Long 34, 30 E. lat 31 30 N — *Cyclop*

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town in Germany, in which George II passed the night before the battle of Dettingen, 1743. It was taken by the French in 1796. Long 9 5 E. lat. 51 30 N

ASCOLI, a town of Italy, in Naples, built near the ruins of Asculum, which see. Long 15 30 E. lat 41 S N

ASCRA, a village near mount Helicon, in Boeotia, now Livadia, Turkey in Europe, was the birthplace of Hesiod the poet, who was cotemporary with Homer. Long 23 15, E. lat 39 10 N

ASCULUM, an ancient town of Italy, in Apulia, where Pyrrhus gained his second victory over the Romans, but acknowledged, that by such another he should be ruined. Long 15 30 E. lat 41 S N — *Rollin* vii 231 — *Hooker's Rom Hist* i 619 — *Pictarch*

ASHBURNHAM, a village about 7 miles from Battle, Sussex. In its church is preserved the shirt which Charles I had on when he was beheaded

ASHBURN, in Devonshire, is seated among hills famous for tin and copper, on the river Dart. This place gave birth to Dunning, lord Ashburn, who died here 1783, aged 52. Long 3 50 W. lat 50 50 N — *Europ Mag* xxxiv 82

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a town in Leicestershire, on the borders of Derbyshire. The principal trade is the making of malt. Here Joseph Hall, a learned bishop of Norwich, was born, 1574. He has been styled the Christian Seneca, from his sententious manner of writing. Long 1 20 W. lat 52 40 N — *Beaut of Eng* ix 376

ASHBY ST LEDGER, a small village situated upon a little stream that

runs into the Nen, in the county of Northampton, on the borders of Warwickshire. In the church, William Catesby, who was one of Richard the Third's favourites, was buried, after being taken prisoner at the battle of Leicester and beheaded as a traitor* — *Beaut of Eng* xi 18

ASHE, a village near Axminster, in Devonshire, where John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, one of the most successful generals that ever lived, was born in 1650. Long 3 0 W. lat 50 25 N — *Beaut of Eng and Wales*, iv 315 — *Buffon's Chron and Biog Exer* 211 214

ASHFIELD, a village of Suffolk, F of Bury. Here Thurlow, many years lord chancellor of Great Britain, was born — *Lat Pan* i 391 — *Mon Mag* xii 354

ASHFORD, a short distance from Bakewell, Derbyshire, where are some considerable marble-works. These were the first of the kind established in England, and great quantities of black and gray marble are sawed and polished there. Long 1 32 W. lat 53 12 N — *Beaut of Eng and Wales*, iii

ASHIDGE, a hamlet to the parish of Chesham, and 2 miles from it, in Buckinghamshire. Here Francis Egerton, duke of Bridgewater, the first man who countenanced the plan and supported the expence of cutting a navigable canal in England, was buried 1803. Long 0 36 W. lat 51 44 N — *Mon Mag* xv 277 — See WORSHIP

* Catesby was one of the three favourites who ruled the kingdom under the usurpation of Richard III and formed the conspicuous triumvirate that gave rise to the old distich

The cat and the cat, and Iovel the dog,
Do govern all England under the hog,

The cat was Richard Ketchiffe, the cat William Catesby, the dog lord Iovel, and the hog was then the emblem or regal crest. Collingbourn, the author, lost his life for this political jest

ASIA, one of the four quarters of the world. It is bounded on the N by the Frozen ocean, on the E by the Pacific, on the S by the Indian ocean, on the W by the Red sea, the Mediterranean, the Black sea, the Don, and the Oby.

ASK, or **ASCHE**, a small town of Brabant, N W of Brussels, whence the English had their hops, and here learned the method of cultivating them—*Memoir of Dr John Fothergill, by Dr LEITCH*, 16. **TIPIUS**, a very learned critic, was born near it, in 1517. Long 4 19 W lat 50 54 N.

ASLACION, about 9 miles E of Nottingham, was the birthplace of the learned archbishop Cranmer, in 1493. Long 0 17 W lat 53 3 N—*ANDREWS'S Hist of Gr Brit* i 149.

ASOPH, anciently the Palus Mæotis, which communicate by the straits of Caffa with the Black sea.

ASOPH, the capital of a district of the same name, in Asia. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Turks and Russians. Long 30 30 E lat 47 18 N.

ASPERNF, a village in the vicinity of Vienna, on the N side of the Danube, where a desperate battle was fought in May 1809, between the French under Napoleon, and the Austrians under the archduke Charles, when the former were defeated. Long 16 24 E lat 48 18 N—*Lat Pan* vi 987—*Europ Mag* lvi 35.

ASPI, or **CLUPEA**, an ancient seaport of Africa. Here Regulus, the Roman consul, landed his troops without opposition from the Carthaginians. Aspi is situated S from Mercurii Promontorium, or Helmaum, now cape Bona. Long 10 25 E lat 36 22 N.

ASSAM, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by Bengal. It is about 700 miles in length, and from 60 to

80 in breadth, and abounds with elephants. The inhabitants are an uncivilized people, and fond of war. They eat all flesh, except human, have no horses and camels, but are fond of asses.

ASSISI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, and 20 miles N N W of the town of that name. **METASTASIO**, an eminent Italian poet, was born in this town. His birth was mean, and the early part of his life was supported by casual donations. He died in 1782. Long 12 30 E lat 43 3 N.

ASSOS, a maritime town in the district of Treas, not far from Troy. Hence Paul sailed to Mitylene. Long 26 0 1 lat 39 35 N—*Actes* x 13.

AS YRIA, a country celebrated in ancient history. It comprehended the provinces of Drabec, Curdistana, and Ilac.

ASTERAD, or **ISTERAD**, a town of Persia—*See* **ASTRAD**.

ASTI, a city of France, capital of the department of Tamar, late a city of Piedmont, in Italy, situated near the rivers Bubo and Tamar. It is about 25 miles E of Turin, has a cathedral and several churches, and has been several times taken and retaken.

ASTLEY, a village 6 miles from Coventry. Here the duke of Suffolk, father of the virtuous and innocent lady Jane Grey, was basely betrayed by one of his domestics into the hands of the bigotted Mary—*RAPIN*, ii 37.

ASTORGA, a city of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the small river Tueria. It is very strong, though neither large nor populous, and has a cathedral. It was taken by the French general Junot in 1810, after a month's siege, during which he lost 6000 men. Long 5 30 W lat 42 20 N.

ASTRABAD, a town of Persia, the capital of a district of the same name,

at the S E extremity of the Caspian sea Its productions are, silk, rice, and cotton Long 54 0 E lat 36 50 N — *Cyclop*

ASTRACAN, a city of Asiatic Russia, the grand mart of the Caspian commerce, is situated on an island in the Volga, not far from its outlet into the Caspian sea It exports linen wax, soap, wrought gold, silver and copper, tin, iron in bars, and manufactured steel, quicksilver, alum, vitriol, sal ammoniac, sugar, tea, leather, &c, and imports silk, salt, sulphur, &c Long 47 40 E lat 46 22 N — *Tooke's Russ Emp* in 577

ASTRIZZA, now a mean place in Romania, 40 miles from the mouth of the river Marissa, and 97 S from Adrianople, was formerly called Abdera, and was one of the most celebrated cities in the world It gave birth to Anaxarchus, who was pounded to death in a mortar by Nicocreon, tyrant of Samus*, to Democritus, the laughing philosopher, and to Protagoras, one of his disciples Anacreon, the convivial bard of Pios, died at Abdera, his death being said to have been occasioned by a grape-stone sticking in his throat Long 25 0 E lat 41 20 N

ASTURA, a small town, formerly a seaport of the Campagna di Roma, Italy Near it Cicero was assassinated, 43 B C

ASTURIAS, one of the northern provinces of Spain It has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermilion, and belongs to the eldest son of the king of Spain, who is styled prince of Asturias

* Anaxarchus enjoyed the confidence of Alexander, and, being one day at dinner with him, was asked by the conqueror, how he liked the entertainment "It is excellent," replied the guest, "it wants but one dish, and that a delicious one, the head of a tyrant" If the philosopher meant the head of Nicocreon, he paid dearly for his saying — *Corpus Historicum*, ii 473

ATH, a small town of Hainault, now in the department of Jemappe, on the river Dender

ATHELNEY, a small river island, formed by the junction of the Thone with the Parret, a few miles below Taunton Here king Alfred sought refuge in the cottage of a peasant*, when the Danes overran the eastern part of his dominions in 879† The whole island contains 100 acres — *COLLISON'S Somerset*, i 86 — *WARNER'S Tour through Cornwall*, 13

ATHELSTONFORD, a village in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, was the birthplace of Robert Blair, the author of the *Grave*, a poem of great merit, and by some thought the best piece of blank verse next to Milton's *Paradise Lost* Long 3 38 W lat 55 57 N

ATHENS (now called Setines), the capital of ancient Attica, and though but a small territory, yet it was the hive of literature and of Greece, and sent forth the noblest historians, the most eloquent orators, the ablest statesmen, and the greatest military commanders.

Great source of science! whose immortal name
Stands foremost in the glorious roll of fame

Here godlike Socrates and Plato shone,
And, firm to truth, eternal honour won
The first in virtue's cause his life resign'd,
By heav'n pronounc'd the wisest of mankind,

The last foretold, the spark of vital fire,
The soul's fine essence, never could expire

Here Solon dwelt, the philosophic sage
That fled Pisistratus' vindictive rage,
Just Aristides here maintain'd the cause,
Whose sacred precepts shine through Solon's laws

* Durwulphus, the weathard whom Alfred served in the island of Athelney, was afterwards appointed by him to the rich bishopric of Winchester — *GRANT'S Summary of the English Church*

† See a similar circumstance, *Mon Rev* lv 6 N 8

Of all her tow'ring structures, now alone
Some scatter'd columns stand, with weeds
o'ergrown

LAICONER'S *Shipwreck* — Also see
THOMSON'S *Liberty*, cantoin and MIL-
TON'S *Par Reg* b iv — *Mural Nights*, 1
29 — *Hunts for a Young Princess* 1 85

When Xerxes invaded Greece, he
burnt the city of Athens, which had
been deserted by its inhabitants — It
is now the capital of Livadia, in
Turkey, and contains magnificent
ruins — Many illustrious men were
natives of Athens, or numbered
among its citizens, as, Æschines,
the rival of Demosthenes, Æschyl-
us, the tragic poet, Alcibiades, a
general and statesman, Andocides,
the orator, Aristides,

Spotless of heart, to whom th' unflatter-
ing voice
Of freedom gave the noblest name of
Just

Aristogiton and Harmodius, who
freed their country from the tyranny
of the Pisistratide

While freedom's name is understood,
You shall delight the wise and good,
You dared to set your country free,
And gave her law's equality

Aristophanes, the comic poet, Conon,
a famous general, Demosthenes, the
most celebrated orator of antiquity,
Diaco, the lawgiver, Hyperides, one
of Demosthenes' rivals, Isocrates,
a noted teacher of eloquence, Lon-
ginus, the critic,

An ardent judge, who, zealous in his
trust,
With warmth gives sentence, yet is al-
ways just,
Whose own example strengthens all his
laws,
And is himself the great sublime he
draws

Menander, a comic poet, Milti-
ades, a successful general, Nicias,
an unfortunate commander, Pericles,
a great statesman, but whose exam-
ple tended to corrupt the morals of
the people; Perillus, the inventor
of the brazen bull of Agrigentum,

Phocion, whose integrity secured to
him the title of *the Good*, Pisistratus,
the father of the Pisistratidæ, Plato,
who visited many countries to ac-
quire knowledge for the instruction
of his own, Socrates,

Who, firmly good in a corrupted state,
Against the rage of tyrants single stood,
Invincible

Sophocles, the dramatic poet, Thra-
sybulus, who expelled the thirty ty-
rants, Thucydides, the historian,
and Timon, the misanthrope — Dur-
ing the Peloponnesian war (A. M.
3574, A. J. C. 430), a dreadful plague
visited Athens — It began in Ethi-
opia, whence it descended into Egypt,
thence it spread over Lybia and a
great part of Persia, and at length
broke like a flood on Athens — Thu-
cydides and Hippocrates were spec-
tators of it, and have left descrip-
tions, which have been imitated by
Lucietius, in his sixth book, and,
though too long for insertion here,
deserve a careful perusal

A plague, thus rais'd, laid learned Athens
waste,
Through ev'ry street, through all the
town it pass'd,
Blasting both man and beast with pois-
nous wind,
Death fled before, and Ruin stalk'd be-
hind
From Egypt's burning sands the fever
came,
More hot than those that rais'd the deadly
flame,
The wind that bore the fate went slowly
on,
And, as it went, was heard to sigh and
groan
At last the raging plague did Athens
seize,
The plague, and death attending the dis-
ease
Then men did die by heaps, by heaps did
fall,

And the whole city made one funeral
CREECH'S *Lucietius*.

Long 23 57. E. lat 38 5 N.

ATHLONE, a town in East Meath,
seated on the Shannon. Here gene-
ral Ginkel, in the service of William
III. gained a victory over general St.

Ruth, in 1691. Long 7 41 W lat 53 22. N — HUME — BELSHAM

ATHOS.—See MONTE SANCTO

ATLANTIC OCEAN, takes its name from mount Atlas, and lies between Africa, Europe, and America

ATLAS, a chain of mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Bidulgerid. These mountains consist of two extensive chains, called, from their position, the North and South Atlas, and from them proceed the various rivers which traverse west Barbary, and fall into the Atlantic. The different stages of their elevation present a considerable variety of climate, and their influence on the adjacent plains seems to be equally salubrious with that of the Andes, in America — *Mon Rev* ix. 189

ATOOTI, one of the Sandwich islands in Polynesia, discovered by captain Cook, who supposed that the inhabitants were cannibals. Long 159 0 W lat 22 0 N

ATTALIA, an ancient seaport of Pamphylia, whence Paul sailed to Antioch, after having preached through many cities of Asia. It is now called Satalia — *Acts* xiv. 25

ATTENBOROUGH, a village about 2 miles S of Blaincote, on the banks of the Trent, Nottinghamshire, famous for giving birth to Henry Ireton, lord deputy of Ireland during the protectorate, and son-in-law to Oliver Cromwell. Long 1 10 W lat 52 55 N — *Life of Gilbert Wakefield*, i. 276

ARTERNO, a river of Abruzzo, which passes by Aquila. James Sforza, the founder of the illustrious house of Sforza, which acted so conspicuous a part in Italy during the 15th and 16th centuries, which gave six dukes to Milan, and contracted alliances with almost every sovereign in Europe, was, while in the pursuit of his enemies, unfortunately drowned in this river, on the 3d January, 1424, at the age of 54 years

ATTICA, formerly a country of

Achæa, to the south of Bœotia, west of the Ægean sea, Turkey.

ATFLEBOROUGH, a market town of Norfolk, about 12 miles from Norwich. Edmund Rack, author of *Mentor's Letters*, &c &c was a native of this place — *COLLINSON'S Somerset*, i. 77

ATTOCK, a city of Hindoostan, on the Indus, supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Taxila, where Alexander crossed that river. Long 71 15 E lat 33 6 N

AVA, the capital of Burmah, on the river Ava. The houses are built with planks and bamboos*. Long. 97 54 E lat 21 45 N

AVALON, a small town on the river Cousin, in the department of Yonne, late province of Burgundy. The inhabitants make great numbers of casks, which are in much requisition. There are also in the town manufactories of coarse paper, linsens, and druggets. The commerce consists chiefly in corn, wines, and, above all, in wood. Long 3 4 E lat 47. 10 N — *MILLIN'S Trav*

AUBE, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Champagne

AUBINAS, a town of France, in the department of Audeche, and late province of Dauphiny. It has noted silk-mills, also a manufacture of Spanish wool, and of red cotton in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs. Long 4 30 E lat 44. 40 N

AUBEROCHE, a village of France, in the late province of Perigord, now in the department of the Dordogne, a few miles from Perigueux. A battle was fought here, in 1344, between the English and French, when the latter were obliged to raise the

* Lieutenant colonel Symes, who was twice ambassador to this court, and who published an account of his first embassy, which gained him distinguished reputation, died on his voyage from Corunna, after the retreat of the English from Spain in 1809

siege This battle was fought on the eve of St Laurence's day, and its successful issue was owing to the advice of sir Walter de Manny Long 0 45 E lat 45 10 N—*Hist Acc of the Charter-House*—See HENRTON

AUBIN DU CORMIER, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, late province of Bretagne At this place, in 1498 the duke of Orleans, afterwards Louis XII was made prisoner by viscount de Tiemouille Long 1 23 W lat 48 15 N

AT BONNE, in the canton of Bern, a little to the N of the lake of Geneva, where the famous French admiral Du Quesne was inhumed in 1684 Long 6 13 E lat 46 30 N—See AGOSRA

AT BURN, a hamlet in the county of West Meath, Ireland, is the scene of Goldsmith's charming poem, called *The Deserted Village* It is about 5 miles from Athlone

AUCH, a town in France, in the department of Gers, late Gascony It has a fine cathedral, and manufactures of velvet, serges, carpets, hats, and leather Long 0 10 E lat 43 38 N

AUDR, a department of France, late province of Languedoc, receives its name from a river which falls into the Mediterranean near Narbonne

AVERBURY, a village 5 miles W from Marlborough It is famous for being the site of the most remarkable and stupendous monument of British antiquity in the island, consisting of a large number of unhewn stones, the remains of a druidical temple Long 1 30 W lat 51 28 N—WARNER'S *N Tour* II—*Cyclop*

AVFIRO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the lake of Vouga, with a good harbour Its trade is in sardinas and salt Long 9. 30 W lat 40 40 N

AVEIRON, a department of France,

so named from a river which falls into the Garonne

AVERNO, a lake of Naples, near Puzzoli, which the ancients, from its gloomy situation and noxious exhalations, supposed to be the entrance to the infernal regions*

Deep, deep a cavern lies devoid of light,
All rough with rocks, and horrible to sight,
The gaping gulph inclos'd with sable floods,
And the brown horrors of surrounding woods

From her black jaws such baleful vapours rise,
Blot the bright day, and blast the golden skies,
That not a bird can stretch her pinions there,
Through the thick poisons and incurber'd air,
O'ertook by death, her flapping pinions cease
And hence Aornus was it called by Greece
PITTS'S *Aneid*, b vi

Modern authors charge these accounts with exaggerations, though the air at present is dangerous and feverish in its vicinity, but the lake itself abounds with various kinds of fish, and is frequented by water-fowl in the winter

* There were several places called Avern by the ancients, which were supposed to be fatal to birds and animals One of these was at Cumæ, another near Minerva's temple at Athens, and a third in Syria Lucetius, in his 6th book, has noticed these, and Creech has thus translated the passage—

Next of th' Avern sing, and whence the name,
And whence the rage and hurtful nature came
So call'd, because the birds that cut the sky,
If o'er those places they but chance to fly,
By noxious steams oppress'd, fall down and die
Death meets them in the air, and strikes them dead,
They fall with hanging wing and bended head,

AUERSTADT, about ten miles from Weimar, in Upper Saxony, Germany, is memorable for a victory gained by Bonaparte over the Prussians, Oct 14, 1806. It is also called the battle of Jena, which see Long 11 34 E lat, 50. 16 N

AUFIDUS, a river of Italy, in Apulia, now called Ofanto, which runs into the gulph of Manfredonia, part of the gulph of Venice, in the lat of 41½° N. The water of the Aufidus is said to have been bloody some time after the battle of Cannæ — *BUTLER'S Arith Quest*

AUGSBURG, a city of Suabia, in Germany. Its trade is inconsiderable. In the year 1530, the Lutherans presented here their confession to the emperor Charles V. This place has been several times taken and retaken. Bayer, who invented the denoting of the stars by Greek letters, was born here, as was also Fugger, an eminent patron of literature. Long 11 4 F lat 48 27 N — *ROBERTSON'S Charles V -- Mod Europe*, ii 164 — *PATIN'S Trav* 69

AUGUSTINE, Sr is a seaport town of East Florida, situate in a bay of the Atlantic, upon the eastern coast. It is built along the shore at the bottom of a hill, in an oblong square, divided into four streets. The castle, called St John's fort, is built of soft stone, has four bastions, and is bomb-proof. It was taken in 1586, by sir

And strike the poisonous lake, or deadly field

Such vapours boiling springs near Cumæ yield

In Athens, where Minerva's temple stands,
There never crow nor boding raven

flies,
Not, tho' the fat and oily sacrifice
Allure his smell, and call his willing eyes

A place, as story tells, in Syria lies,
Which if a horse goes o'er, he groans and dies,

As if by sudden stroke and violent blow
He fell a sacrifice to gods below

F Drake; and in 1665 it was plundered by captain Davis, the buccanier. The English and Indians of Carolina attacked it again, in 1702, under colonel Moore, who abandoned it, after three months' siege, and plundering and burning the country, leaving the ships and stores to the enemy, in the sight of some Spanish cruisers, and marched back to Charleston, a distance of 300 miles by land. General Oglethorp was the last who besieged it, in 1710, he bombarded both the town and the castle, but was obliged to raise the siege. Long 81 35 W lat 30 12 N

AVIGNON, a city of France, the chief place in the department of Vaucluse, formerly the residence of the popes. It was the birthplace of Laura, immortalized by the verses of Petrarch, and here she was interred*. Louis VIII was poisoned at the siege of this place in the year 1226 — *WRANALL'S Town* — *MAVOR'S Univ Hist* xxiii 108. Folard, a celebrated writer, was born at Avignon in 1669. Long. 1 55 E lat 44 0 N — *Galen's Historique*

AVILA, a town of Spain, situated on the river Adaja, S W of Segovia, and its cloths are thought equal to those of that place. It is environed by mountains and plantations of fruit trees and vines. At this town Henry IV of Spain, styled the Impotent, was deposed by his subjects, justly offended at his licentiousness, but was restored to power conditionally. Long 15 0 W lat 40 45 N — *Hist of Spain* i. 395 3 vols. KEARSLEY

AULIS, from whence the Greeks set sail for the siege of Troy, was in Boeotia†, opposite to Chalcis, in

* The convent in which her ashes reposed has been demolished, and the chapel, in which a tomb-stone indicated her rest, has been transformed into a stable. — *Belgian Traveller*, *Lut Pan* i 594
† Now Livadia

Eubœa*, on the Euripus. Here Agamemnon sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia, "to bribe the gods, and buy a wind for Troy"

Revolve the story of mankind, and say
If superstition, thro' successive times,
Has not produced the worst of human
crimes

By this fell power the Grecian chiefs were
led,

When the pale maid on Aulis' altar bled,
• When Trivia's† shrine with virgin gore
was stain'd,

And kings of men the cruel deed ordain'd.
As the dread fillet o'er her hair was
bound

(Her beauteous hair, that flow'd her neck
around),

As at her side her mournful father stood,
And priests, who hid the instrument of
blood,

Hid it, obsequious, from a monarch's eye,
Regardless of his daughter's agony
As the whole army melted at her sight,
Silent she knelt, exhausted with affright,
Nor could her noble birth avail her fate,
The first-born daughter of a king so great;
Dragg'd to her death by mandates feign'd
divine,

When Hymen call'd her to a happier
shrine,

Devoted, in her marriageable hour,
The helpless victim of a father's power,
To bribe the winds and waves—Oh! vain
desire!

Oh! frantic Superstition's guilty fire!

Long 23 20 E lat 38 40 N

AUMALE —See ALBEMARIE

AVOLA, a town which formerly stood on a hill about 16 miles from Syracuse, boasts of having been the ancient Hybla Major, so celebrated for its honey, but many other places lay claim to this title

AVON, a river which rises in the village of Naseby, in Northamptonshire, and, running through Warwickshire, falls into the Severn, near Tewkesbury. Shakspeare has been called the Bard of Avon —IRELAND'S
Views on the Avon

* Now Negropont

† Trivia, a name given to Diana, because she presided over all places where three roads met

AVRANCHES, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. Here, it is said, Henry II of England received absolution from the pope's nuncio, for the murder of Thomas à Becket, in 1172 Long, 1 25 W lat 48 40 N

AURAY, a small seaport in the department of Morbihan, late province of Bretagne. It has a trade in grain and leather, and imports wine from Spain. In an engagement between the counts of Montfort and Blois, in 1364, Du Guesclin was taken prisoner. Long 2 53 W lat 47 10. N —See RANDAN —MEZERAY III 71-73 *Mori*

AURILLAC, the capital of the department of Cantal, late province of Auvergne. It is seated on the river Jordanne Long 2 31 E. lat 44. 55 N

AURUNGABAD, the capital of Dowlatabad, in India, received its name from Aurungzebe Long 76 2 E lat 19 45 N

AUSONIA, one of the ancient names of Italy

AUSSIG, a town on the Elbe, in Bohemia. Mengs, a celebrated painter, was born here in 1728. On the plains near Aussig, Zisca, the famous Bohemian patriot, defeated the troops of Sigismund, but lost his eye by an arrow Long 13 45 E. lat 50 40 N

AUSTERLITZ, between Brinn and Olmutz, is memorable for the defeat of the Austrian and Russian armies by the French, Dec 2, 1805. The French soldiers called it the *Battle of the Three Emperors*, from Napoleon emperor of the French, Alexander emperor of Russia, and Francis II emperor of Germany, having been present Long, 17 5 E lat 49 5 N

AUSRHORPE, near Leeds, Yorkshire, was the birthplace of Smeaton, a celebrated engineer, and builder of the Eddystone lighthouse.

Long 1 39 W. lat 53. 48 N — *European Magazine*, xxii

AUSTLE, ST a town of Cornwall About a mile from this place is Polyoath, the most considerable tinmine in the county — *PLAYFAIR'S Geog.* ii 152

AUSTRALASIA, a maritime division of the globe, which may be computed from 95° of east longitude to 185°, that is, about 5000 geographical miles, while the breadth, from N latitude 3° to S latitude 50°, will be about 3180 geographical miles. — *PARKERTON'S Geog.* ii

AUSTRIA, one of the circles of Germany The capital is Vienna The empire of Austria is situated near the center of Europe, and is bounded on the E. by Russia, S by Turkey and Italy, on the W by the kingdom of Bavaria, and on the N by the kingdoms of Saxony and Prussia The present concentrated and populous territories of the Austrian empire are comprised between the 45th and 52d degrees of north latitude, and 12 10 and 26 20 of east longitude

AUTEUIL, a village of France, in the department of Seine, late province of the Isle of France, a few miles W from Paris Here Anne le Febvre d'Ormesson, the wife of the chancellor d'Aguesseau, died and was buried, in 1735* The chancellor was buried here in 1751 — See LIMOGES

AURUN, a town in the department of Saone and Loire It has manu-

factures of tapestry, carpets, and coverlets In the church is the tomb of the cruel Brunchaud She was the mother of Childebert II whom she is said to have poisoned, and to have been guilty of many crimes, for which she was called the monster of the sixth century Long 4 23 E lat 46 57 N — *MEZFRAY*, i 99 — *MAVOR'S Univ Hist* xxiii 22

AUVERCNE, a late province of France, which now forms the departments of Cantal and Puy de Dome

AUXERRE, the chief town in the department of Yonne, late province of Burgundy It has a trade in hemp, wool, non, cotton, and mercery Its wine is particularly noted, as being delicate, generous, and having a delicious smell, and will bear exportation Long 3 39 E lat 47 35 N — *MILLIN'S Travels*

AWE LOCH, a beautiful lake in Ayrshire

AXMINSTER, on the river Ax, Devon Here is a manufacture of broad and narrow cloth, and carpets Long 3 8 W lat 50 46 N

AYLMER HALL, in the parish of Tilney, near Lynn, Norfolk, was the birthplace of Dr Aylmer, in 1521, who was so diminutive in size, that once, when hotly pursued as a heretic, he escaped by being concealed in a pipe of wine which had a false bottom, and while Aylmer lay hid in the upper hall, wine was drawn from that below Long 0 5 E lat 52 45 N — *J P ANDREWS'S Hist G Britain*, i 523

AYR, a seaport in Ayrshire Its principal trade is in coal and grain About two miles from this place Robert Burns was born, January 29, 1759, and on the bank of the river Ayr, now rendered immortal by his verse, he delighted to wander alone Long 4 39 W lat 55 30. N — *Dr CURRIE'S Life of Burns*, i 58, 100 — *Beauties of Scotland*, ii. 520

* He constantly resisted the encroachments which Louis XIV wished to make on the liberties of the people, and in this he was encouraged by his amiable wife Being sent for to Versailles by that monarch, to consult him respecting this business, "Go," said she, "forget in the king's presence your wife and your children Sacrifice every thing, excepting your honour" — *Diet Un Hist* i 132

AYRSHIRE, one of the southern counties of Scotland

AZAPAD, a town near Delhi, is memorable for being the place where Aurangzebe publicly ascended the imperial throne on the 2d of August, 1658, and as it is usual on these occasions to take some pompous title, he assumed 'that of Aurum Greer, or *Conqueror of the World*, and by that title he was the same day proclaimed emperor of Hindoostan Long 77 30 E lat. 28 30 N—See AHMEDNAGUR,—MURICE'S *Mod Hist of Hindoostan*, II 451

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, in the Atlantic ocean, discovered in 1439 by John Brandtberg, who was driven thither by a storm They were called Azores by the Portuguese, from the number of hawks found there They enjoy a salubrious air, are very fertile, and no poisonous animal is found in them Long 25 0 E lat 37 0 N

AZORUS, a celebrated seaport on the Mediterranean, in Syria, about 30 miles distant from Gaza, towards Joppa It held out against Psammetichus and the whole power of Egypt for 29 years.—MAJOR'S *Un Hist* I 211 Many fragments of antiquity are now seen here and in its neighbourhood Tobacco, fruits, vegetables, corn, and olives, are cultivated in abundance Long 34 47 E lat 31 45 N—DI WITTMAN'S *Travels*, 258

garus is the summit The cape presents a high and bold cliff, on whose steep acclivity the little town of Baba appears, as though stuck within a nook It is famous for the manufacture of knives and poignards; then blades are distinguished in Turkey by the name of *Baba teels*. Long 26 40 E lat. 39 23 N—CLARKE'S *Travels*, II 179

BABA, or POMISVAR, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on a bay of the Black sea, called the gulph of Baba, celebrated for its knives and sword-blades This is generally considered as the ancient Tomi, the place of Ovid's banishment and death Long 28 58 E lat 44 40 N

BABELMANDEL, a strait between Africa and Arabia By this strait Egypt has at all times received the cottons of which its handkerchiefs are formed, which are still called Mandell, and hence the appellation Bibelmandel, which signifies the Gate of Handkerchiefs—SAVARY'S *Letters on Egypt*, II 310 "The proper name," says Mr Keir, "of the entrance into the Red sea, is Bib-al-Mondub, usually called Babelmandel, signifying the gates of lamentation, owing to the dangers of navigation outwards towards India."—KEIR'S *Voyages*, VIII 328.

BABYLON, the capital of ancient Chaldaea, situated on the Euphrates, was totally destroyed by Cyrus 3400 A M 538 B C according to the predictions of the prophets*.—See *Daniel*, *Isaiah*, *Jeremiah* The most famous works in and about this

B

BABA, a town and cape of Turkey in Asia, anciently Lectum, at the mouth of the Adriamytian gulph, the south-western extremity of that chain of mountains of which Gri-

* When Cyrus besieged Babylon, Nabonidas, or Bablytes, Belshazzar of the Scriptures, gave a magnificent entertainment to the chief persons of his kingdom, when there appeared on the wall a hand, which wrote *Mene mene tekel upharsin*, which signified, that his kingdom was going to be taken from him In that night was Belshazzar, the king of the Chaldeans, slain.—*Daniel* v

city ~~was~~, the walls, the temple of Belus, the palace of Alexander, the hanging gardens, artificial lakes, and canals.--PRIDEAUX--ROLLIN Here Alexander died of intoxication, aged 32 years, in 3680 A M 324 B C. On the same day Diogenes, the Cynic, expired For ages past it has been, and is now, so completely desert, that it is difficult to say where it stood.

Vast Babylon, terror of nations, gilt
With walls immense and turrets manifold,

Invincible till He who metes the term
Of empires, weighed thee in his righteous scale,

And found thee wanting From the boast
of kings

Henceforth for ever changed to my
swamps,

Where serpents hiss and mournful bit-
terus scream

Thy towers, thy palaces, thy guilt, thy
name,

Swept from the earth by an almighty
arm,

Wielding destruction's besom vast and
dire

Mrs WEST'S Mother, 92

BACTRIAN is a considerable island, situated on the coast of Gilolo, to the north of the Moluccas, and almost immediately to the south of the settlement of Ternate it is protected by fort Baïnevelt

BACU, a town, and the safest harbour, on the Caspian sea, in the province of Shirvan, in Persia It exports salt, and petroleum, or naphtha, is found in its vicinity Long 50 0 E lat 40 25 N—*TOOKER'S Russ Empire*, iii 574—*KINNEIR'S Geog Mem of Persia*

BADAJOS, the capital of Estramadura, in Spain It is famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the Guadiana In the contest between Spain and Portugal in 1659, the Portuguese troops laid siege to Badajoz for four months, but were unable to take it In 1705, in the memorable Succession war, the

English, Dutch, and Portuguese troops, after being before it fourteen days, abandoned the siege In 1811, Soult, a very able French officer, commenced the siege of it in February, and took it after a siege of thirty-six days, and in April, 1812, it was taken by storm by the British and Portuguese under the command of lord Wellington, after a siege of twenty days—*Lit. Pan* xi 1083—*Mon Mag* xxxiii 471 Don John of Austria defeated the Portuguese here in 1661, and here sir Arthur Wellesley cantoned his troops in the autumn of 1809 Godoy, the Prince of the Peace, was born at Badajoz, on the frontiers of Portugal, and was originally in the ranks of the Spanish guards, till his person attracted the queen's eyes, and raised him to the dukedom of Alcudia, &c. &c It is to this man that the Spaniards universally impute the ruin of their country Long 6 50 W lat 38 19 N—*LORD BYRON'S Childs Har Pilg* (note)

BADLN, on the river Limmat, in Aigau, Switzerland, famous for its baths hence it has been called the Bath of Switzerland Long 8 24 E lat 17 20 N—*WILLIAMS*, ii 55

BADEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, capital of the principality of Upper Baden, near the Rhine It is remarkable for hot baths Long 8 22 E lat 48 48 N

BATHIN'S BAY, a large gulph in North America, supposed to have been discovered by an Englishman of the name of Bathin, in 1616 It is said to be north of Hudson's bay, but its existence is doubted

BAFFO, a town in the island of Cyprus, near the ancient Paphos, where there are many ruins At Paphos, Paul converted Sergius, and struck Elymas with blindness—*Acts* xiii From this conversion, which happened in the year 45, many think that the apostle first began to bear

the name of Paul, which St. Luke always gives him afterwards, as is supposed, in memory of his converting Sergius Paulus — *Enc Brit* art *Paul*. Here, according to mythologists, Venus is said first to have appeared after she was formed out of the froth of the sea Long 32. 40 E lat 34 56 N

BAGDAD, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Irac Arabia, with a strong castle It has a great trade, but is not so opulent as formerly when it belonged to the Persians. The inhabitants are about 40,000 It is seated on the Tigris Many Jews reside in its neighbourhood, and many come annually to visit the sepulchre of the prophet Ezekiel, which is said to stand about a mile from the city — *SMOLLETT'S Pres State*, vii 360 — *JACKSON'S Journal from India*

BAGGINGTON, a village about 3 miles from Coventry, in Warwickshire Here was formerly a castle belonging to the Bagots, where Henry duke of Hereford lodged previous to his intended combat with the duke of Norfolk, on a spot near it, called Gosford green According to Rapsin, vol i p 470, folio, the duke of Hereford accused the duke of Norfolk of having spoken very disrespectfully of the king (Richard II), which being denied by the latter, the king ordered that the affair should be decided according to the laws of chivalry, that is, by single combat

At Coventry, upon Saint Lambert's day,
There shall your swords and lances arbitrate

The swelling difference of your settled hate

SHAKESPEARE'S *Richard II*

But just as the two dukes were entering the lists, the king, on pretence of avoiding the effusion of blood, but, in reality, to be rid of these two lords at once, commanded them

to proceed no further, and banished them both. The sentence is thus recorded by our immortal bard. —

You, cousin Hereford, upon pain of death,
Till twice five summers have enriched
our fields,

Shall not regret our fair dominions,
But tread the stranger paths of banishment

Norfolk, for thee remains a heavier
doom,

Which I with some unwillingness pronounce

The sly slow hours shall not determinate
The dateless limit of thy drear exile —
The hopeless word of—never to return—
Beat it off against thee, upon pain of life

Norfolk died shortly after at Venice: Hereford retired to France, till a favourable opportunity offered for his return to England — See *RAVENSPER*

BACNERS DE BICORRE, a town of France, in the department of Higher Pyrennees, on the river Adour, S E of Tarbes. It is frequented on account of its medicinal springs. Long 0 14 E lat 43 1 N.

BACNERS DE LICHON, a town in Upper Garonne, which possesses some mineral springs It is situated near the source of the river Garonne.

BAGRADA — See *MIJERDAH*

BAHAMA ISLANDS, in the West Indies, one of which, Guanahani, was discovered by Columbus in 1492 The larger cluster of these islands are reckoned fourteen, while the smaller have been computed at seven hundred Their principal productions are, cotton, salt, turk, fruits, mahogany, and dyeing woods. — *MCKINNEN'S Tour through the British West Indies*

BAHAR, a country of Hindoostan, subject to the East India company, where most of the saltpetre which they export is manufactured Patna is the capital

BAHIA, a province of Brazil South America, which comprises 50 leagues of coast Though one of

the smallest divisions of Brazil, it is the most fertile, populous, and luxurious — GRANT'S *History of Brazil*, 204

BAHREIN, an island in the gulph of Persia, on the Arabian shore, has been considered the most productive bank of the pearl oys ers but the island of Kharrack now shares the reputation Long 49 5 E lat 26 10 N. — MORIER'S *Journey through Persia*, 52 — NUBUR'S *Travels*, II 152 — PAGE'S *Travels*, II 83

BAHUS, a province of Sweden, on the N W coast of Gothland The principal exports are wood, fish, pitch, lime, tallow, and hides

BAIA, a town in Italy, about 12 miles west from Naples, famous in the time of the Romans for its baths and palaces, in one of which Agrippina was killed, by order of her son Nero — TACITUS *Ann* The emperor Adrian, in whom was centered very opposite qualities, died at Baia, A D 139, in his 62d year, and after a reign of 21 years On his death-bed, it is said, he composed his celebrated address to his departing soul —

“ Animula vixula, blandula,
Hospes comesque corporis,
Qui nunc libis in loca?
Pallidula, rigida, nudula,
Nec, ut soles, dabis jocos

Poor little, pretty fluttering thing,
Must we no longer live together?
And dost thou prune thy trembling wing,
To take thy flight thou know'st not
whither?

Thy humorous vein, thy pleasing folly,
Lies all neglected, all forgot,
And pensive, wav'ring melancholy,
Thou dread'st and hop'st thou know'st
not what

PRIOR

Ah! fleeting spirit! wand'ring fire,
That long hast warm'd my tender breast,
Must fly no more this flame inspire!
No more a pleasing, cheerful guest!
Whither, ah! whither art thou flying?
To what dark, undiscover'd shore?
Thou seem'st all trembling, shiv'ring,
dying,

And wit and humour are no more!
POPE

A literal translation is given in the *Spectator*, No 532

BAIA, or BAYA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis It is a place of great trade, and the principal mart for corn — SHAW'S *Trav*.

BAJADOR, a cape on the west coast of Africa, south of the Canary islands Long 14, 22 W lat 26 12 N

BAIKAI, a great lake in Siberia, which abounds with sturgeons and seals It is in the province of Irkutsk, and is about 350 miles in length, but not more than 40 in breadth

BAIKWELL, a town in the Peak, Derbyshire, near which, at the village of Ashford, are large marble-works It is seated on the Wye, N N W from Derby

BAKU — See BACU

BALA, a town in Merionethshire, has a manufacture of stockings. In the neighbourhood of Bala, on the 20th June, 1781, the river Iwrch overflowed its banks in such a dreadful torrent, as to sweep away every thing before it Seventeen houses, ten cows, and a vast number of sheep, besides the soil of all the meadows and corn-fields, in its course, were destroyed by it, and the meadow, in which the greater part of the stones were lodged, was so heaped up with them, as to render it not worth the trouble of clearing it again for cultivation The dimensions of these stones, borne hither by the impetuosity of the torrent, are astonishing one was 19 feet long, 9 broad, and 6 high, eight other stones, half this size, were carried half a mile The only life lost was that of a poor woman, who, being in bed, was drowned Long 3 35. W lat 52 40 N — *Cambrian Traveller's Guide*

BALAGAT, or BALA GAUT, a country of Hindoostan, extending along the Gauts, or Balagat mountains, in

the Deccan The northern part is subject to the Poonah Mhiattas, and it extends along the peninsula to the southern extremity of Mysore.

BALISORE, a export on the bay of Bengal The inhabitants make stuffs of silk, cotton, and a sort of grass Long 87 1 E lat 21 30 N

BALBEC, a town of Syria, about 40 miles N N W from Damascus, anciently Heliopolis Its ruins are very magnificent.—WOOD and DAWKINS—VOLNEY, II 232

BALCH, or BALK, a town of Tartary, on the borders of Persia Ilie Zoroaster, or Zerdusht, was slain, and Anvari, a Persian poet, died A D 1200 This was the ancient capital of Bactriana, called Bactra, or Zariaspe.

BALDIVIA—See VALDIVIA

BALFARFS, or Balfarides Insula, the islands of Ivica, Majorca, and Minorca The inhabitants were dexterous slingers, to which art, it is said, they were trained by their mothers, who used to suspend the breakfasts of their sons on the top of a pole, and to let them remain fasting till they struck it down with a stone from a sling—DIODORUS

BALIRUSH, a town of Persia, the capital of the province of Masindelan, situated at the southern extremity of the Caspian sea The chief articles of exportation are, silk, rice, and cotton Long 50 30 E lat 33 40 N—TOOKE'S *Russian Empire*, 1799, III 575

BALLA-CLINCH, near Louth, Ireland, is memorable for an interview, in 1599, between the earl of Essex and Tir-oen, or Tyrone, which ended in a truce that gave great offence to queen Elizabeth—RAPIN, II 150

BALLINASLOE, a small but neat built town in Galway, Ireland, on the west side of the river Suck It is one of the most thriving towns in the county, having a great wool-

fair annually, and several cattle-fairs Long 8 8 W lat 53 15 N

BALLYSHANNON, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in Donegal It is seated at the mouth of the Erne, and has a good salmon-fishery, and an extensive linen-manufacture Long 8 5 W lat 54 53 N

BALMERINO, a town of Scotland, on the right bank of the Tay, in Fifeshire It gave title to a nobleman who was beheaded for being concerned in the rebellion in 1746—MILLAND'S *Hist Lond* I 656—BUTLER'S *Chron and Biog Ex*

BALTIC, a large sea between Denmark and Sweden, Germany, Poland, and Russia, in which tides are unknown

BALTIMORE, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with a good harbour. In 1602, two thousand Spaniards landed here, under the command of an officer named Ocampo These were part of the army that had landed at Kinsale, which see Long 9 14 W lat 51 18 N

BALTIMORE, the largest and most commercial town in the state of Maryland, America It is situated on the north side of the Patapsco river

BALTINGLASS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, on the Slaney It has extensive manufactures of linen and woollen

BAMBARA, a kingdom of Negroland, Africa, situated to the S W of that of Pombuctoo It is fertile in corn Sego is the capital

BAMPTON, a town in Oxfordshire, which gave birth, in 1676, to John Phillips, the poet—See HEREFORD. The principal manufactory of the place is that of seiges Long 1 28 W lat 51, 2 N

BAN, a little creek about 12 miles distant from Wexford, in Ireland; memorable for being the landing-place of the English, when they in-

vaded Ireland in 1170—*Sir Rich Colt Hoare's Tour in Ireland*, Introd p 37

BAN, a river of Ireland, which rises in the Mouine mountains, in the county of Down It passes Portadown, where it is joined by the Newry canal, and a few miles further it falls into Lough Neagh, after a course of 30 miles. The waters of this river, which is distinguished by the name of the Upper Ban, are esteemed superior to any other for the purpose of bleaching After passing through Lough Neagh, it runs N W till it falls into the sea at Banhaven, a few miles below Coleraine It is one of the finest rivers in Ireland, and runs from its source nearly 90 miles, with so pure and limpid a stream, that it has acquired the name of the "silver Ban" The salmon caught in this river is very highly esteemed, and the fishery is one of the greatest in the kingdom—*Cyclop*

BANBURY, a town of Oxfordshire, on the river Chaiwell, 17 miles north of Oxford It is noted for ale, cakes, and cheese The navigable canal from Coventry and from Oxford runs by this town Plush and shag cloth and paper are manufactured here Lord North, many years chancellor of the exchequer, was buried here in 1792 Long 1 18 W lat 52 5 N—*Enc Brit*

BANCA, an island opposite to Sumatra It is noted throughout all Asia from the same cause (its tin-mines) to which England owed its celebrity in Europe in very ancient times, before its arts and arms had spread its fame through the globe Long 106 0 E lat 2 0 S.—*STRABON*, I 377

BANDA, the chief of the nutmeg islands, in the Indian ocean The Dutch expelled the English thence in 1609, but it was taken by them

in the year 1810 Long. 130 30. E lat 5 45. S

BANDON, a market town in the county of Cork, Ireland, 13 miles from Cork Tickers and coarse linen are made here Bandon was the birthplace of Cox, distinguished as lord chancellor of Ireland, and historian of that country, who was born in 1650.

BANDON, a fine river in the county of Cork, Ireland, which rises in the mountains of Carberry, and falls into the harbour of Kinsale

BANFF, a seaport in Scotland It has manufactures of thread and stockings Long 2 15 W lat. 57. 36 N

BANFFSHIRE, a county in Scotland

BANGALORE, a fortress of Mysore It was taken by storm in 1791, with little loss on the part of the English, but with a dreadful carnage of the unresisting garrison — *BILLSHAM'S Mem Geo III* iv 378 The trade of Bangalore consists principally in betel-nut, black pepper, sandal, and woollen cloths, which are universally worn throughout the Mysore dominions Long 77 37 E lat 13 0 N—*BUCHANAN'S Travels*

BANGOR, a city in Caernarvonshire, with a cathedral and bishop's palace. Great quantities of slate are shipped for Bristol, Liverpool, and London, from quarries near this city, Hoadley, while bishop of Bangor, having, in a sermon that he preached, set aside the notion of a visible head of the church, the controversy that ensued was called the *Bangorian controversy* Long 4 12 W lat. 53 12 N

BANJALUFA, a town of European Turkey, and the chief place in Bosnia Long 18 5 E lat 44 44 N

BANKEPORE, the English residence belonging to Patna, and the seat of the manufactory. It is situated

ed on the high bank of the Ganges, which is here 2 miles wide in the rainy season. The chief produce of the country about Bankepore and Patna is opium, which is exported to China, where, though its importation is not permitted by the Chinese government, the people are so attached to it, that its being smuggled into the country is connived at. Long 85 1 E lat 25. 35 N — *LORD VALENTIA'S Travels*, 1 91

BANNOCKBURN, a small stream which runs by Stirling, and near which the English, under Edward II. sustained a shameful defeat, by the Scots under Bruce, A D 1314, which was decisive of the liberties of Scotland* — *KERR'S Hist Robert I*

* Edward was so assured of conquest, that he brought with him William Baston, a Carmelite, and famous poet, to celebrate his victory, but the monarch was defeated, and the poor bard taken, and forced by the conqueror, *invita Minerva*, to sing his success, which he did in such lines as these —

Hic caput, hic rapit, hic teriet, hic ferit,
 ecce dolores,
 Vox tonat, a sonat, hic ruit, hic luit,
 arcto modioris
 Hic secat, hic necat, hic docet, hic no-
 cet, iste fugatur
 Hic latet, hic patet, hic premit, hic
 gemit, hic superat

PENNANTS *Tour in Scot*

A similar description of a battle occurs in Tasso's *Jerusalem*, b vii

At once the squadron, plac'd on either
 hand,
 Move in their ranks, and thicken o'er the
 land

The field is vanquish'd! clouds of dust
 arise,

And roll in sable volumes to the skies
 They meet, they shock, the clamours
 echo round,

And helms, and shields, and shiver'd
 spears resound

Here lies a steed, and there (his rider
 slain),

Another runs at random o'er the plain

ch 12 James III one of the mildest monarchs that ever graced a throne, and whose fate every feeling heart must pity and bewail, was murdered here in 1488 Long 4 57 W lat. 56 0 N — *GILPIN'S Scotch Tour*, 1 86 — *GRANGER'S Hist* 1 34

BANSTEAD, a village of Surry, noted for its downs, one of the most delightful spots in England, on account of its fine carpet ground, covered with short herbage, perfumed with thymie and juniper, which makes the notion of this spot very sweet, though small. These downs form a tract of 30 miles, extending, under different denominations, from Croydon to Farnham. Banstead is 13 miles S S W of London

BANIAM, a town of Asia, on the N W coast of Java capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a good harbour, and a castle. It is divided into two towns by a river. The English and Dutch had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by the Dutch. The produce is pepper, of which vast quantities are exported by the Dutch, who have deposed the kings of the ancient race, and suffer nothing to be done in this kingdom but what they please. Bantam, once populous and flourishing, is now a poor and wretched place Long 105 26 E lat 6. 20 S

BANTRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name

BARBADOES, one of the Windward Islands in the West Indies. It exports sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and

Here lies a warrior dead, in pangs of
 death,
 There one, with groans, reluctant yields
 his breath
 Dire is the conflict, deep the tumult
 grows,
 And now with all its rage the battle
 glows'

ginger, and has a peculiar production called Barbadoes tar. The island has frequently suffered from hurricanes. Long 59 0 W lat 13 10 N.

BARBARY, a country of Africa, between the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and Egypt. The principal states into which it is divided are, Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis.

BARBERA, or **BURBURFU**, a seaport of Africa, opposite to Cape Aden, in Arabia. The harbour is good, and is frequented by both large and small vessels. The inhabitants of the country are of the ~~Soomalee~~ ^{Soomalee} tribe, who hold the town of Burburcu, and live at the distance of from three to ten days' journey from the harbour, to which they annually repair about October, and continue there till May. The houses in which they live are formed of reeds, and the expense and trade of the place are considerable. Cloths are imported from the gulph of Kutch, and from Muskat, Mokha, Mukalla, and Judda, d'ares, rice, cotton cloths, tin, tobacco, and copper. Ghee, myrrh, coffee, gum, frankincense, benjamin, elephants' teeth, &c are brought from the country of Harhur upon camels, the distance between the two places being about fifteen days' journey. The coffee of Harhur is superior to that of Mokha. Long 45 50 E lat 11 0 N.—*Let Pan* vi 915.

BARCA, a country of Barbary, on the south coast of the Mediterranean, in which was situated the temple of Jupiter Ammon, whither Alexander made a hazardous journey.—*Rollin's Anc Hist* vi 111. Against this temple Cambyses sent an army of 50,000 men, which marched from Thebes in Upper Egypt, but their fate is uncertain, as they never returned either to their own country, or to Egypt. It is generally supposed, that they were overwhelmed by the sands of the Desert

so, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden, th' impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the sand, and sweep whole plains away
The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,
Sees the dry desert all around him rise,
And, smother'd in the dusty whirlwind, dies.

ADDISON

BARCELONA, a city of Catalonia, * in Spain, with a good harbour on the Mediterranean. It is a place of great trade, and its works in glass, as well as its blankets and knives, are in great esteem. In 1705, it was taken by the earl of Peterborough, in 1706, Philip V. besieged it in vain, and in 1711, it was taken by the French and Spaniards.—*Mod Eur* Long 2 13 E lat, 41 20 N.

BARCELONA, a town of Terra Firma, in Cumana, South America, on the left bank of the Neveri, near its mouth. Its principal trade is in cattle and jerked beef. Long 65 15 W lat 10 8 N.

BARDSLEY, near Leeds, Yorkshire, was the birthplace of Congreve, in 1669.

BARILIER, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, was ruined in 1310 by the English. William, son of Henry I. was shipwrecked near it in 1120. Long 1 10 W lat 49 40 N.

BARCEMONTE, a small town of France, to the north of Diaguignan, in the department of Var, late province of Provence. MORTIER, author of a celebrated historical dictionary, was born here in 1613. Long 6 40 E lat 43 38 N.

BARHAM DOWNS, in Kent, derive their name from the parish of Barham, though a considerable part lies within those of Kingston and Bishopsbourne. When king John assembled a mighty army, in 1213, to oppose the threatened invasion of king Philip, he encamped on Barham Downs, and here Simon de Mont-

fort, earl of Leicester, assembled a large army in the reign of Henry III. Of late years frequent camps have been formed on these downs — *Beauties of England*, an 1082

BAR, a province of Hindoostan, between the Ravee and Beas, or Beyah, only seventeen coss in breadth — *Dr. Vincent's Nearchus*, i 103

BAR, a handsome town of the kingdom of Naples, the capital of Terra-di-Bar, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, and had once a good harbour, which was destroyed by the Venetians. It is 20 mile E. of Trani. Long 17 51 E. lat 41 26 N.

BAR, or **TERRA DI PARI**, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the gulph of Venice. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile, but there are many serpents and tarantulas.

BARKING, a town in Essex, where the remains of a famous munition are still to be seen. Long 0 6 E. lat 51 30 N.

BARNAUL, a town of Siberia, on the west side of the Ob, in the government of Kolyvan, famous for its silver and copper mines, which also produce gold. Long 80 10 E. lat 50 55 N.

BARNHURST, a village near Bunces, on the Thames, Surrey. It is so called from its majestic trees, and consists of two houses only. The first is an ancient mansion, called *Queen Elizabeth's Dairy*. In this house lived and died Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, who built a gallery near it, for the purpose of occasionally accommodating a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and most celebrated wits of the time, known by the appellation of the Kit-Kit Club, so denominated from Christopher Kit, the landlord at whose house the meetings were generally held. Garth wrote the verses for the toasting-glasses of the club, which, as they

are preserved in his works, have immortalized four of the principal beauties at the commencement of the 18th century, lady Carlisle, lady Essex, lady Hyde, and lady Wharton. In this gallery Tonson placed the portraits of all the members of the club. These have been all removed, but the gallery remains. The other house is the manor-house Queen Elizabeth, who had a lease of it, granted her interest in it to sir Francis Walsingham and his heirs. Here, in 1585, that great man entertained the queen and her whole court. The unfortunate earl of Essex, who married his daughter (the widow of sir Philip Sidney), resided frequently at Barn Hurst. Hendegge, master of the revels to George II. was, for some time, the tenant of this house, which is seated in a small paddock, at some distance from the Thames. It was purchased by the late sir Richard Hoare, bart. who, in 1771, considerably enlarged and modernized it, adding the two wings.

BARNET, a town partly in Middlesex and partly in Herts, where a battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Nevil earl of Warwick*,

* The following dying speech, which Shakspeare has given to this powerful nobleman, has, perhaps, never been exceeded for pathos and sublimity —

Th' who I might have come to me, friend or foe,
And tell me who is victor, York or Warwick? *

Why ask I that my mangled body shews,
My blood, my want of strength, my sick heart shews,

That I must yield my body to the earth,
And, by my fall, the conquest to my foe.
Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge,
Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle,

Under whose shade the ramping lion slept,

Whose top branch overpeer'd Jove's spreading tree,

And kept low shrubs from winter's powerful wind.

called the king maker, was slain, in
1471

————— Nevil, to both
Sworn faithful, faithless found' to Henry
now,
And now to Edward, join'd his potent
arms
Now both to Britain's sovereign empire
rais'd,
Now from their summit pluck'd, till with
strange deeds
'His fortune wearying, in the fatal strife,
By Edward's conquering arms, at length
he fell

Edge Hill, by JAGO, p 58

Long 0 5 W lat 51 42 N

BARONSCHE, the port of the ancient inland city of Tagara, Hindoostan, now greatly decayed, 38 miles N of Surat, on the river Nerbudda. The Mahrattas were masters of this city till 1773, when it was taken by the English, and added to the British empire by the treaty of Poonah, but, in 1782, was ceded to Madaja Scindia, a Mahratta chieftain — *Dr PLAYFAIR'S Glog v 457*

BARRACKPORE, on the N side of the Ganges, 15 miles from Calcutta, is a military cantonment, from which the necessary guards for Calcutta and the adjacent districts are furnished — *Mon Mag xxv 482*

BARNSLEY, a small market town in the west riding of Yorkshire. Its wire-works are supposed to be the

These eyes, that now are dimm'd with
death's black veil,
Have been as piercing as the mid-day sun,
To search the secret treasons of the world.
The wrinkles in my brow, now fill'd with
blood,
Were likened oft to kingly sepulchres,
For who liv'd king, but I could dig his
grave?
And who durst smile when Warwick bent
his brow?
Lo! now my glory, smear'd in dust and
blood,
My parks, my walks, my manors that I
had,
Ev'n now forsake me, and, of all my
lands,
Is nothing left me but my body's length
SHAKESPEARE'S Henry the Sixth

best in England Long. 1. 35 W.
lat 53 38 N

BARNSTAPLE, a seaport in Devonshire, with a manufacture of baize, silk stockings, and waistcoats — *WARNER'S W Walk, 122*. This place gave birth to Gay, 1688 — *Beauties of England and Wales, iv 266*

BARROSA, near Cadiz, 4 miles to the southward of the river Pedro, in the island of Leon, Andalusia, Spain. Here the English, under lieutenant-general Graham, obtained a brilliant victory over the French on the 5th of March, 1811. Long. 4. 5 W lat 51 8 N

BARROW - UPON - SOAR, a large pleasant village of Leicestershire, about 8 miles N of Leicester, was the birthplace of bishop Beveridge in 1636 — *Beaut of England, ix 368*.

BARROW, a river of Ireland, which rises in Queen's county, and flows S by Athy, Carlow, and New Ross, into Waterford harbour.

BARTON - ON - THE - IRWELL, between Worsley and Manchester, and about seven miles from the latter town. Here an aqueduct was thrown over the Irwell by Mr. Brindley, for the conveyance of his canal from Worsley to Manchester. It is supported by three strong arches, the central one 63 feet wide and 38 feet high, an altitude that admits a barge to pass under it with its sails set — *WARNER'S N Tour, ii 153*

BAR-SUR-ORNAIN, or BAP-LE-DUC, the chief place in the department of Meuse, late duchy of Lorraine, France. It is divided into the upper and lower town, the latter of which is watered by the Ornaïn, and affords very fine trout. Its wines are excellent, and it has manufactures of bonnets, handkerchiefs, and lace.

BASHAN, one of the most fertile districts in Canaan, lying eastward of Jordan and the sea of Tiberias, northward of the river Jabbok, west-

ward of the mountains of Gilead, and S of Hermon. It has now the name of Batanea. It was noted for its fine cattle and stately oaks.

BASHIA, a settlement of the English on the Rio Pongas, where the Society for Missions to Africa and the East have a school, which, from their 12th anniversary report, contains 120 boys and girls, who are carefully instructed in the first principles of religion, &c &c — *Twelfth Report*, 388 and 443.

BASIL, or BASEL, Switzerland, on the Rhine, the capital of the canton of the same name. In its cathedral is interred the learned Erasmus — *Coxe's Travels* — *Gray's Letters*. It has also a noted university. Paper is said to have been invented here, and they have manufactures of ribands, cottons, &c. John and James Bernoulli, Buxtorf, Euler, Holbein*, and Wetstein, were some of its celebrated natives. It was formerly a singularity belonging to this town, that all its clocks were an hour faster than the real time. Maupertuis died here in 1698. Count Brown, an able imperial general, was born at Basil in 1705. Long 7.34 E lat 47.35 N.

BASIL, a canton in the north of Switzerland.

BASINGSTOK, a large town of Hampshire, 16 miles from Winchester. It has a trade in coin, druggets, and shalloons. Thomas and Joseph Walton were born here. Long 1.6 W. lat 51.16 N.

BASQUE ROADS, near the island of Aix, France. Here four French men of war and some smaller vessels were destroyed by the English under lord Cochrane, in 1809.

BASS'S STRAITS, separate Van Diemen's Land from Notasia, or New Holland — See DIEMEN'S LAND.

BASSY, a town near Nivelle, in

* See some curious anecdotes in GUY PATIN's *Travels* p 156, and *Enc Brit* art Holbein.

the Netherlands, was the birthplace of Godfrey de Bouillon, who, after making himself master of Jerusalem, in 1099, was elected king of it by the Crusaders, and died there in 1100. Long 4.15 E lat 50.36 N.

BASTIA, the capital of Corsica, now the department of Golo. It has a good harbour. Long 9.30 E lat. 42.36 N.

BASSORA, a famous city of Asia, in the Arabian Trac, situated on the Shat al Arab, which is a navigable canal formed by the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris. Merchants of various nations reside here, and their ships come with different kinds of merchandize. Those from Bengal bring linens, silk, musins, basted saffron, sandal and other woods, benzoin, varnish, rice, lead, European tin and iron. From the coast of Malabar they bring cardamom seeds, pepper, &c. From Surat they receive all sorts of gold and silver stuffs, turbans, blue cloths, indigo, and steel. Camels, horses, and dates, are the chief exports. Long 47.50 E lat 30.20 N.

BATAVIA, on the Malabar coast, produces great quantities of pepper. The English were massacred here in 1670, a bull-dog having killed a sacred cow. Long 74.50 E lat. 11.0 N.

BATHA, about 60 miles from Lisbon. John I founded a monastery here at the close of the 14th century, in consequence of a victory over the king of Castile, which is esteemed one of the most noble monuments of the Gothic style of architecture — *MURPHY'S Travels*. Here he was buried, with his queen Philippa, who was eldest daughter to the duke of Lancaster, uncle to Richard II of England. The corpse of John II. is preserved here in a wooden chest. — See ALBOR — *Swiss's Travels*, 43. Long 8.20 W lat 39.40 N.

BATAVIA, a city of Java, on the

river Jacatra, and is styled the *Queen of the East*, on account of the beauty of its buildings and the immense trade it carries on. It was the residence of the governor-general of all the Dutch colonies in the East Indies, and has a good harbour. The air is very unwholesome, and the place is represented as the grave of European navigators.—See Cook's *Voyages*—*Embassy to China*, by Sir G. STAUNTON, i. 227—THUNBERG'S *Travels*, iv.—*Europ Mag* ix. 405. The intelligent priest of Otahentce, Tupia, died at Batavia.—See OTAHIEI. Batavia was taken from the Dutch by the English, under lieutenant-general Sir Samuel Auchmuty and Admiral Stopford, in August 1811. Long 106 51 E. lat 6 10 S.—*Monthly Mag* xxxii. 590.—*Europ Mag* ix. 461.

BATH, a city on the Avon, in Somersetshire. Its baths have been long celebrated, and its buildings are magnificent. Broome, Melmoth, Nash, and Quin, expired here. Robins, author of *Anson's Voyage round the World*, was a native of this place, and John Hales, who for his great learning was called the *Walking Library*, was born at Bath in 1584.—COLLINSON'S *Somerset*. Neal, the author of the *Hist of the Puritans*, died at Bath in 1743. Long 2 22 W. lat 51 22 N.

BATH ZACHARIAS, S. from Jerusalem, in the tribe of Judah, was the birthplace of Habakkuk the prophet. Long 35 17 E. lat 31 43 N.

BATOPIAS, a district in New Navarre, North America.

BATTEL, a town in Sussex, where a magnificent abbey was built by William the Conqueror, in commemoration of his victory over Harold in 1066. Many ruins of its ancient magnificence remain.

How many hearts have here grown cold,
That sleep these mould'ring tombs
among!

How many beads have here been told,
How many matins here been sung!

Its gunpowder is highly esteemed. Long 0 33 E. lat 50 55, N.

BATTERSEA, a village in Surrey, where the famous Lord Bolingbroke was born and died. Collins, author of *The English Peerage*, &c. was buried here in 1700.—See an interesting account of this laborious historiographer in the *Gent Mag* 1799, from the pen of Mr. Stephen Jones. Battersea is noted for asparagus, and for a horizontal windmill. Long 0 3 W. lat 51 28 N.

BATTLEFIELD, five miles from Shrewsbury, where Henry IV. gained a victory over Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, 1403. The gallant son of the king, who afterwards acquired such renown under the name of Henry V. exhibited on this occasion the first specimens of his military genius. He was wounded in the face by an arrow, but did not quit the field.—CLARENDON'S *Hist of Eng* i. 379. Long 2 50 W. lat 52 45 N.

BAVARIA, one of the circles of the German empire. The principal manufactures of this country are those of coarse woollen cloth, silk and woollen stuffs, velvet, tapestry, stockings, clothes, and watches. The principal exports are, wheat, cattle, salt, wood, and iron. In 1805 Bavaria was erected into a kingdom. Munich is the capital.

BAUGILPORE, a town of Hindoostan, is situated on a nullah which empties itself into the Ganges at Colgong. It is the capital of a district of the same name, famous for the manufacture of a kind of cotton cloths well known in England by the name of ginghams.—*Mon Mag*. xxviii. 147. Long 87 3. E. lat 25 20 N.

BAUTZEN, or BUDISSEN, the capital of Upper Lusatia, on the river Spree, 30 miles E. by N. of Dresden. Long 14 30 E. lat 51 10 N.

BAYEUX, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, late pro-

vince of Normandy. A curious piece of tapestry, exhibiting the history of Harold, is shewn here. It is supposed to have been performed under the direction of Matilda, consort to William I. Alain Chartier, secretary to the kings Charles VI and VII, was born at Bayeux. He died at Avignon, 1417. Long 1 24 W lat 49 16 N.

BAYLEN, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 20 miles N of Jaen. Near this place the Spaniards defeated the French in 1808; Castanos commanded the former, and Dupont the latter.

BISSONNE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and late province of Gascony. It has a fine cathedral, and is famous for hams and chocolate. The by-onet was invented at this place. Charles IX, his sister, his mother, and the duke of Alva, here concerted a scheme for the extirpation of the Protestants. — ROBERTSON'S *Hist. of Scotland*, i 348 — *Hist. of France*, ii 191 — *Modern Europe*, ii 420 — MEZIRAY, v 88. At BISSONNE, on May 5, 1808, Charles IV of Spain signed a treaty of abdication of his throne, to which he was compelled by the infamous threats of Bonaparte. Long 1 30 W lat 43 29 N.

BRACHY HEAD, a promontory in Sussex, off which, in 1690, the English and Dutch fleets were defeated by the French. — *Nat. Chron.* i 81 — HUME — BULSHAM'S *Hist. of Great Britain*, i 197. Long 0 25 E lat 50 44 N.

BLAUNSFIELD, a town in Bucks, a few miles N from Windsor, where the courtly poet Waller died and was buried, in 1687. Edmund Burke, the famous orator, was interred here in 1797. — ADOLPHUS'S *Hist. of Eng.* ii 170. Long 0 30 W lat 51 36 N.

BEAKSBOURNE, a parish in Kent,

4 miles from Canterbury. It was the birthplace of Dr Stephen Hales, who, as a vegetable physiologist, is entitled to the highest honour, and whose invention of the ventilator for mines, prisons, hospitals, and the holds of ships, has proved one of the most extensively useful contrivances for the preservation of health and human life. He was born in 1677, and died at Teddington 1761.

BEMINSTER, or **BEMINSTER**, a town of Dorsetshire, situated on the borders of the county. The clothing trade has long been established here, and is still thriving. Here is also a considerable sul-cloth manufactory, another of locks, and other iron, tin, and copper goods for home consumption and exportation.

BEARN, a late province of France, fertile in pastures and vines. It now forms, with Basques, the department of the Lower Pyrenees.

BEAUCAMPEL, a town of France, in the department of Gard, and late province of Languedoc. It is seated on the river Rhone, and has a fair in July, which is one of the largest in Europe. Long 4 39 E lat 43 50 N.

BEAUCAMPEL, a late province of France, between the Isle of France, Blason, and Orleans, which was called the granary of Paris, from the abundance of wheat it produced. It now forms the department of Eure and Loire.

BEATTIE, a village of Hampshire, 4 miles from Southampton, where stood formerly a noted sanctuary, to which Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI, and Perkin Warbeck, fled for safety. — MINNER'S *Hist. of Winchester*, ii 207.

———— Warbeck fled by night
To Bewley monastery, but, pardon promisc,

He yielded to the king, and, in the Tower,
Remained a prisoner.

CHENEVIX'S *Henry VII*

Long 1 27 W lat 50 54 N.

BEAUMARIS, the county town of Anglesea. It has little trade, but the bay affords good anchorage in stormy weather. Long 4 15 W lat. 53. 15 N.

BEAUME, a mountain of France, in the department of Var, between Aix, Marseilles, and Toulon. It is much frequented, from a superstitious notion that Mary Magdalen died in this place.

BEAUVAIS, a city in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. It was besieged by the duke of Burgundy in 1472, when the women, under Jeanne Hachette, obliged him to raise the siege. The inhabitants have a manufacture of tapestry. Vaillant, a celebrated medallist, was born here in 1632, and L'Englet in 1671. —MEVIRAY, III 321 —HENAULT Long 2 70 E lat 49 26 N

BECCLES, a large town seated on the river Waveney, in Suffolk, which is navigable from Yarmouth. Long 1 35 E lat 52 20 N

BECKENHAM, a pleasant village about 2 miles from Bromley, in Kent. Here the learned and pious Edward King, author of "Observations on Ancient Castles," &c died, in 1807. —*Beauties of England*, VII 1351 Long 0 7 E lat 51 24 N

BEDDGLART, or **BEDDELGART**, a village of Caernarvonshire, situated in a beautiful tract of meadows near the conflux of the Glaslyn and the Colwyn, which flows through Nant Colwyn, a vale that leads to Caernarvon. Tradition says, that Llewelyn the Great came to reside at Beddglart during the hunting season, with his wife and children, and one day, the family being absent, a wolf had entered the house. On returning, his greyhound, called Kill-hart, met him, wagging his tail, but covered with blood.

But when he gain'd the castle door,
Aghast the chieftain stood,

The hound all o'er was smear'd with gore,
His lips, his fangs ran blood

Llewelyn gaz'd with fierce surprise,
Unus'd such looks to meet,
His fav'rite check'd his joyful gait,
And clouch'd and lick'd his feet

Mon Mag xxxii 48

The prince, being alarmed, ran into the nursery, and found the cradle in which the child had lain overturned, and the ground covered with blood. Imagining that the greyhound had killed the child, he immediately drew his sword, and slew him; but, on turning up the cradle, he found under it the child alive, and the wolf dead. This so affected the prince, that he erected a tomb over his faithful dog's grave, where, afterwards, the parish church was built, and called, from this, Bedd Gilhart, or the grave of Kill-Hart. —*Camb Trav Guide* Long 1 20 W lat 53 2 N

BEDFORD, on the river Ouse, the county town of Bedfordshire. Sir William Harpur, lord mayor of London in 1661, was a native of this town, and bequeathed at his death a legacy for the endowment of a school, and for the portioning of young women upon marriage. Bedford has five churches and two meeting-houses. The soil in its vicinity produces good barley and wheat. Long 0. 30 W lat 52 13 N

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county of England, of which the chief products are corn, butter, and fuller's earth, its manufactures, lace, straw-hats, baskets, and toys.

BEDNORE, or **BIDDANORE**, or **HYDERNAGORE**, a town in Mysore, Hindoostan, taken by general Mathews in 1783, but soon after retaken by Tippoo sultan, who poisoned the general. —*BELSHAM's George III* III 186

BEER-SHEBA, a city about 20 miles S. W from Hebron, and about 40 from Jerusalem, was in the southern border of the Israelites, as Dan was on the northern. From Dan to

Beer-sheba was the length of the land, about 160 miles Long 34 45 L lat 31. 12 N

BEERING'S ISLAND, an island in the North Pacific ocean, on the N E of Kim-shutka This island was discovered by Beering in 1741, who died here on the 8th of December This persevering navigator was a native of Denmark, and was the first who discovered the west continent of America in a latitude which, before him, no known voyager had attained --*TOOKE'S View Russ Emp* --*COXE'S Discoveries* — *PENNANT'S Arc Zool* Long 167 0 E lat 55 0 N

BEERING'S STRAITS, separate Asia from America, the breadth is about 40 miles

BEHUT, called also **BEHUN KY-LUN**, or **CHE-LUN**, a river of Hindoostan, the famous Hydaspes of Alexander, on the banks of which he was opposed by Porus It issues from a spring on the south-east part of Cashmere, and unites with the Chunaub about 50 miles from Moulm

BEIRA, the largest province of Portugal It abounds with fruits and corn Coimbra is the capital

BELLOU, not far from Enniskillen, on the road to Sligo, Ireland Here is a celebrated well, called Davith Phadrie, reputed the best cold bath in the kingdom

BELIM, a town in Estramadura, Portugal Here are generally interred the sovereigns of Portugal Long 9 0 W lat 38 41 N

BELIM, or **PARA**, a seaport of Brasil, at the mouth of the Amazon Its commerce is in cocoa, vanilla, shell fish, and cotton Long 49 25 W lat 1 50 S

BILIERUM PROMONTORY, now the Lind's End, in Cornwall

BELFAST, a seaport in Antrim, and one of the most commercial towns in Ireland, particularly in linen Long 5 52 W lat 54 46 N

BELGRADE, the capital of Servia,

on the Danube It was besieged in 1456 by Mahomet II, when it was relieved by the brave Hungarian general Huniades, who was mortally wounded — See *ZEMPLIN* Prince Eugene took it in 1688 and in 1717, but it was ceded to the Turks in 1739 It was again taken by marshal Laudohn 1789, but restored in 1790 Long 21 2 E lat 45 10 N

BELIZE, a settlement in the bay of Honduras, known in England on account of its mahogany Its population may be estimated at four or five thousand inhabitants, including whites, free people of colour, and slaves The foundation-stone of a new church was laid here on the 20th of June, 1812, which is not only the first episcopal, but the first protestant church ever erected in Spanish America — *Christian Observer*, xi 781

BLEHEIST, an island 15 miles from the coast of Brittany It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored in 1763

BLE'S SOUND, or **GREEN HARBOUR**, in Greenland, situated in about 60 N lat Light English sailors were left by accident on this inhospitable and dreary coast in June 1630, and remained here till the succeeding May They all arrived safely in England — *Lu Pan* iii 131

BELLINO, a small town of Italy, on the Piava, N W of Venice. Here the brave Austrian general Lusignu, in 1797, with 2000 men, made a stand against the French general Massena with 10,000, after bravely maintaining the unequal contest for thirteen hours, he was obliged to surrender Long 12. 9. E lat 43 15 N

BINACUS, a lake of Italy, now called Lago di Garda, in the territory of Verona, which is frequently subject to great storms.

BELT, GREAT, a strait of Den-

mark, between the island of Zealand and Funen The king of Sweden, Charles XI in 1085, marched over it to besiege Copenhagen, as it was then frozen

BELT, **LITTLE**, a strait between Funen and North Jutland

BELVEDERE, a town in the Morea, noted for its raisins Long 21 45. E lat 38 25 N

BELUS a small river of Galilee, running from the foot of mount Carmel, out of the lake Cendevia Here, it is said, Hercules found the plant *Colocasia*, which effected the cure of his wounds According to Pliny, the art of making glass was discovered by some mariners who were boiling a kettle upon the sand of this river it continued for ages to supply not only the manufactures of Sidon, but all other places, with materials for that purpose Vessels from Italy continued to remove it, for the glass houses of Venice and Genoa, so late as the middle of the 17th century — *CHARLIS Travels*, ii 395 — *Cy top art Glass*

BENARIS, a populous city in Hindoostan It has many magnificent buildings, but is chiefly celebrated as being the ancient seat of Braminical learning — *BERNIER'S Voyage*, ii 146 An insurrection here, in 1781, nearly proved fatal to the English interest in Hindoostan, for which Cheyt Sing was deposed Its temple, before defaced by Aurazeb, was as celebrated throughout Hindoostan, and as much resorted to, as Mecca is by the Mohomedans — *MAURICE'S Mod Hist of Hindoostan*, i 275 Long 83 10 E lat 25 20 N

BENCOOLEN, a town of Sumatra, belonging to the English, from which great quantities of pepper are exported Long 102 5 E lat 3 49 N

BENDER, in Bessarabia, on the Dniester, memorable for the residence of Charles XII of Sweden,

after his defeat at Poltowa by the Russian Long 50 11 E lat 46 59 N

BENEVENTO, a city in Naples It has suffered frequently by earthquakes, particularly in 1688 when pope Benedict XIII then archbishop, was dug out of the ruins alive Here Pyrrhus was defeated by Curius, and retired to Epirus A U C 433, B C 320 Long 14 57 E lat 41 6 N

BENGAL, a country of Hindoostan, which, since the year 1765, has been subject to the English East India Company

BENGORI HEAD, a promontory of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, situated between two small bays, on the north coast Near this promontory is situated that remarkable object of curiosity called the *Grant's Causeway* It consists of an irregular arrangement of many hundred thousands of columns, mostly of a vertical position, composed of a hard black rock called basalt, and closely united together at their sides This causeway is of unequal height and breadth The columns, in general five or six-sided, are formed of different pieces joined in the most manner, and the diameter of every column is from 15 to 20 inches — *PLAYFAIR'S Geog* iii 75. Long 6 19 W lat 55 15 N

BENCUEIA, a town and kingdom of Africa, where the Portuguese have a fort Long 12 20 E lat 12 8 S

BENIN, a town and kingdom of Africa The houses are built with clay, and covered with straw, leaves, or reeds Long 5 6 E lat 6 10 N

BENNEFOT, a village near Harfleur, in the department of Lower Seine, late province of Normandy It was the birth-place of Vertot, the historian, who was born in 1655

BEN FVIS, or **BENNEVIS**, in Inverness shire, the highest hill in Britain, stands to the south-east of fort

William Its summit and broken sides are covered with eternal snows, and its perpendicular height is 4370 feet — *GARNETT'S Tour* — *Beaut. of Scot.* v. 250

BENNINGTON, the principal place in Vermont, New England It has many elegant houses, and is a flourishing town Long 73 10 W lat 43 0 N

BERAR, a soubah of the Deccan of Hindoostan

BERGA — See **ESKIZADRA**

BERGUNA, a river of Lithuania, which rises in the palatinate of Wilna, and runs into the Niemen When the French army, in 1812, retreated from Russia, many were drowned in this river, and on its banks a division of Victor's corps, consisting of 7000 men, together with five generals, capitulated

BERIZOW, in the government of Tobolsk, on the river Obi Here the cont. favourite Menzikoff died in exile, 1729 — *BUSCHING*, i. 511 — *Lat. Pan.* i. 321 Long 60 25 E lat 60 10 N

BERGAMO, an ancient town in the territory of Venice It is noted for its sewing silk Long 9 38 E lat 45 12 N

BERGEN, a seaport of Norway, carries on a great trade in skins, fir wood, and dried fish It is the most commercial town in Norway, and contains 15,000 inhabitants Long 5 45 E lat 60 11 N — *Lat. Pan.* xiv. 122

BERGEN OP ZOOM, a town in Dutch Brabant, a handsome place, and the *chef-d'œuvre* of the famous engineer Coehoorn It was taken in 1717 by the French

BERKSTED, in Bedfordshire, was the birthplace of Nicholas Rowe, a poet and dramatist, 1673 — *Beauties of England*, i. 82 Long 0 19 W lat 52 12 N

BERKLEY, in Gloucestershire Here is a castle, in which Edward II

was murdered in 1327 Long 2 28. W lat 51 46 N

BERKHAMPTFORD, a town in Herts, where William the Conqueror swore to maintain the laws made by his predecessors Ken, the deprived bishop of Bath and Wells, was a native of this town*, and here the melancholy Cowper was born in 1731 — *HAYLEY'S Life of Cowper* — *Hunts for a Princess*, ii. 157 — *Mon. Mag.* ix. — *European Mag.* xxxvii Long 0 30 W lat 51 46 N

BERKSHIRE, a county of England, the capital of which is Reading It produces grain in great abundance, especially barley

BERLIN, a city of Brandenburg, Upper Saxony, Germany, on the river Spree It is the capital of the king of Prussia's dominions, and has a magnificent palace and library, a cabinet of curiosities, an observatory, and an arsenal It has various manufactures Berlin was taken by the Russians and Austrians in 1760, and a contribution levied on the inhabitants Frederick William died here in 1740, and his son Frederick III was born at Berlin in 1712 — *Coxe's Austria*, ii. 211 — *Dr. FOWLER'S Mem. of Fried.* — *Mon. Rev.* lxxix. 84 Frederick, the elector of Brandenburg, called the great elector, was born at Berlin in 1620, and died in 1658 He is considered as the boast and glory of his house, and the chief of its greatness Busching, the geographer, died here in 1793, and Pepsusch, one of the greatest theoretic

* At Mr Brooke's, the author of *Gustavus Vasa*, a visitor saw in his study the works of bishop Ken, with the following dedication on the fly leaf, in a neat female hand, probably by Mr Brooke's mother My son, peruse the works of pious Ken, The best of bishops and the best of men *Mon. Rev.* li. 218

Yet this bishop was very much censured for pronouncing absolution on the prodigal Charles II — *BURGETT*, ii. — *Fow. Good's Tel.* 310

musicians, was born here in 1667
Long 13. 26 E lat 52 35 N

BERMUDA, SOMERS, or SUMMER'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Atlantic They were discovered in 1503, by John Bermudez, a Spaniard, but were not inhabited till 1609, when sir George Somers was cast away upon them, and they have belonged to Britain ever since The perpetual mildness of the climate occasioned their being called Summer's Islands

BERN, the capital of a canton of the same name, in Switzerland It is a strong place the houses are built of white free-stone, and criminals, with iron collars round their necks, are employed in removing rubbish from the streets and public walks In the arsenal is preserved the armour of the illustrious William Tell Bern has produced few men highly eminent in literature, but has established her glory in being the birthplace of Haller, who was born here in 1702—COX's *Travels*, ii 249—WAKFIELD'S *Jur Tar* 114 In 1798, a dreadful battle took place in the vicinity of Bern, between the French under general Bünzli, and the Swiss under Stegaur, who was slain In this dreadful conflict the women fought by the sides of their husbands The French, on entering Bern, committed all sorts of excesses, and the brave general Erlach was sacrificed to their fury. Long 7 30 E lat 46 52 N

BERNARD, GREAT St a mountain between Switzerland and Savoy, in the department of Mont Blanc On the summit of this mountain is the monastery of St Bernard, supposed to be 8006 feet above the level of the Mediterranean, the monks of which perambulate its snowy deserts, assisted by their dogs, with a view of relieving the wandering traveller*

* These dogs possess an instinct, and receive a training, which fit them to be peculiarly useful in discovering persons

BERRY, a *ci devant* province of France, which now forms the department of Cher and Indre

BERUT, a town of Syria, on the sea-coast It was the ancient Beirutus, which see

BERWICK, a large and populous town on the Tweed It has a good trade in corn, salmon, damask, linen, muslin, cotton stockings, carpets, felts, and that strong sort of shoes called Cumberland clogs—WAPLER'S *N. Tour*, ii 38 Berwick gave the title of duke to one of James the Second's sons—See MOULINS and PHILIPSBURG Long 1 46 W lat 51 45. N

BERYRUS, an ancient seaport of Phœnicia, in Asia, now Bairout, in Syria It was formerly called the

who have been lost in the snow An appropriate and just tribute to the generous exertions of the canine species in the service of humanity, has been given by M de Lille, in *Les Trois Regnes de la Nature*, chant iii p 218

Vous donc, soyez bénis, animaux courageux,

Que nomme St Bernard sur son front orageux,

Vous qui, sous les frimas qu' un long hiver entasse,

Des voyageurs perdus courez chercher la trace !

L'homme accourt à vos cris, il enlève le corps

Dont le froid homicide engourdit les ressorts,

Il se ranime, il prend une chaleur nouvelle,

Le rayon de la vie en ses yeux étincelle,

Et l'air vient redonner par ses sons triomphants,

Un époux à sa femme, un père à ses enfans

Ainsi de tous les cœurs quand la pitié s'exalte,

Sur ces monts désolés elle trouve un asile,

Dans ces chûnes généreux l'homme admie ses mœurs,

Et l'écho des deserts se plaint à leurs clameurs

It was by this track that Hannibal is supposed to have passed into Italy, and it was by the same direction that Bonaparte led his army over the Alps, previously to the battle of Marengo, in 1800.—See ALPS and MARENGO

mother, the nurse, or the city of laws, from a famous school that it had for jurisprudence. It was the birthplace of Sanchoniathon, the historian, who flourished a few years before the Trojan war. Long 35 32. E lat 34 4 N.

BESANCON, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, and late province of Franche Compté. It is the birthplace of the historian Milot. Here Toussaint L'Ouverture, a celebrated hero of St. Domingo, was destroyed in a dungeon, 1802 — *Lecteur Revue*, ii 113. Long 6 S E lat 47 14 N.

BESANLUC, a village of Palestine. Euphranias was born at this village in 320, was made bishop of Salamis (now Famagosta), in Cyprus, in 366, and died in 103, at the age of 80, in returning from Constantinople, where he had been to visit Chrysostom — CLARK'S *Tar* (note) ii 415.

BESSARABIA, a territory of Turkey in Europe, between the Danube and the Dniester. Bender is its capital.

BET FEFAGUI, a town of the Happy Arabia, N of Mocha, the principal mart for coffee. Long 44 23 E lat 14 2 N.

BETHAIARA, on the river Jordan, Palestine, in Asia, is thought to be the place where the Israelites passed the Jordan under Joshua, and here John the Baptist exercised his early ministry — *Joshua* iii 16 — *John* i 28. Long 35 19 E lat 31 49 N.

BETHANY, a village at the foot of mount Olivet, about 2 miles east from Jerusalem. It was the residence of Martha and Mary, and then brother Lazarus. Here Mary poured the oil upon the feet of Jesus, and here Lazarus was raised from the dead, after remaining four days in the grave — *John* xi. Long 35 22 E lat 31 46 N.

BETHEL, a city on the confines of the tribes of Ephraim and Benjamin, about 12 miles from Jerusalem. Here

Jacob had his remarkable dream, mentioned in *Genesis* xxviii. At Bethel the prophet Elisha was ridiculed by the children of the place, and forty-two were devoted by bears for this contempt of the venerable seer. Bethaven is a name sometimes given to Bethel, which signifies the house of vanity, or idols, or wickedness, instead of the house of God, which Bethel signifies. At this place Jonathan, Saul's son, forfeited his life by disobeying his father's orders, but was rescued by the people —

How did then fond idolatry, perforce,
Rescue his sentence'd life, when doom'd
by lot

To perish at *Beth a'en*, for the breach
Of strict injunction, that of all my bands,
Not one that day should taste of food,
and live!

Mrs MORF'S *Sacred Dramas*
Goliath and David — i Sam xiv

Long. 35 21 E lat 31 56 N

BETHLEHEM, about 6 miles S from Jerusalem, received its name, which signifies the *House of Bread*, from Abraham, and was surnamed Ephratha, the fruitful, after Caleb's wife, to distinguish it from another Bethlehem in the tribe of Zebulun. At Bethlehem Jacob buried his beloved Rachel. It belonged to the tribe of Judah, and also went by the name of the city of David, that monarch having there been born and tended sheep in his childhood. Abijah, the seventh judge of Israel, Elimelech, Obed, Jesse, and Boaz, were, like David, natives of Bethlehem, and here must be placed the scene of the admirable eclogue of Ruth. St. Matthias the apostle also received life in the same town where the Messiah came into the world, 4004 after its creation. In the 752d year of Rome, and in the 25th year of the reign of Augustus, when the temple of Janus was shut, and the greater part of mankind saw themselves, at once, professing obedience to one

monarch, and in perfect harmony with each other,

No war, or battle's sound,
Was heard the world around
The idle spear and shield were high up
hung,
The hooked chariot stood
Unstain'd with hostile blood,
The trumpet spake not to the armed
throng,
And kings sat still with awful eye,
As if they surely knew their sovereign
Lord was by

MILTON'S *Nativity*

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BETHLEHEM, in Pennsylvania. This is the principal settlement of the Moravians,* in America, who were fixed here by count Zinzendorf in 1741. Long 75 14 W lat 40 37 N

BETHPHAGE, a small village near Bethany. Here our Saviour procured the ass on which he made his lowly, though triumphant entry into Jerusalem — *Matt* XXI Long 35 24 E lat 31 45 N

BETHSaida, a town on the lake of Gennesareth, north, at the influx of the river Jordan into the lake. Peter, Andrew and Philip were of this place. Here Christ opened the eyes of a blind man by anointing them with spittle — *Mark* VIII Long 35 42 E lat 32 43 N

BETHSHAN, more generally known by the name of Scythopolis, about 75 miles from Jerusalem. It was on this side Jordan, west, at the extremity of the great plain. After the battle of Gilboa, in which Saul and his son Jonathan were slain, the Philistines hung their bodies on the walls of Bethshan, whence they were taken by the inhabitants of Jabesh — See JABESH Long 35 39 E lat 32 19 N

BETLIS, a strong and populous town in Asia, capital of Curdistan Long 43 20. E lat 37 20 N

* See Mr EVANS'S *Sketch*

BETUWE, a fertile island in Guelderland. It was the ancient Batavia, and gave the name of Batavians. It is about 40 miles long and 10 broad. The principal place is Nimeguen.

BEVAGNA, the ancient Mivania (which see), a small town on the Tiber, or Fiume, in the duchy of Spoleto Italy — BUSCHING, III 153

BEVERLEY, a borough in Yorkshire, seated on the river Hull, was the birthplace of Alcock, founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, who died at Wisbeach in 1500. The principal trade of Beverley consists in the making of malt and oatmeal, and in the tanning of leather. Mrs Mary Wolstonecraft Godwin, a woman of eccentric character, was born at Beverley in 1768. Fisher, bishop of Rochester in the reign of Henry VIII who was beheaded, 1535, for denying that tyrant's supremacy, was born at Beverley in 1450.

BIVHUX, a village near Bex, in Switzerland, noted for its salt-springs. — COX'S *Traz*

BEX, a village in the canton of Bern. It is noted for its salt-mines, which are visited by travellers — MOORE'S *Traz*, I 250

BLAIZIER, a town of France, in the department of Herault, and late province of Languedoc. It was here that Paul Riquet, who made the royal canal, was born — SALMON'S *Pres. State*, XI 164. It was also the birthplace of Pellison, one of the greatest ornaments of the reign of Louis XIV, who, when immured in the Bastille, was deprived by his cruel governor of a spider that he had tamed — *Gal Hist* IX

BIAGRASSO, a village on the Tinella, west of the river Tessino, in the department of Olona, late duchy of Milan, Italy. Here the French were defeated in 1524, and in the retreat Bayard was killed. — See REBEC and ROMAGNANO

BEYAH, or BIAH, a river of India,

in Lahore, which runs into the Setledj at Phusepour. — CRUTWELL'S *Gaz* It was anciently called the Hypasis. — Dr VINCENT'S *Nearchus*, 1 101

BEYT JALINDHAR, a province of Hindoostan, between the Beyah, or Brah, and Setledj, is about 50 coss in breadth — Dr VINCENT'S *Nearchus*, 1 105

• BIDASSOA, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrennees, and falls into the bay of Biscay In it is the island of Pheasants, rendered famous by the conference between cardinal Mazarinc and don Louis de Haro, 1569 — BOURGOANNE'S *Trav* 1 5

BIDDEFORD, 9 miles from Barnstaple The town stands on each side the river Towridge, which a little lower joins the Taw and falls into Barnstaple bay The bridge is 220 yards in length, having 24 gothic arches, and was built in the 14th century, by subscriptions from the counties of Cornwall and Devon The streets are clean, and the houses well built, many of them being occupied by opulent merchants, in the West India and American trade Timber is here both plentiful and cheap, large quantities of earthen ware are constantly manufactured and sent to Wales, in exchange for provisions, and cargoes of oak bark are exported to Ireland and Scotland Here is a good trade in the Newfoundland fishery Long 4 12 W lat 51 4 N

BIENNE, a town of Switzerland, on a lake of the same name, N. E. of Neuchatel, near which Rousseau passed a part of his eccentric life — COXE'S *Trav* II — STOLBERG'S *Trav* 1 427 Long 7 10 E. lat 47. 11. N

BIERVLIET, near Sluys, was the birthplace of William Benkelen, to whom the Dutch are indebted for the method of curing herrings. — KNOX on the *Fisheries*, 256 4th edit He died in 1397, and his memory

was held in such veneration, that Charles V emperor of Germany, and the queen of Hungary, made a journey to visit his tomb His name is variously spelt, Beukelszoon, Benkelings, and Bruckfield. — BUSCHING, III 571.

BILBOA, the capital of Biscay, with a good harbour Its chief trade is in wool and sword-blades It exports also oil and chesnuts, and is seated on the Ibaicabal

BILEDULGERID, a country of Barbary, S of Tunis. It was the ancient Numidia

BILSTON, a township and chapelry of Wolverhampton, one of the largest villages in England, being about 1½ mile in length Its contiguity to Wolverhampton, and the benefit of the branches of canals to all the chief trading towns of the county, have been the means of establishing here, within these few years, numerous manufactories for japanned and enamelled goods, particularly buckle-chapes, which are wrought here in great perfection Here are also furnaces for melting ore, forges, and lifting-mills, worked by steam-engines, there being considerable mines of coals, iron-stone, and quarry-stone in the neighbourhood It is remarkable for a deep orange-coloured sand, which is much sought after by distant artists to cast metals in It is also noted for a quarry of curious stones, lying horizontally one under another, of which the inhabitants make troughs, cisterns, &c. some of it is curiously variegated. — *Topographical Dictionary*

BILTON, a village about 2½ miles from Rugby, in Warwickshire. It was the residence of Mr. Addison; a name that will ever be held in esteem by the admirers of sound criticism, chaste humour, and a correct and attic style of composition. The retreat of this eminent character stands about a mile distant from the

bank of the Avon.—IRELAND'S *Views on the Avon*, 68.

BINFIELD, a village in Windsor forest, and the scene of Pope's youthful days, who here wrote his poem called "Windsor Forest." Here Mrs Macaulay Graham, the historian, died —*Sel from G. Mag* iv 372

BINGHAM, in Nottinghamshire, about 8 miles from Nottingham Robert White, author of "The Celestial Atlas, or New Ephemeris," was born here in 1693, and died in 1773

BIR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, whence is the usual passage over that river from Aleppo to Oila, Diarbeck, and Persia

BIRCHES, THE, 3 miles from Madeley market, Shropshire Here, in May 1773, a high bank, which lay by the Severn, slipped quite across the river, and entirely stopped up the channel, turning its course through a meadow which lay on the other side that part where the river ran became a high bank, with 20 lofty oaks standing upon it, and where the ground divided, a chasm was left, 7 or 8 yards wide, and 5 or 6 deep The depth of the earth which appeared to be moved was 20 yards, and the quantity of land rather more than 20 acres The turnpike-road was removed several yards, and turned up edge-ways As soon as the bank had stopped up the bed of the river, the vessels below were left dry at the bottom of the channel, and the steam took its course over the meadow About 400 yards from the river's bank stood a single inhabited house, the master of which, getting up about three o'clock in the morning, heard a rumbling noise, and, finding the ground shake under him, instantly called his family: they perceived the ground to move, and knew not which way to run for safety however, they hastened off the spot; and just as they had arrived at a neighbouring wood, the ground they had left separated from that on which they stood. the

house was left standing, but a barn that stood near it was thrown down.

BIRMING, or BURMAH; which see BIRMINGHAM, a large town in Warwickshire It is noted for its hardware and japan manufactories, and for the steam-engines made by Boulton and Watt The present pence and halfpence are coined there, and the restamped dollars come from their mint —*WARNER'S N Tour*, 214 Long 1 50 W lat 52 30 N

BIRNAM —See DUNKELD

BIRR, a town of King's county, Ireland, near the borders of Tipperary, on a river which runs into the Shannon It is the most considerable town in the county, though Philip's-town is the county town

BISCAY, a province of Spain, of which Bilboa is the capital.

BISCAY BAY, between cape Ortegual and Ushant isle, washes the coasts of France and Spain.

BISCAY, NEW, a province of New Spain It contains many rich silver-mines. Durango is the capital

BISERTA, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, in a country abounding with corn, fruit, oil, cotton, and other valuable productions Long 9 46 E lat 37 10 N

BISHOP'S BOURNE, 3 miles from Canterbury Here Dr Hooker died in 1600

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, some perilous rocks on the western coast of Pembroke-shire, near St David's. They are said to derive their name from an incident which happened near 200 years ago A fleet of merchantmen, coming from Spain, were shipwrecked upon them, and only Miles Bishop, with John and Henry Clarke, were preserved on the fragment of a mast Hence the appellation took its rise —*Anec An. and Mod* by J P ANDREWS, 86.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, some rocks situated S. W. of the islands of Scilly, on which sir Cloudeley Shovel was wrecked in 1705.

BISHOP'S THORPE, a village about 4 miles from York, was the birthplace of the accomplished traveller and elegant poet Sandys. He was born 1577, and died 1643.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a small town in Hampshire. The celebrated William of Wykeham died here in 1404, in the 80th year of his age.—See **WYKEHAM**.

BISHUY, or **BUSHY**, a town of Normandy, was the birthplace of Dupleix's Mornay in 1459.—See *the Henriade*, pages 63 and 80.

BISSAO, an island situated at the mouth of the Rio Grande, in Africa, where the Portuguese have a settlement, and whither they carry on a great trade in the infamous traffic of slaves.—*Mon Mag* xxxiv 141.

BITHYNIA, one of the divisions of Asia Minor. It was situated S. of the Euxine or Black sea, W. of Pontus and Galatia, north of Asia Proper, and E. of the Propontis, or sea of Marmora. The chief towns were Prusa, Nice, Nicomedia, Chalcedon, Libyssa, and Therma.

BLACKHEATH, 5 miles from London, is noted for having been the place where Wat Tyler mustered 100,000 rebels.

BLACKMORE, between Ongar and Ingatestone, Essex. "It is reported," says Morant, "to have been one of king Henry the Eighth's pleasure houses, and distinguished by the name of Jericho, so that when this lascivious prince had a mind to repair to his courtizans, the cant word among his courtiers was, that he was gone to Jericho." Here was born his natural son, Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond and Somerset, the friend of the gallant and accomplished earl of Surry, whose poetry makes such a distinguished figure in the literature of the 16th century.—*OULTON'S Itinerary*.

BLACK NOTLEY, near Braintree, in Essex, was the birthplace of

Ray, a famous naturalist. Long. O. 42 E. lat 51. 43 N.

BLACK SEA, a large sea, sometimes called the Euxine, between Europe and Asia.

BLACKWALL, a village on the river Thames, remarkable for a shipyard and wet-dock. The dock, which is the most considerable private one in Europe, contains, with the water and embankments, nearly 10 acres. It can receive 28 large East Indianmen, and from 50 to 60 ships of smaller burthen, with room to transport them from one part of the dock to another.—*OULTON'S Itinerary*.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Kerry, and enters the sea at Youghall bay, after watering the county of Waterford. The head of this river is in a swampy bog, near the island of Kerry, from whence it proceeds to Blackwater bridge (where it is still but a small stream), and then to Cullin, about 6 miles, thence to Ballydawl, Drishane, and so easterly to Mallow, where there is a fair stone bridge over it, it then proceeds to Fermoy, where it has a second bridge, and thus flows on, due easterly, to the county of Waterford.—*SMITH'S Cork*, ii 263, where may be found an account of its contributory streams.—*Sir RICHARD COLLEGE'S Tour in Ireland*, 103.

BLACKWATER, a river of Essex, which rises in the N W of the county, and, joining the Chelmer at Malden, enters the æstuary to which it gives the name of Blackwater bay, so famous for the Walfleet oysters.

BLACKWELL, in Lancashire, was the birthplace of Hargreaves, who invented a spinning machine called a jenny.—See **STANHILL**, & *Beaut. of Eng* ix 277.

BLAZEY, St a small village in Cornwall, about 2 miles from Aycliffe.

Bishop Blaize landed here when he visited Britain.—*Chron and Biog Ex.*

BLANC, MONT --See MONTBLANC.

BLANDFORD, a town in Dorsetshire, has a manufacture of shirt-buttons. Pitt, the poet, was born here in 1699, and died in 1748, at the same place.—See JOHNSON'S *Lives of the Poets* Creech, the translator of Horace, Lucretius, &c was born here in 1659*, and Brown Willis, a noted antiquary and topographer, was a native of Blandford St Mary, a short distance from it Long 2 14 W lat 50 53 N

BLAIR, a small town in Guienne, France. It has a battery which commands the mouth of the Garonne, on which it is situated

BLFNHEIM, a village on the Danube, in Swabia, Germany, where the duke of Marlborough gained a victory over the French August 2, 1704† in commemoration of which, a palace was built at Woodstock for the duke, at the expense of the nation The family hold it by the tenure of delivering a French banner at Windsor, on the anniversary of the victory.—SMOLLETT'S *Contn of Hume*.—BELSHAM'S *Mem* 1 23—MAJOR'S *Un Hist* xxiii 218 Long 1 15 W lat 51 52 N

BLRISOR, on the Ouse, not far from Bedford Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII king of England, was born here in 1441 Long 0 30 W lat 52 13 N.

BLOIS, a city of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, late province of Orlannois It has a cathedral and castle In the latter Louis XII the father of his people, was born in 1462 The duke of Guise and his brother were assassinated at this place in 1588, and Catherine de Medicis, so renowned for her genius

* Some say, at Sherbourne

† On the eve of the battle he had, agreeably to that regard to religion which was a remarkable trait in his general character, devoted himself to the Almighty

and her crimes, likewise expired here, 1589 -- WRAXALL'S *Tour*, 166*.

BLORE, 4 miles from Ashborn, in Staffordshire Blore heath is remarkable for a famous battle fought between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Nevil earl of Salisbury fought the house of York with 500 men only, and beat lord Audley with 10,000, after a most bloody engagement

BOCAT, a fertile valley of Syria, Asia, in which the ruins of Balbec are situated Among many other things, those beautiful and excellent grapes of Damascus are produced here — *Translated from DE LA ROQUE*, 116

BOCK KOGER, a mountain of the Tyrol, whose height is supposed to be nearly equal to that of Mont Blanc Its craggy sides are sheathed in ice, and its brow is whitened with eternal snows.—*Rev J. C EUSTACE'S Class Tour*, 1, 16

BOCKING, a large village in Essex, has a great manufacture of baize. Long 0 40 E lat 51 42. N

BOCRNIA, a town 20 miles E of Cracow, famous for its salt-mines

BOEOTIA, one of the ancient divisions of Græcia Propria

BÆTIS, now the Guadalquiver

Boc, a river of Poland, which runs through Budziac Tartary, and falls into the Black sea

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe. In the mountains are mines of gold and silver, diamonds, tin, quicksilver, copper, and lead In its forests prodigious quantities of game of all sorts

in the presence of his chaplain, and received the holy sacrament, and in the morning he was observed to be inspired with an extraordinary cheerfulness and alacrity, which diffused itself over the whole confident army, who marched as if in confidence of victory.—*BELSHAM'S Hist of Great Brit* ii 184

* She was the wife of Henry II who died from an accidental wound that he received in the right eye at a tournament in 1159.—*HENNAULT*

are found — *Lit Pan.* i. 586. Marble, coal, and alum, are also found. It is subject to Austria, and its capital is Prague.

BOJI, one of the ancient divisions of Cisalpine Gaul.

BOIS LE DUC, a fortified town in the department of Dominel, late province of Dutch Brabant. It was taken by the Dutch in 1692, and by the French in 1794.

BOIAM, in Durham, on the borders of Yorkshire, was the birthplace of Gaith, an eminent physician, and author of "The Dispensary" — *Beaut of Eng* v. 224. Long 1° 15' W lat 54° 10' N.

BOLDPE, a village near Lymington, in Hampshire. Here the humane and pious Gulpin, some time vicar of this parish, was buried in 1804 — *Gent Mag* ii. 798.

BOLINGBROKE, a town of Lincolnshire, north from Boston, noted for being the birthplace of Henry IV. 1367. Long 0° 7' E lat 53° 12' N.

BOLOGNA, a city of Italy. It has a famous university, and many churches, in the chief of which Cassini drew his meridian line. They carry on a great trade in silk and velvet, oil, wine, flax, and hemp, sausages, macaroni, liqueurs, essences, &c. The invention of crape came originally from Bologna, but the chief manufacture of it is said to be at Lyons — *Cyclop.* It was taken by the French in 1796. Galvani, from whom galvanism took its name, died here in 1799. Aldrovandi, sometimes called the modern Pliny, was born here in 1522, and died in 1605. Albani, born 1578, and Guido Reni, born 1575, were also natives — *ORRERY'S Letters*.

BOLSENA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St Peter, on a lake of the same name. To one of the islands in this lake Amalasontha, queen of the Goths, was exiled by Theodatus, on whom she had bestowed her kingdom and her hand, and was

strangled here by his order, A. D. 534. Bolsena is the ancient Volturnum, which see.

BOLSOVER, a town in Derbyshire, 5 miles from Chesterfield, has been noted for its manufactures of buckles, spurs, bridle-bits, stirrup-leaves, and other similar articles. Long 1° 25' W lat 53° 17' N.

BOLTON, a village on the river Swale, in the west riding of Yorkshire, is remarkable for being the burial-place of Henry Jenkins in 1670, who was 100 years old. Long 1° 35' W lat 53° 33' N.

BOLTON LE MOORS, in Lancashire, about 12 miles from Manchester, has manufactures of muslin, and is particularly celebrated for the manufacture of ornamental and fancy cotton goods. Sir Richard Arkwright was born in its neighbourhood — *AIKIN'S Descrip of the Country round Manchester*. Long 2° 22' W lat 53° 35' N.

BOMBAY, an island of Hindoostan. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II. with Catherine of Portugal, and is one of the three presidencies of the English East India company.

BORISTHINES — See DNILPER.

BORNEO, an island in the Indian ocean, which produces pepper, rice, fruits, diamonds, gold, pearls, and bees-wax, which they use instead of money. The orang-outang is a native of this island.

BORNOU, a country of Africa, subject to violent storms and excessive heat at one part of the year. The natives are black. They have various sorts of fruits, roots, &c. besides horses, asses, mules, camels, &c. &c. many wild animals, and game in abundance. The bees are so numerous, that the wax is frequently thrown away.

BORNOU, the capital of the above, with a royal palace.

BORODINO, a village between Smolensko and Moscow, where a

most furious and sanguinary battle was fought between the armies of Russia and France in Sept 1812, when the Russians remained masters of the field, but were obliged to retreat a day or two after — *Christ Ob* 11 680 — *Lit Pan* xii 906

BOROUGHBRIDGE, in the N. riding of Yorkshire, seated on the Ure Here Edward II defeated the earl of Lancaster — *RAPIN*, i 396 Long 1 32 W lat. 54 0 N

BORROWSTOWNNESS, or BO-NESS, the principal seaport town in the county of Linlithgowshire, Scotland The chief exports from this town are coals and salt, the imports are usually tallow, hemp, timber, flax, and flax-seed The herring-fishery is also carried on here, but not to a great extent

BORT, a village on the river Dordogne, in the Limosin, now the department of Correze, was the birthplace of the entertaining Maimontel

BORTHWICK, 12 miles from Edinburgh, in Mid-Lothian, was the birthplace of Dr William Robertson, the celebrated historian — *Mon Visitor*, xvi 19. — *Beauties of Scotland*, i 367

BOSCABEL, a village in Shropshire, near Bridgenorth, famous for the oak in which Charles II concealed himself with colonel Careless after the battle of Worcester — See an account of his remarkable escape in HUME, and 3d of Sept, in BUTLER'S *Chron and Biog Exer* 3d edit. Long 2 7 W lat 52 35 N

BOSNIA, a province of Turkey It produces wheat, feeds many cattle, and its mountains contain mines of silver

BOSPHORUS OF THRACE. — See CONSTANTINOPLE STRAITS

BOSTON, a borough in Lincolnshire It has a lofty church, which is a noted sea-mark. Fox, the martyrologist, was born here in 1517. — *Hist. Gr. Brit.* by J. P. AN-

DREWS, i. 509 — GRANGER'S *Biog Hist Eng* i 221. Long 0 0 lat. 52 58 N

BOSTON, the capital of Massachusetts, N America It is a flourishing town, and was the birthplace of Franklin in 1706 Long 70 33 W lat 42. 25 N

BOSWORTH, in Leicestershire, famous for a victory gained over Richard III by the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII in which the former was slain, 1485* Blackwall, author of the "Sacred Classics defended and illustrated," died here in 1730 Simpson, the mathematician, was born here in 1710, and died here in his 51st year Long 1. 18 W lat 52 40 N

BOIANY BAY, on the east coast of Notasia, or New Holland, "where angry England sends her outcast sons†" It received its name from the number of plants, &c found there — See KIPPIS'S *Life of Cook*, 108

BOTHNIA, a province of Sweden, on a gulf of the same name

BOTHWELL, a village on the river

* By this battle the fatal feud of the Roses was extinguished, and the establishment of a new dynasty on the throne of England commenced — See ALBAN'S, ST

† See Mr Southey's beautiful *Botany Bay Eclogue*

Cette Botany Bay sentine d'Albion,
Ou le vol, la rapine, et la sedition
En foule sont vout, et purgeant l'Angle-
terre
Dans leur exile, lointain vont seconder
la terre,
La indulgente loi des sujets dangereux
Fait d'habiles colons, des citoyens heu-
reux,
Sourit au repentir, excite l'industrie,
Leur rend la liberte, des mœurs, un pa-
trie
Je vois de toutes parts les marais desse-
chés,
Les deserts embellis et les bois des
fichés.
Le Malheur et la Pitié, chant 2
L'Abbe DE LILLE

Clyde, near Hamilton, Lanerkshire, in Scotland. The bridge of Bothwell is famous for the defeat of the Scottish covenanters in the reign of Charles II. The ancient castle, from which the husband of Mary Stuart derived his title, is now in ruins.

BOUCES, near Namur, Netherlands. Here don John of Austria died in 1758.—*Deluccs des Pays Bas*, i 51.—See **LFPANTO**. Long 4 50 E lat 51 25 N.

BOUILLON, a small town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, a few miles N E from Sedan. It was formerly a lordship which belonged to Godfrey, the first Christian king of Jerusalem*, son of Eustace II count of Boulogne,

—————“who burn'd with zeal to chase
From Zion's walls the pagan's impious
race.”

TASSO's Jerusalem Deliv

BOULOGNE, a seaport of France, in the department of the straits of Calais, late province of Picardy, with a harbour at the mouth of the river Lianne. Edward II was espoused to Isabella, daughter of Philip the Fair, at Boulogne, in 1308.—**RAPIN**. Long 1 42 E lat 50 41 N.

BOURBON, an island in the Indian ocean, and called since the French revolution Isle de la Reunion and Isle Buonaparte. It produces excellent tobacco, sugar-canes, benzoin, aloes, and coffee. The cotton from the island of Bourbon is the most valuable brought to England, except the best Sea Island Cotton.—See **GIOR-**

GIA. The French East India ships touched here for refreshments. It was taken from the French in 1810, by the English, under commodore Rowley and colonel Keating.—*Europ Mag* lvi 382.—*Lit Pan* vii 978.—*Cent Mag* iii 166. Long 57 30 E lat 20 52 S.

BOURBON, L'ARCHAMBEAU, a town of France, in the department of Allier, late province of Lyonnais, famous for its hot baths, and for giving name to the family of the late king of France. Long 3 5 E lat 46 35 N.

BOURDEAUX, a city of France, in the department of Gironde, late province of Guienne. Its cathedral is much admired, and it has a considerable trade in wine and brandy. Richard II of England was born here in 1367, and near it the celebrated Montesquieu was born in 1689. Black, an eminent teacher of chemistry, was also a native, 1728. Berquin, the author of “*L'Ami des Enfans*,” was born here, and died at Paris 1791. Henry duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II of England, was married at Bourdeaux to Eleanor, who had been repudiated, for her infamous conduct, by Louis VII.—*Galerie Historique*, tom ix. Long 0 40 W lat 44 50 N.

BOURG, the chief town in the department of Ain, late province of Bresse, France. Some biographical works mention this as the birthplace of Vaugelas, others Chamblay, in 1585. Lalande, an eminent astronomer, was born here in 1732, and died at Paris in 1807.—*Mon Mag* xxiv 352.—*Lit Pan*, iii 161.—*Mon Rev* lxx. 521. Condorcet was found dead in a dungeon at Bourg, in which he had been shut up and forgotten for 24 hours.—*Crit. Rev* series iv i 116.—*Biographie Moderne*. Long 5 18 E lat 46 12 N.

BOURGANEUF, a town of France,

* Godfrey refused to assume the title and ensigns of royalty in the place where Christ had been crowned with thorns, and he governed under the modest appellation of Defender and Baron of the Holy Sepulchre. He died after he had sat one year on the throne, and was succeeded by his brother Baldwin. The celebrity of Godfrey is immortalized as the hero of **TASSO's** “*Jerusalem Delivered*.” **RAPIN**.—**GIBBON's** *Decline and Fall*.

N. E. of Limoges, in the department of Creuse, late province of Marche. *Zisim*, brother of Bajazet II emperor of the Turks, resided here after his defeat by his brother.—*Mod Europe*, ii 136 — *Tab Chron* ii 196 Long 1 30 E lat. 45 59 N

BOURGES, a city of France, in the department of Cher, late province of Orlannois, was the birth-place of Lewis XI, and here he confined his son-in-law, afterwards Lewis XII * in an iron cage. Bourdaloue, a celebrated preacher, and Jacques Cœur, a very rich merchant, were natives of this place — *MEZLÉRY* Long 2 28 E lat 47 5 N

BOURN, a town in Lincolnshire, N E from Stamford, was the birth-place of the unfortunate Dr Dodd, 1729, and of the famous statesman, Cecil Lord Burlingh, 1520 — 3d series *Critical Review*, xii 356 — *MACDIARMID'S Lives*, 1. 2 — *Mon Rev* lxxv 292 Long 0 20 E lat 52 42 N

BOURO, an island which has lately been added to our conquests from the Dutch in the Eastern Archipelago, is distinct from the Molucca cluster, being situated to the west, between those islands and the Celebes. It is a large mountainous island, 50 miles in circumference, and produces the clove and nutmeg in considerable perfection. The Dutch formerly had a fortress in Bourou, but we know not whether the works are now in a state capable of defence.

BOUVINES, a village to the E of Tournay, famous for a battle between the emperor Otho IV who was taken prisoner, but afterwards rescued, and Philip II of France, in 1213, in which the latter was victorious,

* It may be said of this king, as Voltaire said of Henry IV he,

Train'd in adversity's instructive school,
With justice and with mercy learn'd to rule.

though wounded in the throat. Otho died soon after of grief — *RAPIN*, i 274 — *Hist of France*, i 281. Long 3 42 E lat 50 3, N

Bow, a village in Middlesex, which has a bridge over the river Lea, said to be the first stone bridge erected in England. At Bow, about the year 1643, was the first establishment for dyeing scarlet in this country, whence it obtained, for a long time, the name of the Bow dye — See *Cyclop art. Cochineal*

BOXWORTH, about 7 miles from Cambridge, contains the monument of Dr Nicholas Saunderson, the celebrated blind professor of mathematics in the university of Cambridge. He died in 1759 — *LYSON'S Magna Brit*

BOYR, a river of Ireland, rises in the King's county, and falls into the Irish channel below Drogheda. On its banks William III gained a complete victory over James II in 1690* Fifteen hundred men are

* James saw the beginning of the battle of the Boyne from the hill of Dunmore, and speedily fled to Dublin. It would be too much to impute cowardice to him who had more than once "met death without dismay," but men are not the same at all times. James betook himself to France. The archbishop of Rheims sarcastically observed, pointing to the fallen monarch at St Germain, "There is a fool who has lost three kingdoms for a mass."

From Dunmore's height let timid James behold
A rival king his martial bands unfold
Now to the shock see kindred bands advance,
The bigot shrinks, and, speeding back to France,
Leaving his friends then fallen lot to moan,
Flies to the mass, and abdicates a throne
Thy column, Boyne, records their valiant deeds,
Where William with his conqu'ring squadron bleeds

Finn, by SMEDLEY

Lord Halifax, in his Epistle to the earl of Dorset on this victory, has thus noticed William's being wounded —

stated as the loss of the vanquished, five hundred of the victors, in a battle fought between the greatest numbers that had ever engaged in Ireland, a battle which most probably decided the fate of the British islands whether they were to be involved in a gloom of superstition and ignorance, and depopulated by tyranny and poverty, like the great and fertile kingdom of Spain, or shine forth, to the admiration of the world, the grand asylum of civil and religious freedom, the nursery of genius and industry, the center of knowledge, wealth, and naval power — *GORDON'S Hist of Ireland*, chap xxxiii

BRABANT, formerly a duchy or province of the Netherlands, now forms the department of the Dyle and of the two Nethes. It produces a great quantity of flax, its air is good, and soil fertile

BRADFORD, a town in Wiltshire, which has acquired considerable importance from the great quantity of fine broad cloth manufactured there Long 2 20, W lat 51 20 N

BRADGATE, or **BROADGATE**, 4 miles from Leicester, is memorable as the birthplace of Lady Jane Grey, "Whose matchless person every charm combin'd,

"Form'd in th'idea of a painter's mind," and who, endowed with a superior capacity, and powers of application uncommon to her age, gained the esteem of all her acquaintance, by

O! if in France this hero had been born,
What glittering tinsel would his art adorn!

Their plays, then songs, would dwell
upon his wound,

And operas repeat no other sound
Boyue would for ages be the painter's theme,

The Gobelins' labour, and the poet's dream,

The wounded arm would furnish all their rooms,
And bleed for ever purple in their looms

her gentle, modest, and amiable temper, and her respect for religion. She was born in 1537

BRAGA, the capital of the province of Entre Duero-e-Minho, on the river Cavedo. It has a hat manufactory, which supplies a great part of Portugal with hats, it has also an inconsiderable manufactory of knives Long 8 9 W lat 41, 50 N

BRACANZA, a city of Portugal, in Tra los-Montes, on the river Sador. Its manufactures consist of silk stuffs, velvets, and gingham. John duke of Braganza ascended the throne of Portugal in 1610, under the name of John IV after a revolution which expelled the Spaniards, who had usurped the government in 1580 Long 6 20, W lat 41 57 N

BRAINFRIE, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesday. It has a considerable manufactory of baize, and adjoins to the village of Bocking, which is noted for the same. It is 12 miles N of Chelmsford, and 11 N E of London Long 0 40, E lat 51 55 N

BRANDENBURG, a town in Upper Saxony, Germany, where many French refugees have settled, and introduced their manufactures

BRANDENBURG, **THE MARCHE OF**, a country of Germany, bounded on the N by Pomerania and Mecklenburg, on the E by Poland, on the S by Silesia, Lusatia, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg, and on the W by Lunenburg. It is divided into five principal parts, the Old Marche, Pignitz, the Middle Marche, Uckermark, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital, and the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Sprey, Ucker, Oder, and Waite. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but the Papists are tolerated

BRANDON, a market town of Suffolk, on the river Ouse. Vast num-

bers of rabbits are brought hence to London. Simon Eyre, lord mayor of London, who built Leadenhall market, was a native of this town. Long 0. 22 E lat 52 25 N

BRANTOME, a village situated on the river Drome, in the department of Dordogne, late province of Guienne, was the birthplace of Bourdeilles, better known by the name of Brantome, whose memoirs of the reigns of Charles IX. Henry III. and Henry IV. throw considerable light on the history and biography of the times, but abound with indecencies and contradictions.

BRASIL, a large country of South America, discovered by Alvarez Cabral in 1500*. It reaches from 1 30 N to 32 S lat or about 2000 geographical miles. There is no country between the tropics that enjoys a more wholesome climate than Brasil, the heat being much moderated by the breezes from the sea, and in the interior of the country by the winds from the mountains. It gives title to the heir apparent of the crown of Portugal. This country produces rice, sugar canes, &c &c besides Brasil-wood, wood for dyeing, wheat, manioc, coffee, chocolate, indigo, pepper, cactus (on which the insect furnishing cochineal, is bred), and the noted Brazilian tobacco. The Ayra-Pana plant, which is indigenous to S. America, and many medical plants, grow here. — EDWARDS'S *W. Indies*, i. 112 — *Asiatic Ann. Register*, v. 18 — *MILOT* iii. 126 — *GRANT'S History of Brazil*, 5 — *Lat. Pan.* iv. 553. The discovery of Brasil was made by chance seven years after the first voyage of Columbus. Vincent Yancz Pinzon,

one of the adventurers in that memorable expedition, after his return to Spain, obtained a commission from the court of Castile to go in search of new countries. In December 1498, he set sail from Palos, and was driven by a tempest from the Cape de Verd islands to cape St. Augustin's, on the Brazil coast, on the 26th of January 1500. It happened that, while Pinzon was upon his voyage, a fleet was fitted out at Lisbon, destined for the East Indies, under the command of Pedro Alvarez Cabral, which, proceeding on its course, was also driven by stress of weather to the same quarter of the globe, exactly three months after the arrival there of Pinzon. Cabral, after having taken possession in the name of the crown of Portugal, made no further stay at Porto Seguro, where he landed, but pursued his voyage to India as soon as the wind permitted. — *Crit. Rev.* xxi. 29. Brasil is at present divided into fourteen provinces, or captainships, in the following order from north to south, viz. Para—Maragnon—Siará—Rio Grande—Paraíba—Tamaraca—Fernambucca—Segeuppe del Rey—Bahia, or the Bay of All Saints—Rio das Velhas—Ponte Seguro—Spiritu Sancto—Rio de Janeiro, and St. Vincent. — *GRANT'S Hist. of Brazil*, 104.

BRAUNSBURG, a commercial town of Prussia Royal, on the Passarge, near the Baltic, east of Elbing.

BRAUNSTON, a small village on the borders of Warwickshire, where the Oxford canal joins the line of the Grand Junction.

BRAY, a village in Berkshire, famous for its turncoat vicar, Symon Symonds. — *PURFLET'S Auth. Quces.* — *Beauties of England*.

BRECHIN, a borough in Angusshire, which has a manufacture of linen and cotton, and a considerable tannery. Mantland, author of the

* Bartholomew Dias, the discoverer of the Cape of Good Hope, was lost in one of the ships which sailed under Cabral, after they had discovered Brasil and were steering for that cape. — *Dr. VINCENT'S Populor*, ii. 236.

"History of London," and Guthrie, a noted writer, were natives Long 2 38 W lat 56. 10 N

BRECKNOCK, the capital of Brecknockshire, has a good clothing trade, and is one of the best built towns in Wales — *MALKIN'S Scenery* — *EVANS'S Itinerary* Long 3. 22. W lat 51 44 N

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of Wales

BREDA, a city in the department of the Scheld and Meuse, *ci-devant* Dutch Briabant, which has been several times taken and retaken Prince Maurice of Nassau, in 1590, took it by the following stratagem — A boat was loaded with turf, under which 70 men were concealed. The Spaniards themselves assisted in bringing in the boat. Matthew Helt, a lieutenant in the 70, not being able to suppress a cough, begged his comrades to kill him, lest the enterprise should be frustrated by this inconvenient companion — *Dedices des Pays Bas*, ii 23 It is on the river Merck. Charles II resided here when invited to return to England by his subjects Long 4 50 E lat 51 37 N

BREED'S HILL, an eminence near Boston, in America, where the Americans withstood the British troops in the war in 1775 — See BUNKER'S HILL

BREFDON, a village 5 miles from Tewkesbury, Worcestershire. It was the burial-place of Prideaux — *NASH'S Worcestershire*, i 132 — See PADSTON

BREMEN, a considerable town in Germany, in the duchy of the same name, Lower Saxony. The magazine of powder was set on fire by lightning in 1739. It is famous for its old hock and its capacious wine-cellar — *WRAXALL'S N Tour*, 404. The vaults under the church have the singular property of preserving from putrefaction the dead bodies put in

them. — See TOULOUSE In 1602, Dr Olbers, of Bremen, discovered a planet, to which he gave the name of Pallas, but it is called Olbers by French astronomers, who hope by this to immortalize the discoverer — *BUTLER'S Ex on Globes*, 4th edit. 326

BREMEN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, between the Weser and the Elbe. It was sold by the Swedes to the elector of Hanover in 1719. Stade is the seat of regency.

BREMERTEN, a village on the river Reuss, near Zurich, was the birthplace of Bullinger, a celebrated divine. He was born in 1504, and was so poor in his youth as to subsist on the alms he got by singing from door to door. He was chosen pastor of Zurich in the room of Zuinglius, who was slain in battle. — *Biog. Diet* — *GRAY'S Letters*

BRENNIVILLE, a town a few miles from Soissons, where Henry I of England was wounded in an engagement with the French, who were defeated, and then king, Louis VI nearly made prisoner, in 1118. — *HUME* — *CLARENDON* — *MAJOR'S Ua Hist* xxiii 97

BRENTFORD, a town in Middlesex, where the members for the county are elected. Mrs Trimmer, who for many years devoted her time and talents in compiling books for young persons, died at Brentford in 1811.

BRELAU, the capital of Silesia, at the conflux of the Oder and Olsa. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741, and retaken by the Austrians in 1757, but again taken by the Prussians. Wolff, a noted philosopher, was born here in 1670.

BRISSE, or BRESCIA, a strong town of Italy, formerly belonging to the state of Venice, but now in the department of Meila. It is situated on the small river Gazza, E of Milan, and has manufactories of linen, fire-

arms, swords, knives, and other cutlery wares. Gaston de Foix took it in 1512 from the Venetians, and abandoned it to pillage, with the exception of the house of the chevalier Bayard, but in 1517 it was restored to the Venetians. Brescia was the birthplace of Tartaglia, the famous mathematician, and of Gambiara, the poet, who died in 1596 — *Cyclop* Long 10 17 E, lat 45 31 N

BRESSÉ, a late province of France, which now forms part of the department of Ain

BRESSIE, or BRZESC, the capital of Polesia, in Poland, on the river Bog. Here is a synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries of Europe Long 24, 0 E lat 52 4 N

BRÉST, a town in the department of Finistère, late province of Bretagne. It has a castle, a marine academy, and an arsenal, and is the best seaport in France. The English, in 1694, attempted to take this place, when general Falmash was mortally wounded, and 900 British soldiers and 400 seamen lost their lives — *SMOLLETT'S Contin of Hume* — *MAVOR'S Un Hist* XIX 360 Long 4. 26 W lat 48 23 N

BRETAGNE, or BRITTANY, a late province of France, now formed into five departments, Finistère, Ille and Vilaine, Lower Loire, Côtes du Nord, and Morbihan.

BREICHNY, a village near Chartres, in Orléannois, now in the department of Eure and Loire. Here Edward III. in 1360, concluded a treaty of peace with the dauphin, afterwards Charles the Wise, whose father John was then a prisoner in England. — *RAPIN*, I 431

BRETON, CAPE, an island of N America, separated by a narrow strait from Nova Scotia. On its coast is an excellent fishery Long 60 0. W. lat. 46. 0. N.

BRETEN, near Heidelberg, a small town in the palatinate of the Rhine, was the birthplace of Melancthon, one of the celebrated reformers — *BUSCHING*, IV 383 — *SMOLLETT'S Pres State*, v 50

BRIANÇON, in the department of the Upper Alps, France, late province of Dauphiny. Great quantities of manna are procured here. Long 6, 25 E lat 44 16 N

BRIDENKIRK, between Cocker-mouth and Carlisle, was the birthplace of Tickell, 1686, who died at Bath in 1740. He was one of Addison's intimate friends, and wrote his epitaph — *BUTLER'S Arith Quæst.* Long 3 0 W lat 54 10 N

BRIDGEND, a market-town partly situated in the parish of Newcastle, and partly in Corthy, Glamorgan, Wales. It stands on the river Ogmore, which divides the town, and over which is a stone bridge. The soil is extremely fertile, and well cultivated. The river abounds with salmon and trout, with which the market is well supplied during the season.

BRIDGENORTH, a large ancient borough town of Shropshire, England. It suffered much during the civil wars, and one of the towers of the castle, which now leans out of the perpendicular, was then partly undermined (see PISA). Bridgenorth is divided into two parts by the Severn. The inhabitants are employed in various manufactures and trades. David Caldwell died at Bridgenorth in 1796, at the advanced age of 107 years. He was born in Avyrshire, Scotland, and served as a drummer in the army in the reign of king William and that of queen Anne — *Cyclop* Dr Percy, late bishop of Dromore, was born at Bridgenorth in 1728 — *Europ Mug* IX 341 Long 2 30 W lat 52 38 N

BRIDGEWATER, a borough in Somersetshire. It is seated on the

Parrot, and has a considerable coasting trade. Blake, an English admiral, the terror of Spain, was born here, as was also Oldmixon, the poet and historian. When colonel Kirke entered Bridgewater, after the battle of Sedgmore, he not only harried 19 prisoners without the least inquiry into the nature of their guilt, but ordered a certain number to be executed while he and his company should drink the king's health, and observing their feet to quiver in the agonies of death, he commanded the drums to beat and the trumpets to sound, saying, he would give them music to their dancing.

At every health the horrid monster quitted,
Ten wretches died, and as they died he laughed.

POEMET

See SEDGMORE and TALUNTON Long 3 10 W lat 51 7 N

BRIDPORT, a borough in Dorsetshire, remarkable for the growth of hemp, and for large manufactures of sail cloth Long 2 52 W lat 50 42 N

BRIFUX — See ST BRILUX

BRIEL, or the BRILI, in the island of Voorn. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards, in 1572, which was the origin of their republic. The celebrated admiral Tromp was born here — See TEXEL Long 4 23 W lat 51 50 N

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, usually called BRIGHTON, a seaport of Sussex, now a fashionable place of resort for scabathing. Some say, that Charles II embarked for France at this place, and in the church-yard is interred captain Tetttersell, who conveyed him thither — See *Brighton Guide*. At Brighton, Thurlow, a celebrated chancellor, and Horsley, an eminent bishop, died in 1806. — *Lut. Pan.* — *Mon Mag* xxii 401. Long. 0 6 W. lat. 50 52 N.

BRIHUGA, a town on the river Tagus, N. E. of Guadalaxara, in

New Castile, Spain, where the English under general Stanhope were taken prisoners in 1710 Long 4, 10 W lat. 40, 50 N

BRINDISI, an ancient seaport of Naples, memorable for the death of the Mantuan swain Long 18 15 E. lat 40 15 N — See MANTUA

BRISGAU, a territory of Suabia, on the east side of the Rhine. The chief town is Eiburg

BRISTOL, a seaport and city in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, at the confluence of the Frome and Avon. It is the metropolis of the west of England, and a place of considerable trade. Here are several glass-houses, but sugar-refinery is one of its chief manufactures. Its hot well has obtained great celebrity in consumptive cases. In this city they use sledges instead of carts. Native crystals, called Bristol stones, are found in its vicinity. Penn, the admiral, was interred in one of its churches, and Savage,

(He who, with peculiar fate,
Prov'd a barbarous mother's hate,)

after a life of negligence and irregularity, closed his mortal career in its jail — *Dr JOHNSON'S Life of Savage*. The ill-starred Chatterton was born here in 1752 — *HAYLEY'S Poems*, iii. The celebrated Colston, who was born in this city in 1636, has immortalized the character of the Bristol merchant, by some of the most noble institutions that a private individual ever had ability or liberality to establish. — *WARNER'S N Tour*, i. 19. Cabot, the discoverer of Newfoundland, was born here in 1467, and Mrs Robinson, the poetical writer, in 1758. Mrs Yearsley, the poetess, whose verses were the astonishment and admiration of those who knew what good poetry is, was a milk-woman of Bristol. — *Europ. Mag* iii. 276 Long 2 36 W lat 51.28 N.

BRITAIN, or GREAT BRITAIN, the

most considerable of all the European islands. It is situated in the Atlantic Ocean

Hail, happy isle ' where temp'rate breezes blow,

And early spring dissolves the frozen snow,

Where mellowing frosts the well turn'd gabe prepare,

And fruitful seasons ease the peasant's case

Though dark'ning storms sweep o'er thy fertile plain,

E'en frost and snow the rising corn sustain

Chill'd by the blast, the noxious insects die,

And the rude tempest clears th' invading fly

Hail, Liberty! auspicious goddess, hail! Breathe through our isle thy soul-reviving gale,

May British virtue own no other sway, And British fields, secure, their wealth display,

Lords of the soil, they count not labour pain,

But till, with cheerful songs, their own domain

Monthly Magazine, vi 121 2

—See ENGLAND

BRITAIN, NEW, a country in North America, which is between 50 and 70 N lat and 50 and 100 W long

BRITAIN, NEW, an island which lies in 152 E and 4 S. It has nutmeg, cocoa, and various sorts of trees

BROEK, a village 6 miles from Amsterdam, remarkable for the neatness of its inhabitants, and the cleanliness of its houses, streets, &c Long 4 48 E lat 52 23 N

BROMLEY, a town in Kent. Near it is the palace of the bishop of Rochester, and in the church is interred Dr. John Hawkesworth, whose epitaph is the same as the concluding paragraph of his "Adventurer" He was born here in 1715. Long 0 7 E. lat. 51. 25 N

BROMLEY, a village near Bow, in Middlesex. At Bromley hall many persons are employed in calico-printing, by Messrs. Foster and Co.

BROOKSBY, a small village 4 miles west of Melton Mowbray, was the birthplace of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, in 1592. He became James the First's favourite, from an accidental interview, when that monarch was pleased with his person —RAPIN, ii. 157 —See PORTSMOUTH

BROSELEY, in Shropshire. It stands on the river Severn, which parts it from Madeley. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in the coal and non-mines. The non-works here are as considerable as any in the kingdom. There is also a manufactory of glazed tobacco pipes. It is remarkable for a curious burning spring, or well, discovered here in 1711, but which disappeared in 1755, by the sinking of a coal-pit near it. The inflammable property of this water was supposed to have been occasioned by its mixture with petroleum, one of the most inflammable substances in nature, and which has the property of burning in water.

BROUERSHAVEN, a seaport in the island of Schonen, in the province of Zealand. James Cat, a famous lawyer, politician, and poet, was born here in 1577 —*Deux des Pays Bas*, v. 94 —GRANGER's *Biog Hist* iii 158 —SMOLLETT's *Pies State*, vi 11. Long 3 55 E lat 51 33. N.

BROW, a small seaport of Dumfries shire, a little to the S of Dumfries. It is much resorted to for bathing, and Burns, the poet, passed a short time here, in hopes of prolonging his life —CURRIE's *Life of Burns*, i 221

BRUGG, or BRUCK, a town in the canton of Bern, situated on the river Aar, was the birthplace of Zimmerman in 1728

BRUGLS, a city of Austrian Flanders, now the department of Ly-, once a very trading place, but nearly ruined by the tyranny of Philip II. It is now united to France. Bruges

has several fine churches, in one of which are preserved the vestments of Thomas à Becket. Charles the Bold, killed at Nancy, was buried here, and it was the birthplace of John of Bruges, the reputed inventor of painting in oil*. He was born in 1370—*CAMPBELL's Journey* Gomar, the learned antagonist of Arminius, from whom the Calvinists in Holland were called Gomarists, was born here in 1563—*Hommes Illus* 1 213, but he disgraced the character of a christian minister by his bigotry and intolerance—See *Cyclopadia*

BRUNN, or BRINN, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, seated at the confluence of the Zwitau and Schwarz. It has manufactures of cloth, velvet, and plush. Long 10 35 E. Lat. 49 13 N.

BRUNNEN, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz, on the Waldstadtersee, over which it has a ferry to Fluelen, in Uri. In this village, in 1315, the inhabitants of Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden, formed their perpetual alliance, and thus laid the foundation of the Helvetic confederacy. The illustrious Tell, no doubt, was one,

Who, with the generous rustics, sate

On Uri's rocks in close divan,

He wing'd that arrow, sure as fate,

Which ascertain'd the sacred rights of man. SMOLLETT's *Liberty*

BUSCHING—BUTLER's *Exercises on Globes*—GRAY's *Letters*—COXE's *Trav*—*Mod Europe*. It was again distinguished in 1798, by being the place where the deputies from the same cantons determined to maintain their independence, and to resist the innovations of the French. Long. 8. 25. E lat 46 55 N

* It has been proved beyond denial, that the use of oil in painting was known 150 years before his time—*Literary Pan* Ml. 255

BRUNSWICK, a country in Lower Saxony. From the illustrious family of Brunswick, his present majesty, George III. is descended.

BRUNSWICK CITY, on the river Ocker, is famous for the liquor called *num*, so named from its inventor, Christian Mummén. The first spinning-wheels are said to have been invented here in 1530, by a statuary, named Jurgen. Long 10 42. E. lat. 52 25 N.

BRUNSWICK, a town of Georgia, in North America. It has a safe harbour.

BRUNSWICK, a city of New Jersey, which has a considerable inland trade.

BRUNSWICK, and BRUNSWICK, NEW, two provinces in Nova Scotia. The chief products are timber and fish.

-BRUSSELS, the late capital of Brabant, now in the department of Dyle, on the river Senne. It is famous for fine lace, tapestry, and canlets. Brussels was bombarded in 1695 by marshal Villeroi, and has been several times taken and retaken. In 1555, Charles V. resigned his dominions to his son Philip at this palace, and the chair is still preserved in which he sate. Here count Egmont and count Hoorn were beheaded in 1608*. The French ambassador, who was a private spectator of the execution, is said to have written to Charles IX. king of France, "That he had seen that head cut off whose valour had made France twice tremble," alluding to the battles of St Quintin and Gravelines—*RAPIN*

* When the prince of Orange retired to Germany, apprehending the danger which followed, he entreated count Egmont to accompany him, who refused.—"Farewell," said he, taking leave of the prince of Orange, "prince without an estate"—"Farewell," replied he, "count without a head"—*Delices des Pays Bas*

(note), n. 52. Lesley, the faithful adherent of Mary queen of Scots, died here in 1596 — ROBERTSON'S *Charles V* — *Hist of Spain* — NUGENT'S *Tour* — *Mod Europe* — MEZERAY — *Hist France* Long 4 23 E lat 48 51 N

BRYN-GLAS, a mountain near Pilleth, a little south west of Knighton, in Radnorshire Here, in 1402, Sir Edmund Mortimer was defeated and taken prisoner by Owen Glendower

————— The noble Mortimer, Leading the men of Herefordshire to fight Against the regular and wild Glendower, Was by the rude hands of that Welshman taken

SHAKSPEARE — PENNANT'S *Wales*

BRZESC — SEE BRLESSIC

BUCHANA, once a city of India, on the river Hydaspes, built by Alexander in memory of his horse that died here of fatigue and old age It was situated near the modern Attock — ARRIAN, lib v c 19 Long 70 36 E lat 32 27 N

BUCHANNESS, the most eastern promontory of Scotland Long. 1 46 W lat 57 30 N

BUCHARIA, BUKARIA, or BOKHARA, an extensive region of Asia, lying between the river Jihon to the west, and the desert of Cobi, and other deserts bordering on China, to the east. This extensive country is divided into Great and Little Bucharia, corresponding to the southern districts of the ancient Scythias, which were separated by the ridge of mountains denominated the Imaus, or Karangoutac

BUCHARIA, GREAT, is that extensive and important region of independent Tartary which comprehends part of the Touian, or Turan of the ancient Persians, and was chiefly known to the Greeks and Romans by the names of Sogdiana and Bactriana, the former being the country beyond the river Jihon, or

Oxus, and corresponding to Transoxana, while Bactriana corresponds with Balk and Gaur, and probably part of Korasan The principal marts of Bucharia are, Tomsk, Kiacta, and Orenburg Their exports are, gold, silver, and precious stones, spun and raw cottons, nitre, sal-armoniac, rhubarb, lamb-skins, sheep, and horses The chief city of Great Bucharia is Samarcand

BUCHARIA, LITTLE This country corresponds to the Scythia extra Imaum of the ancients, and to the Serica of Ptolemy Ireken is the capital

BUCHAREST, the capital city of Wallachia, Turkey in Europe It is situated on the Dumbovitzza, a small river, not navigable except for floats and rafts

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town in Bucks, nearly surrounded by the Ouse It has several paper-mills in its neighbourhood

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or BUCKS, has manufactories of bone-lace and paper, and the woods form a considerable article of profit

BUDA, the capital of Lower Hungary, on the Danube It has excellent hot-baths, and has been taken and retaken several times.

BUDLIGH, near Exmouth, in Devonshire At Hayes, in this parish, sir Walter Raleigh, Spain's scourge and terror, Elizabeth's favourite, James's victim, and Gondama's triumph, was born in 1552 — *Beaut of Eng* iv 308

BUENOS AYRES, a seaport of La Plata, South America, on the western bank of the river Plata, from which are exported great quantities of gold and silver, brought from Chili and Peru It abounds with wild horses and horned cattle, the hides of which constitute a principal article of commerce. On account of its fertility, Buenos Ayres may

be considered as the granary of Spain and America — *Lat Pan* No II 374 It was taken by the English in June 1806, but was retaken by the Spaniards the following August, and in 1807 the English made an unsuccessful attack on this city Long 58.31 W lat 34 35 S

BUNOS AYRES the most extensive, as well as, in many respects, the most important viceroyalty of all Spanish America It extends in a direct line from cape Lobos, which may be taken as its southern boundary, to the farthest northern settlements on the Paraguay, upward of 1600 miles, and from cape St Anthony, at the mouth of the Plata, to the ridge of mountains that separate it from Chili, nearly 1000 miles By the union to it of the provinces of Charcas and Chiquito, it forms a compact body of land, nearly square, and stretches through all the variety of climates to be found in six and twenty degrees of latitude Its general boundaries are, Amazonia, or the country of the independent Indians of the river Amazon and its vicinity, on the N, Brazil and the Atlantic ocean on the E, Patagonia on the S, and Peru and Chili on the W — *Mon Rev* IX 87

BUG, a river of Poland, which rises in the palatinate of Lemburg, and, after a winding course through the center of the kingdom, joins the Vistula, between Plocko and Walsaw

BUGDEN, or BUCKDEN, a village 5 miles from Huntingdon In the parish church several of the bishops of Lincoln have been interred Here the divorced queen of Henry VIII was waited upon by Lee, archbishop of York, and Tunstal, bishop of Durham, to inform her that she must relinquish the title of queen, but she replied, that she believed her marriage with the king good and lawful, and should hold it as such to her dying day — *RAPIN*, I 802

BUGEA, a seaport of Algiers, on the Mediterranean It has a castle, which was bombarded in 1671 by sir Edward Spragge, who destroyed seven Algerine men of war under its walls The inhabitants carry on a trade in ploughshares, mattocks, and such utensils, and supply every market with oil, wax, and dried figs Long 5 28 E lat 36 49 N

BUILTH, on the river Wye, in Bucknockshire Here Llewellyn, the last prince of the Britons' blood who reigned in Wales, was basely betrayed by the inhabitants in 1282. — *EVANS'S Camb Itinerary*, 80 — *MALKIN'S South Wales* — *MATLAND'S Hist London*, 105 — *BARBER'S Tour in S Wales*, 337 Long. 3 21 W lat 52 8 N

BULAM, an island of Africa, near the coast of Guinea Here a settlement of free blacks was formed by the English in 1792 Long. 16 30 W lat 13 0 N

BULGARIA, a province of Turkey It is situated W of the Black sea Vines and corn grow in its vallies, and eagles abound in it

BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, on the river Waveney. It is a good trading place, and the women are employed in knitting stockings

BUNIVA, a mountain between Janina and Iivadia, extending to the gulph of Zeiton It was the ancient Ceta, where "the firm devoted chief," Leonidas, and his 300 Spartans, opposed the Persian king's innumerable host — *GLOVER'S Leonidas* — *ROILIN'S An Hist* — *RUTHERFORD'S View*, II 29 — *MAVOR'S Un Hist*

BUNKER'S HILL, a little to the N of Boston, America, is memorable for a dreadful battle in 1775, when the English gained a victory over the Americans, but with great loss — *BELSHAM'S Geo III* II 115 — *GORDON'S America*, Major Pitcanne, the father of the late Dr. Pitcanne, was killed at the battle of

Bunker's Hill From the field of battle he was conveyed to Boston, and buried in one of the churches, but was afterwards removed to London, and interred in the burying-ground of St Bartholomew, in a vault built expressly for the purpose, in which also his brother, Dr William, and his son, Dr David, have been since interred—*Gent Mag New Series*, II 601

BURG UPON SANDS, a village of Cumberland, W of Carlisle, where Edward I died, in 1307, when preparing to invade Scotland—*Beaut of Eng.* III 191—*Hist of Eng*

BURGLI, about a league from Altorf Heic William Tell, the faithful deliverer of his country, was born, and here his life was terminated by an inundation of the river Shacre, in 1354—*Brog Diet* 15 vols.—*STOLBERG'S Tra.* I 168—See ALTORI, BRUNNEN, and KISNACHT Long 8 20 E lat 16 53 N

BURGOS, the capital of Old Castile. It has many fine buildings Peter the Cruel was born here in 1334 (*MARIANA*, III 425), and in the abbey are interred the Cid and his wife Rodrigue Dias de Vivar, known by the name of the Cid, was born near Burgos* Philip I king of Spain, father of Charles V died at Burgos—*Delices de l'Espagne*, I 180 Philip was styled the *Handsome* He died in 1506, in the 28th year of his age, and his wife Joan, who before his death had been occasionally insane, entirely lost her reason, and continued in that melancholy state till her death, which did not happen till fifty years afterwards—*Abregé Chron d'Espagne*, II 44—See TORDESILLAS Here prince Edward, afterwards Edward I of England, espoused Eleanor, sister of Alphonso, king of Castile,

* Cid is an Arabic term, implying Lord

in 1253—*RAPIN*, I 327 Long 3. 30 W lat 42 28 N.

BURGUNDY, a late province of France, which produces excellent wines It is now divided into four departments, viz the Yonne, Cote d'Or, Saone and Loire, and l'Ain

BURHAMPORT, one of the six great military stations in Hindoostan, is about 5 miles distant from Moorshedabad, usually called "the City" It is the residence of the present nawab of Bengal, Naussirool Moolk, and also of the celebrated Mumy Begum, widow of Jaffer Ali Khan, so well known in Europe by the rhetoric of Mr Burke—*Lord VALENTIA'S Travels*, I 74. Long 88 20 E lat 24 2 N

BURHANPOUR, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of the Candesh country It is a fine flourishing place, and is now in the hands of the Poonah or western Mahrattas. It has a considerable trade in fine cottons, white and painted, plain, and mixed with gold and silver, for veils, shawls, and handkerchiefs. Long 76 20 E. lat 21 22 N

BURLINGTON, a town in New Jersey, seated on the Delaware It has a safe and good harbour Long 73 10 W lat 44 25 N

BURMAH, an extensive country in Asia, to the E of the Ganges It derives its name from the Birmans, a warlike nation, and comprises the kingdoms of Ava and Pegu The commerce of this country, which is considerable, consists of cotton. The manufactures are, cotton, silk, salt-petre, and gunpowder, various kinds of pottery, and marble statues They also excel in gilding, to which their gold is applied, and several other ornamental manufactures The population is supposed to be 17,000,000—*SYMES'S Embassy to Ara.*

BURNHAM THORPE, a village in the northern part of Norfolk, famous for having given birth to ad-

munal Nelson This naval commander, who was, beyond dispute, pre-eminent in courage, in a department of the British service where all are proverbially courageous, to unrivalled courage united consummate skill, and was always victorious His name was a tower of strength to England, and a terror to her foes—See TRAFALGAR—*Beaut of England*, xi 300.

BERRAMPOOTER, a river of Asia, which rises in the mountains of Thibet, and, after a course of 2000 miles, joins the Ganges, about 40 miles from the sea.

BURSA, or PRUSA, one of the largest cities of Turkey, in Natolia It stands at the foot of mount Olympus, has manufactures of silk, carpets, stuffs, and velvets, and is a place of great trade Bajazet I who was conquered by Tamerlane, was interred here in 1403, and Amurath the Great, in 1450—See ANKARA—KNOLIES' *Hist of the Turks*—*An Un Hist*—GIBBON'S *Dec and Fall Rom Emp* Dion, or Dio Chrysostom, who, for his freedom of speech under the emperor Domitian, was banished from Rome, was a native of this place—See the learned, ingenious, and accomplished Gilbert Wakefield's translation of "Select Essays" Here the emperor Dioclesian declared his abdication of the purple, and the ceremony was performed before the whole army He was the first potentate who gave an example of resignation—GIBBON The greatest curiosity is the hot-wells about a mile from Bursa, where the springs vary both in temperature and chemical qualities, to a very great degree Near one which is hot enough to harden eggs in a few minutes, another as cold as ice is found—*Anti-Jacobin Review*, xxxv 457 The trade consists chiefly in raw or manufactured silk A kind of gauze

is also manufactured here, and pipe-clay exported Long 29 5.E lat. 40 3 N.

BURSLEM, 2 miles N N E from Newcastle, in Staffordshire, near the Trent and Mersey canal It was the birthplace of Wedgwood, who established a celebrated porcelain manufactory in this country—*Biog Lit and Polit Anecdotes*

BURTON-ON-THE-HILL, in Gloucestershire, near the borders of Worcestershire, was the birthplace of sir Thomas Overbury, who fell a sacrifice to the vindictive fury of the duchess of Somerset, in the reign of James I He was born in 1581—*Beaut of England*, v 648

BURY, a town in Lancashire, on the Irwell, about 9 miles N by W of Manchester Here are large manufactories of woollen and cotton, and near the town some capital printing works

BURY ST EDMUND'S, a borough in Suffolk, seated on the Larke, a branch of the Ouse The air is supposed to be the best in England, and hence it is called the Montpelier of England Here are the ruins of an abbey and two churches in one churchyard In St Mary's is interred Mary queen of France, third daughter of Henry VII She married Lewis XII, and after his death, which occurred in 1515, she espoused Brandon duke of Suffolk, and died in 1534 The town takes its name from St Edmund the king, who was murdered in a wood near it Duke Humphrey, protector in the reign of Henry VI was murdered here—See ST ALBAN'S Stephen Gardiner, the persecuting bishop in the reign of queen Mary, was born here in 1483

BUSACO, a ridge of mountains in Beira, N from the river Mondego, noted for the defeat of the French, in 1810, by the British and Portuguese

BUSHEER, or **BUSHIR**, a seaport town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan. The principal articles of export are, carpets, pearls, and cotton. Among the imports, one of the most remarkable is superfine English broad cloth, especially scarlet and yellow. A cloth is fabricated here from native cotton, nearly equal to nankeen. The water is brackish, and operates upon strangers like a dose of salts, even this they are obliged to bring 10 miles. This evil might be remedied in a better state of society by means of aqueducts. At least one third of its inhabitants have something the matter with their eyes, owing to the excessive heat and dryness of the air, and the particles of sand with which every breeze fills it — *WARING'S Tour to Sheeraz*.

BUSSARAH, or **BASSORA**, a seaport in Irac Arabia, on the Euphrates. It is large and populous, the houses are but mean, and built with earth dried in the sun. They are either altogether without windows, or have them of very small dimensions, to exclude the winds of the desert. The custom of the East respecting the female sex, is observed here with the greatest strictness, and it is very seldom that a female is visible to the eye of a stranger — *PAGE'S Travels*, ii 83. Merchants from Arabia, Turkey, Armenia, Greece, Jews, and Indians, reside here, the English and Dutch have their consuls, and their ships come loaded from India with various kinds of merchandise. Those from Bengal bring white linens, silk, muslins, bastard saffron, sandal and other woods, benzoin, varnish, rice, lead, European tin and iron. From the coast of Malabar they bring cardamom seeds, pepper, &c. From Surat they receive all kinds of gold and silver stuffs, turbans, blue cloths, indigo, and steel. The principal merchandise of the Dutch are, spices

and coffee from Java. Some Arabians bring pearls and slaves. Long 47 45 E lat 30 31 N

BUTESHIRE, a county of Scotland

BUTTERMERE WATER, a lake in Cumberland, 8 miles from Keswick, noted for its picturesque beauties

BUTTON'S BAY, the N part of Hudson's Bay, so called from sir Thomas Button, who lost his ship in endeavouring to discover a N W passage to China

BUXTON, a village in Derbyshire, S of Derby, noted for its medicinal qualities. Mary queen of Scots passed part of her confinement at this place, and on quitting it wrote with a diamond, on the window, the following distich of Julius Cæsar, somewhat altered —

Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebrabere nomine
lymphæ,

Forte mihi posthac non adeunda, vale

Buxton, whose baths thy fame shall ever
tell,

Whom I, perhaps, shall see no more,
farewell

Tour through Great Britain

See **FOTHERINGAY**, **LANGSIDE**, **LEITH**, **LEVEN**, **LOCH**, **LINLITHGOW**, and **PETERBOROUGH**

BYFIELD, in the state of Massachusetts, North America. It has a quarry of limestone, in which is found asbestos, and in its vicinity, beautiful variegated marble

BYRON'S ISLAND, in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765. Long 173 16 E lat 1 18 S

C.

CABEZON, a small town on the river Pisuerga, 9 miles N of Valladolid, Spain. Here, in 1808, the Spanish general Cuesta was defeated

by the French under generals La Salle and Merle.

CABRA, a town of Africa, on the Niger. It is situated 10 miles S E of Tombuctoo, and is a place of great trade.

CABUL, CABULISTAN, or ZABULISTAN, a country of Asia, on the limits of Hindoostan, and W of the river Indus, which was formerly a province of Persia, afterwards annexed to the Mogul empire, and comprehended again under the Persian monarchy in 1759, by Nadir Shah. It is bounded on the N by Kuttore, or Caceristan, and the Hindoo-Kho mountains, which latter separate Cabul from Balk and Badakshan, on the W, by the same mountains and Candahar, on the S by Moultan and Lahore, and on the E by Cashmere. This province is much diversified by mountains covered with eternal snow, hills of moderate height and easy access, rich plains, and stately forests, and these are enlivened by innumerable streams of water. It produces every article necessary for human life, together with the most delicate fruits and flowers.

CABUL, a city of Asia, in the province of the same name. It is the present capital of the successor of Nadir Shah, and of the Afghan empire*, situated at the foot of the

* The Afghans are the indigenous possessors of a tract of country which stretches from the mountains of Tartary to certain parts of the gulph of Cambay and Persia, and from the Indus to the confines of Persia. The inhabitants of this wide domain have no written character, and speak a language peculiar to themselves. They are a robust hardy race of men, and, being generally addicted to a state of predatory warfare, their manners largely partake of a barbarous insolence, and they avow a fixed contempt for the occupations of life.—"We learn," says sir William Jones, in the Asiatic Researches, "from Esdras, that the ten tribes, after a wandering journey, came

Indian Caucasus, or Hindoo-Kho, on the river Cabul. It receives sugar and cottons from Peshawur, whither it sends wool, leather, and tobacco. To Candahar it exports wool, leather, and lamp oil, whence the returns are made in sundry manufactures of Persia and Europe, with a large supply of excellent melons. The Tartars of Bucharia bring to Cabul the horses of Turkestan, furs, and hides. Babur, the founder of the Mogul dynasty, died at Cabul in 1550.—*MATRICE'S Mod Hist. of Hindoostan*, ii 107. Long 68 58 E lat 34 36 N.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, on the river Sabon, 20 miles W of Truxillo, is famous for its fine wool. The duke of Berwick was defeated here by the allies in 1706. Long 5.47. W, lat 39 10 N.

CACHAN, CASHAN, or KASHAN, a town of Ilac Agem, 50 miles N of Ispahan, in Persia. It has a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, fine earthenware, calicoes, jewellery, copper vessels, and steel blades. Long 51 55 E, lat 33 20 N.

CACHAO, or KISHO, the capital of a province of the same name in Tonquin. Its soil is fertile, and abounds with trees, among which is one that yields varnish. The silk manufacture is carried on in this province more than in any other. The houses, which are about 20,000, are low and mean, being constructed only of wood and clay. It is the residence of the king of Tonquin. The British factory house is situated

to a country called Arsareth, where we may suppose they settled. Now the Afghans are said, by the best Persian historians, to be descended from the Jews."—*TOWERS'S Illustration of Prophecy*, ii 588, & seq., where the learned author has collected a mass of evidence to prove this fact.

on the north side of the city, fronting the river Song-koy or Dombea, which disembogues itself into the gulph of Tonquin, where there is but one high water in twenty-four hours. Long 105 8 E lat 21 0 N

CACHOEIRA, a town of Brazil, in the government of All Saints' Bay. It is the mart for the northern gold-mines, and is N W of St Salvador.

CACONGO, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Loango, situated between three considerable ports much frequented by foreigners, viz Loango, Cabinda, and Cacongo. The territory is in general flat, the air is more salubrious than that of Congo, or Angola, and the soil is more fertile. The inhabitants are more civilized than some of the neighbouring kingdoms, but not less addicted to superstitious rites, and are fraudulent, treacherous, turbulent, and cowardly. They trade considerably with the Europeans, particularly with the Dutch. The chief town is of the same name, situated on the river Zaire.

CADER IDRIS, a lofty mountain near Dolgelly, in Meirionethshire, North Wales. In height it is the second in Wales, being 2850 feet above the level of Dolgelly green. On it are several lakes abounding with fish.—*AIKIN'S Tour*—*EVANS'S Camb Itin*—*WARNER'S Walk*, 4th edit. 100. It is said to have received its name from having been a fortress belonging to Idris, an ancient prince, who was also a poet and astronomer, and made the summit of this mountain his favourite seat and observatory.

CADESIA, a town of Persia, in the province of Babylonian or Chaldean Irak, on the verge of the Desert, 61 leagues from Bagdad. It became famous among the Arabs for the defeat of the Persians in the 15th year of the Hegira (A D 636), under the caliphate of Omar, by Saad,

general of the Arabs, against Rustam, surnamed Ferokhzad, general of Jezdegerd, the last king of Persia of the dynasty of Chosroe, or of the Sasanides. The army of the Moslems consisted of 30,000 men, but that of the Persians was much more numerous. The combat lasted three days, and the Persian general was slain. The standard of the Persian monarchy was overthrown and captured. This standard was the leather apron of a blacksmith, who in ancient times had arisen the deliverer of Persia, but this badge of heroic poverty was disguised and almost concealed by a profusion of precious gems. After this victory, the wealthy province of Irak, or Assyria, submitted to the caliph, and his conquests were firmly established by the speedy foundation of Bassorah, a place that always commands the trade and navigation of the Persians.—*GIBBON*, ix. 367. 8vo. Long 50 12 E lat 33 10 N.

CADIZ, a city and seaport of Andalusia, in Spain. It was called by the Romans Gades, by the Phœnicians Gadis, or Gaddir, i. e. a hedge, or fenced place, and by some Tartessus. It is joined to the island of Leon by a causeway. The harbour and bay of Cadiz are capacious and secure. The city abounds with almost all the necessaries and luxuries of life. Its fruits are cheap, and its most remarkable wines are cherry and paretto, both of which are procured from Xeres and its vicinity. They are, however, much distressed for want of fresh water, which they are obliged to fetch from Santa Maria, and their ice, which is used for the cooling of it, is brought from Sierra, a distance of 13 leagues. This port has been the emporium of commerce to the West Indies and America. The articles of merchandise are cochineal, indigo, cacao, sugar, hide, Vicuna wool, cotton, cop-

per, tin, tobacco, different kinds of wool, &c. which are distributed into different countries. The manufactures of Cadiz are principally restricted to ribands and linens, and several persons are employed in knotting silk, and marking stockings, received from Nismes, and intended to be shipped for America. The most interesting branch of industry in the environs of Cadiz is the manufacture of salt, produced by the pools of the Isle of Leon, with little labour or expense. In 1506, Cadiz was taken and plundered by the English, and an unsuccessful attempt at seizing it was made in 1702. During the late and present war it has been held in a state of blockade by the English—See BURLER'S *Chron. and Biog. Ex.*—MAYOR'S *Voy.* ii. 39. In June 1808, the patriots of Spain, after bombarding a French fleet several days in the harbour, got possession of it—*Europ. Mag.* liv. 64. During the present war, it was a long time fruitlessly besieged by the French. Long 6 11 W lat 36 31 N.

CADORE, a town of Italy, on the river Piavia, in the state of Venice. It was the birthplace of Titian, the best colourist among the moderns, and the most eminent for histories, landscapes, and portraits. He was born in 1477 and died in 1576—*Galerie Historique*. Long 12 10 E lat 46 28 N.

CADZAND, an island on the coast of Dutch Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheldt, opposite to Flushing, so as to command the navigation of that river. It is preserved from the inundations of the sea by elevated dykes constructed at great expense. The land is fertile and yields excellent corn, the meadows are luxuriant, and the farmers make a considerable quantity of cheese. Long 3 15 E lat 51.20 N.

CÆCUBUS, an ancient town of Italy, in Latium, near the lake Fundi,

famous for producing wine. Long 13 20 E lat 41 18 N.

CAEN, a city of France, on the river Orne, in the department of Calvados, late province of Normandy. It has a university and an academy, and also manufactures of cloth, ratteens, and hats. William the Conqueror was buried here in 1087, in an abbey that he had founded. Caen has produced many eminent men, such as Malherbe, the father of French poetry, in 1560, Huet, bishop of Avranches, a philosophical, historical, and commercial writer, and Segrais, a poet and novelist. Dr Aikin has written a most excellent life of Huet. Paris, the author of a little poem, called "The Dream*," was born at Caen in 1585. Long 0 22 W lat 49 11 N.

* Though it is of a serious cast, a translation of it has appeared in many jocose publications. As it corresponds with the idea of our great bard in his Cymbeline, that

"though mean and mighty, rotting
Together, live one dust, yet Reverence
(That angel of the world) does make distinction

Of place, twist high and low,"
and as it has been commended by an elegant and learned critic, as being beautiful, comfortable, and admonishing, it is here inserted, with the original, which is little known.

Je songeais cette nuit, que, de mal consume,

Côté à côté d'un Pauvre on m'avait inhumé,

Et que n'en pouvant pas souffrir le voisinage,

Fut mort de qualité je lui tins ce langage.

"Retire-toi, coquin! va pourrir loin d'ici,
Il ne t'appartient pas de m'approcher ainsi."

"Coquin!" me dit-il, d'un arrogance ex-
trême,

"Va chercher tes coquins ailleurs, coquin
toi-même!"

Ici tous sont égaux, je ne te dois plus
rien,

Je suis sur mon fumier, comme toi sur
le tien."

* Gilbert Wakefield.—*Life of G. W.*
i. 188.



CAERLEON, a little town of Monmouthshire, in which are the remains of a castle. The town consists of two or three small streets, and the houses are in a state of dilapidation Long 2 55 W lat 51 37 N

CAERMARTHEN, the county town of Caermarthenshire, on the river Towy, South Wales. It is a respectable town, both in appearance and trade. A considerable iron-foundery and tin-plate manufactory furnish employment to a number of hands. It exports oats, butter, stone, coal, bark, and oak timber, and imports from Lisbon bale goods, hardware from British ports, and a great quantity of timber from Norway and Russia. Sir Rhys ap Thomas, the Cambrian hero who nobly assisted the duke of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII against Richard III was buried here—*Mon Rev* lii 428 This place gave birth to the celebrated Merlin, in the year 480, and here also was born Lewis Bayly, chaplain to James I bishop of Bangor, and author of the celebrated "Practice of Piety." The house in which sir Richard Steele resided, and in which he died in 1729, is converted into an inn, called the Ivy Bush—*EVANS's Camb. Itin* 128—

I dreamt, that, buried in my fellow clay,
Close by a common beggar's side I lay,
And, as so mean an object shock'd my
pride,

Thus, like a corpse of consequence, I cried
"Scoundrel! be gone, and henceforth
touch me not,

More manners learn, and at a distance
lot"

"How! scoundrel!" with a haughtier
tone, cried he,

"Proud lump of earth! I scorn thy words
and thee

Here all are equal, here thy lot is mine
This is my rotting-place, and that is
thine"

So the mighty and the ignoble—the
master and the slave,
Who a short time in cased fortune pass'd,
Die, and are equal in the dust at last
Rev G CRABBE's Village, b 2

BARBER's Tour, 36—*Europ. Mag.*
xxxv 248—*DRAKE's Essays*, 1st Essay
Long 4 23 W lat 51.52 N

CAERMARTHENSHIRE, one of the southern counties of Wales, bounded on the N by Cardiganshire, on the E by Brecknockshire, on the W by Pembrokeshire, and on the S by Glamorganshire and part of the sea. The climate and soil of this county are much celebrated, though the lands are not favourable for wheat. Barley and oats are the most favourable crops, black cattle and horses are bred, and plenty of wood is found in the county. Iron, limestone, and coal, are also found in abundance.

CAERNARVON, the county town of Caernarvonshire, North Wales. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Menai, the strait that divides the isle of Anglesea from the other parts of Wales. The buildings are tolerably regular, but the streets are narrow. It is become a fashionable place of resort in summer, the elegant hot and cold baths erected by the earl of Uxbridge having added greatly to its celebrity. The harbour is capacious, vessels of six or seven hundred tons ride in security, and the quay is peculiarly convenient, as large vessels can come close to it, and deliver and take in their cargoes. It exports to London, Liverpool, Bristol, America, and the West Indies, slates and copper ore, which are brought from Llanberis about 10 miles distant, flannels, webs, stockings, and an ochre found in Anglesea. Caernarvon is principally noted for its castle, in which Edward II was born in 1284 Long 4 20 W. lat 53 8 N—*PINKERTON's Geog* i 89

CAERNARVON, a county of North Wales. The air is sharp and cold. Cattle, sheep, and goats, are its rural riches. It has also mines of lead and copper.

CÆRPHILLY, a town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, seated between the Rumney and Taaf. over the latter it has a fine bridge — *BUTLER'S Arith Quæ*. It is remarkable for the ruins of its once extensive castle, a part of which, called the Leaning Tower, is 70 feet high, and inclines 11 feet out of the perpendicular. — See *PISA* — *BARFET'S Tour*, 175, 176 — *EVANS'S Itin* 105 — *MALKIN'S S Wales* 52 — *SKRINE'S Tours* Long 3 18 W lat 51 33 N

CALRWYS, a village of Flint, in Wales, was formerly a place of great consequence, but its magnificence is extinct. Its popularity arose chiefly from its being the Olympia of North Wales, the theatre where the British bards poured forth their extemporaneous effusions, or awakened their harps to melody, in trials of skill instituted by law, and held at this place with great form and ceremony. It is 5 miles W of Flint — *Cambrian Traveller's Guide*

CÆSARÆA PALESTINE, an ancient city of Palestine (now Syria), situated on the Mediterranean sea. It is at present in ruins. In this city Peter converted Cornelius and his kinsmen, Acts x. Here lived Philip the Evangelist, Acts xxi. Here Herod Agrippa was smitten with death. Here Agabus foretold Paul's being bound at Jerusalem, Acts xxi. Here he remained two years a prisoner, after his defence against the Jews and then orator Tertullus, Acts xxiv, and here he delivered his inimitable defence of Christianity, which almost persuaded king Agrippa to become a Christian, and which would have occasioned his liberation if he had not appealed unto Cæsar, the infamous emperor Nero — Acts xxiv xxv xxvi — *CLAPKE'S Trav* ii 646 Cæsarea was the birthplace of Procopius, a Greek historian, secretary to the celebrated Belisarius, A D 534 Long 34 58 E lat 32 27 N

CÆSARÆA PHILIPPI (before called Dan and Paneas) was situated at the foot of Mount Paneas, near the springs of Jordan. It was a day's journey from Sidon, and a day and a half's from Damascus. The woman who had been troubled with an issue of blood, and was healed by our Saviour, was of Cæsarea Philippi, Matt ix Luke viii — *CALMER* Here Peter gave Christ that excellent testimony of his being the Son of God, recorded Matt xvi 13 — Mark viii 27 Long 35 49 E lat. 33 9 N

CÆSARIA, a large and famous town of Africa, in Mauritania, which was formerly a royal city, and had a magnificent port on the Mediterranean. It was the residence of king Juba, who changed its name from Jol to Cæsaria, in honour of Augustus. It has been ruined for many years. Sanson, and other geographers, place Julia Cæsaria at Tunis or Tinnis, but Shaw (*Travels*, &c p 18) adduces several arguments to prove, that it is the present Shershell. Macrinus, who from the lowest origin rose to the high dignity of emperor of the world, was a native of Cæsaria. Caracalla created him a Roman knight, but, becoming an object of the emperor's suspicions, he engaged a discontented soldier to stab the tyrant, which he effected. He immediately succeeded to the vacant throne, by the election of the soldiers. In the year 217. About 14 months afterwards, he also fell by the hands of the soldiers.

CALIX, or **KALIX**, the ancient Theodosia, a seaport town of Crimea, now called Taurida, situated on the S E side of the peninsula, and forming a harbour of the Euxine, or Black sea. It was formerly the capital of the Crimea. The number of houses has been estimated at 5000 or 6000, and the inhabitants have been computed at 20,000, some say, 80,000. The

productions of Crim Tartary, exported from Caffa, and the other towns of the peninsula, consist chiefly in corn, wine, wool, fine black and grey lamb skins, and salt. The imports are, fine and coarse linens, printed cottons, nankeen, Russian leather, fine cloths, velvets, taffeties, furs, ropes, piper, salted fish, and caviare, tobacco-leaves, copper and tin, hardware, gold and silver thread, beads and corals, earthenware, a coarse sort of porcelain, and glass ware, &c &c Long 35 25 E. lat. 45 0 N

CAFEA, STRAITS OF, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus*, are the narrow passage, or sound, which forms the communication between the Black sea and the sea of Asoph — *CONS. TRAV.* in 411

CAHIRARIA, a country of Africa, south of the tropic of Capricorn. It extends along the Eastern ocean to the Great Fish river. The Grosvenor East Indiaman was wrecked on this coast in 1782, between 27 and 29 lat — See a *Narrative published by Murray* — For an account of the country, see PATERSON'S *Journey*

CAGIARI, the capital of the island of Sardinia, on a bay which is 35 miles in circumference. In this bay the fleets of Spain, Portugal, Naples, Sicily, Genoa, Venice, and Malta, and the Pope's galleys, rendezvoused, when Charles V undertook his expedition against Tunis — *Lat. Pan.* in 1536. Cagliari is a large and populous city, containing about 50,000 inhabitants, but the streets are narrow and badly paved. In 1706, it surrendered, upon an attack of the British fleet, to the emperor Charles VI, but in 1717, it was taken by the Spaniards, and about two years afterwards ceded to the duke of

Savoy, in lieu of Sicily, who obtained the title of king of Sardinia*. The French attempted to take it in 1793. Victor Emanuel, king of Sardinia, died at Cagliari in 1811, aged 60, seventeen years after his expulsion from his *continental dominions*, during which period he had lived in a condition little above that of an English country gentleman. Long. 9 14 E. lat 39 27 N

CAHIR, or CAHIR, a small neat town in Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, province of Munster, which has a bridge over the Suir. Near it, on an island in the river, is a castle, formerly of great strength, which was twice taken, first by sir George Carew, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and afterwards by Oliver Cromwell. Cahir is 12 miles S of Cashel.

CAHICONREE, a high mountain, S. of Tralee, in the county of Kerry, Ireland, the name of which is supposed to signify, *the fortress of king Con*. On the top of it is a circle of massy stones, laid one on the other.

CAHORS, a town of France in the department of Lot, late province of Gascony. It has a manufacture of fine cloths and ratteens. It was taken in 1580 by Henry IV by means of petards, first employed here. Marot, a French poet, was born here in 1495. Long 1 32 E. lat 44 27 N

CAIRNGORM, a mountain of Scotland, in the east of Inverness-shire, the lofty top of which is patched with snow. It is famous for its beautiful rock-crystal of various tints. They are much esteemed by lapid-

* The *Thracian* Bosphorus is now generally called the straits of Constantinople

* Victor Amadeus, of Savoy, first king of Sardinia, was born in 1666. In 1730, he abdicated his throne in favour of his son, but the next year reclaimed the regal honours. The son wisely refused to comply with his wish, as the crown was claimed by the suggestion of an ambitious mistress, and the fickle old man died soon after, in 1732.

daries, and some of them, having the lustre of fine gems, bring a high price

CAIRO, a large city, the capital of Egypt, and a place of great trade before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. It is seated near the Nile, and imports from Yemen coffee, odours, gems, and several useful drugs, and from Surat, and other neighbouring parts of India, muslins, and various articles of cotton manufacture, a portion of the spices of Ceylon, and shawls from Cashmere — See **GIZAH** — **BROWN'S Travels in Africa**, 74. Cairo was taken by the French in 1799 — *Ept. of Military Events*, ii. 122. **Ledyard**, the African traveller, died here in 1789 — **TOOKER'S Life of Cath** iii. 141 — *African Association*. Long 31 18 E lat 30 2 N

CAIROAN, or **KAIR-WAN**, a walled city of Africa, in Tunis, 8 leagues W of Susa. It was the ancient Cyrene, and is second only in trade to Tunis. Long 9 57 E lat 35 36 N

CALTHNESS, the most northerly county of Scotland. Its greatest extent is 35 miles from N to S and 20 from E to W. The whole S W part is occupied by great mountains, the abode of roes and a variety of game. The rocky summits shelter eagles and other birds of prey, and the lakes are often resorted to by swans and numerous other water-fowls. A vast ridge of hills forms the S W boundary, ending in the promontory called the Ord of Calthness. Along the side of this steep hill, impending, in a manner, above the sea, a winding road is cut, which is the only entrance into this shire from the S. The climate is good, and the soil around the coast very improvable. Its chief exports are, beef, meal, butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers, and kelp. English is chiefly spoken on the coast, but, in the Highlands, the Gaelic prevails.

This country is well watered; and much salmon is taken in the rivers, particularly at Dunet, Wick, and Thurso. At the last place, 2500 were once caught at one tide — **PENNAN'S Tour in Scotland**

CALABRIA, a country of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, divided into Calabria Ultra, and Calabria Citra, commonly called Ulteriore and Citeriore, or Farther and Nether Calabria. Calabria Citra is one of the twelve provinces of Naples. In the beginning of 1783, a great part of Calabria, as well as Sicily, was destroyed by one of the most terrible earthquakes on record. Besides the destruction of many towns, villages, and farms, above 40 000 people perished by this calamity. Mountains were levelled, and valleys formed in an instant; new rivers began to flow, and old streams were sunk into the earth and destroyed. Plantations were removed from their situations, and hills carried to places far distant. At Casal Nuovo, the princess Gracce, and upwards of 4000 inhabitants, lost their lives, at Bagnara, 3017, at Radicina and Palmi, 6000, at Teria Nuova 1400. At Scilla, a wave, which had swept the country for three miles, carried off, on its return, 2473 of the inhabitants, with the prince at their head. From the city Amantea, situated on the Tyrrhene sea, in Calabria Citra, and along the westward coast to cape Spartivento, in Calabria Ultra, and then up the eastern coast as far as the cape Alice (a cape of Calabria Citra), on the Ionian sea, there was not a town or village, either on the coast or land, but was totally destroyed, or suffered more or less — *Phil Trans*, lxxiii. Calabria abounds in excellent fruits, corn, wine, oil, hemp, cotton, flax, saffron, honey, salt, wool, silk, and manna. It has some mines of gold and silver, lead and iron, together with sulphur, sta-

baster, and rock crystal. Hogs and sheep are numerous

CALAHORRA, formerly **CALAGURIS**, a town in Old Castile, on the S bank of the river Ebro. It is supposed to have been the birthplace of Quintilian, who taught rhetoric at Rome, with great reputation, for more than 20 years, and frequently pleaded at the bar with a success that conferred on him much applause. He was preceptor to Pliny the younger*, and many other literary characters, and Domitian appointed him tutor to two of his sons. Long 2 7 W lat 42 18 N—*Dr Drake's Lit Hours*, ii 280 2d ed

CALAIS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and late province of Picardy, with a citadel and a fortified harbour. It was taken by Edward III in 1347, after a memorable siege of more than 11 months, when Eustace de St Pierre, and five other citizens, voluntarily offered to be the victims of the conqueror's vengeance, who had threatened to put *all* the inhabitants to the sword, unless six of the citizens brought him the keys of the city with ropes about their necks. At the intercession of Philippa, his queen, they obtained their lives. It was retaken in 1557 by the duke of Guise†. In time of peace, packet-boats go hence to Dover.—*Hume*—*Rapin*—*Mezfraz*—*Mayor*—

* It is said, that Quintilian was poor in his old age, and that his mortgage was relieved by the liberality of his pupil Pliny.

† When Calais was taken by the French, the quantity of *brass* which was in store puzzled the victors. They judged it to be a dunty, but in vain did they roast it, bake it, and boil it, still they could not make it eatable. *Harrison*, who tells this story, laughs at the friars, who took it for fish, and at the Jews, who could not believe that it was part of a hog.—*J P Andrews's Hist Great Brit* ii 288

Butler's Chron and Biog Ex. Long 1 57 E lat 50, 58 N

CALATAYUD, or **CALATAYUD**, a town in Ariagon, Spain, the Romans called it *Bilbilis*. It was then noted for its steel, for the tempering of which Martial, who was born here, in one of his epigrams, attributes a particular virtue to the waters of the Xalon. Calatayud is remarkable for the shrine of the celebrated image of the Virgin, called *Nuestra Senora del Pilar*, celebrated for its supposed miracles, and for the multitude of pilgrims that resort to it. Long 1 57 W lat 41 25 N

CALATRAVA, a town in New Castile, and the principal place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava. Long 4 20 W lat 39 0 N

CALAURIA, an island in the gulf of Napoli, to which Demosthenes, being pursued by his enemies, fled. There he poisoned himself, and was buried in the temple.—*Mayor's Un Hist* in 15—*Adam's Geog* 287—*Rollin's An Hist*

CALCUTTA, or **FOUR WILLIAM**, on the river Hoogly, the western arm of the Ganges, is the chief place in Bengal. It is about 100 miles from the sea, but the river is navigable, up to the town, for the largest ships that visit India. Some of the houses are built with brick, some with mud, and some with bamboos and mats. It is the seat of the governor-general and council of Bengal. The commerce of Calcutta is very great, in salt, sugar, opium, silks, and muslins. In 1756, Calcutta was taken by Surajah Dowlah, the soubah of Bengal, who forced the feeble garrison, consisting of 146 persons, into a prison called the *Black Hole**, a

* The *Black Hole* prison is now part of a warehouse.—*Lord Valentia's Trav* i 237

cube of 15 feet, and out of which only 23 persons came alive — BELLISHAM'S *Mem* ii 306 — MAURICE'S *Mod Hist of Hindoostan*, ii 349 — ORME'S *Indostan*, ii 61 — HOTWELL'S *Genuine Narrative*. Calcutta was taken in 1757, after the victory at Plassey — See RAJAH MAHAL. About five miles from this place, on the banks of the Ganges, that eminent scholar, accomplished gentleman, and pious christian, sir William Jones, expired in 1794 — Lord TEIGNMOUTH'S *Life of Sir William Jones* — BURGER'S *Chron and Biog* Pt 4th edit 130 Long 88 28 E lat. 22 30 N

CALEDONIA, an appellation by which that part of Great Britain now called Scotland was formerly distinguished

CALEDONIA, NEW, a large island in Australasia, South Pacific ocean. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770. The inhabitants are strong, active, and well made, their hair is black, and much fizzled, but not woolly, their beards are crisp and thick, they besmear their faces with black pigment, and their only covering is a wrapper, made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They cultivate the soil with some art and industry, but subsist chiefly on roots and fish. Plantains and sugar-canes are not plentiful, bread-fruit is very scarce, and the cocoa-nut trees are but thinly planted, but their yams and taras are in great abundance. Their houses are circular like a beehive, and as close and warm. The framing of their houses is of small spars and reeds, and both the roof and sides are covered with long coarse grass. The floor is laid with dry grass, and here and there mats are spread for the principal people to lie or sit on. They deposit their dead in the ground, and decorate the graves of their chiefs with spears, darts, paddles, &c. all stuck upright

in the ground about it. They are of a pacific disposition Long 167. 0 E lat 22, 0 S

CALCUT, a country in the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. It is full of woods, rivers, and marshes, produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice; and the trees are always green. There is a tree which produces a kind of dates, from which they obtain sugar and oil. This country was subject to Tippon sultan, regent of Mysore, but now to the English.

CALICUT, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the country above described, is situated on the Malabar coast. This city is remarkable for being the first Indian port visited by European shipping after Vasco de Gama's doubling the Cape of Good Hope in 1498, when he landed here on the 22d of May* — ROBERTSON'S *America*, i 146 — ROBERTSON'S *Disq* — *Asiatic Ann Regis*. Calicut, though much fallen in its consequence, is still a large town, and its commerce not inconsiderable. That species of cotton cloth called *calicoe* derives its name from being originally imported from this place about the year 1631. It was first manufactured in England about 1772 or 1773. The ruins of the Samorin's palace, in which Vasco de Gama was first received, are to be still seen Long 75 43 E lat 11. 20 N

* "I had seen at Calicut, a few weeks before, the ruins of the Samorin's palace, in which Vasco de Gama was first received. The Samorin was the first native prince against whom the Europeans made war. The empire of the Samorin has passed away, and the empire of his conquerors has passed away, and now imperial Britain exercises dominion. My imperial Britain be prepared to give a good account of her stewardship, when it shall be said unto her, 'Thou mayest be no longer steward.'" — Dr BUCHANAN'S *Asiatic Researches*, i 93

CALIFORNIA, a peninsula of N America, on the western coast. It was discovered by Cortez in 1536, and was visited by sir Francis Drake, who called it New Albion. It is one of the most desolate and useless possessions of Spain — *BURNEY'S Dis in S Sea*, i 178, 354. The gulf of California separates, in part, California from Mexico.

CALLAO, a seaport town of S amish S America, in Peru, on a river of the same name, near the Pacific ocean, and serving as a port to the city of Lima, from which it is distant 5 miles. It has a large and good harbour, but has frequently suffered from earthquakes, more particularly by one which commenced in 1740, and continued at intervals till 1747. The port of Callao was totally submersed. Of 23 ships and vessels which were then in the harbour, 19 were sunk, and the other four were carried by the force of the waves to a great distance up the country. Of the number of inhabitants, amounting to about 4000, 200 only escaped, since this, Callao has been rebuilt. Long 76 58 W lat 12 2 S.

CALLE, an ancient town, now called Porto, near the mouth of the Douro, is remarkable inasmuch as from the union of the names Porto and Calle, is derived that of Portugal — **D'ANVILLE**.

CALLEMBURG — See **KALLUNDBORG**.

CALLIFAT, a village of Turkey in Asia, situated near the spot where the Callifat Osmak (the ancient Simois) joins the Mender (the ancient Scamander), a short distance from which New Ilum was situated — *CLARKE'S Travels*, ii 96, 102, 166.

CALMAR, a strong seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland. The inhabitants export planks, alum, and hemp. Its castle, which was the residence of the celebrated Marga-

ret*, and in which the famous *Union of Calmar* was formed, has been converted into a distillery. This treaty, by which the three kingdoms of the north were united, occurred in 1395, though the queen was not crowned till 1397, when the treaty was confirmed. Under the weak and unwearlike successors of this famous queen, this union entailed on Sweden all the horrors of foreign invasion and intestine discord. From this deplorable state it was rescued by the valour and prudence of Gustavus Vasa — *VERIOR'S Rev in Sweden*, 16 — *CARILAU'S View*, 23 —

* Margret was daughter of Walde-mar, third king of Denmark. She had been married to Haquin, king of Norway, and son of Magnus III king of Sweden. On the death of her son Olaus, the last male heir of the three northern crowns (which were, however, more elective than hereditary), she succeeded, by the consent of the states, to the Danish throne. She was elected soon after queen of Norway, which she had governed as regent, and the Swedes, being oppressed by Albert of Mecklenburgh, whom they had chosen king, made Margaret a solemn tender of their crown. She marched to their assistance, expelled Albert, and assumed the reins of government — *Puffend. Lontan*.

Margaret's ambition, however, was not yet satisfied. The three northern crowns were no sooner placed upon her head, than she laboured to render their union perpetual. For this purpose, after having taken preparatory measures, she convoked the states of all the three kingdoms to meet at Calmar, where it was established as a fundamental law of the whole, that Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, should henceforth have but one and the same sovereign, who should be chosen successively by each of these kingdoms, and then approved by the other two, that each nation should retain its own laws, customs, privileges, and dignities, and the natives of one kingdom should not be raised to posts of honour or profit in another, but should be reputed foreigners, except in their own country — *Meurs lib v* — *Mod Europe*, ii 379.

COXE's *Travels*, iv. 101 — MALLET's *Hist de Dan* Long 16. 26 E lat 56 40 N.

CALPE, a mountain of Spain, in Andalusia, opposite to that in Africa which bore the name of Abyla, and one of those which were called the *Pillars of Hercules*. At the foot of this mountain, near the sea, stands Gibraltar — See ABYLA.

CATANISFRIA, a large, handsome, and lively town, in the eastern part of the Val de Mazzara, and nearly in the center of the island of Sicily, containing about 16,000 inhabitants. Corn, pulse, flax, and all field articles, are abundant. The manufacture of coarse cloth is flourishing Long 14 4 E lat 36 42 N — VAUGHAN's *Present State of Sicily*.

CACTAGIVONE, a city of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, containing 20,000 inhabitants, but very poor. Its vicinity abounds with vines and olives, though not of the best quality — VAUGHAN's *Pres S Sicily*. Long 11 40 E lat 37 10 N.

CALVADOS, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Caen is its capital. It takes its name from some rocks which are found at the mouth of the river Orne.

CALVARY, MOUNT, a hill near Jerusalem, where Jesus Christ was crucified. It was also called Golgotha. — BUTLER's *Geo Ex in the New Testament*.

CALVI, a town of Corsica, in the department of Golo, with a strong fortress and a good harbour. It was taken by the English in 1794, when admiral Nelson lost an eye — CHARNOCK's *Mem of Lord Nelson* — DUNCAN's *Life of Nelson*, 25 Long. 9 7 E lat 42 26 N.

CAMBAY, a large city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Guzerat, on the gulf of Cambay, upon the N bank of the river Canari, called by some the Myhie. It has

several manufactures, and its inhabitants are particularly noted for their embroidery. Long 72. 30 E. lat. 22 16 N.

CAMBODIA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E. by Cochin China. Hence the yellow gum called gamboge derived its name, sandal wood, sapan wood, stick lac, and a great variety of drugs, are also produced in this country, and it is fertile in all the productions of the Eastern world — PENNANT's *Outline of the Globe*. Elephants, lions, tigers, and almost all the animals of the deserts of Africa, are found in Cambodia — *Cyclop*.

CAMBODIA, the capital of the above, is situated on a river of the same name.

CAMBRAY, a fortified city of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Cambresis, on the river Scheld. Its manufactures are, soap, leather, lace, and cambric, which latter took its name from this place. A league was formed here in 1508, for the overthrow of Venice, which was one of the most singular events that occurs in the history of Europe — *Mon Rev* liii 464. A peace was concluded here in 1529, between Charles V and Francis I; when Margaret of Austria, aunt of the former, and Louisa, mother of the latter, settled the terms of pacification — MEZERAY — *Mod Europe*, ii 242. In April 1794, the allied army, under the duke of York, defeated the French near Cambray. Monstrelet, a chronicler of the 15th century, died at Cambray, of which he was governor, in 1455. Fenelon, author of *Telemachus*, the wise and pious instructor of the duke of Burgundy, the virtuous friend of the duke of Beauvilliers, the learned antagonist of Bossuet, the philosophical correspondent of the duke of Orleans, the political adviser, even in exile, of the ministers of Louis XIV.

—the friend, the comforter of human nature, the glory and the shame of his own age, and the ornament of mankind, was archbishop of Cambray*.—BAUSSET's *Life of Fenelon*. Dumouriez, a French general who distinguished himself at the commencement of the revolution, was born at Cambray 1739 — *Mon Rev* lx 534 Long 3 20 E lat 50 11 N

CAMBRIDGE, the county town of Cambridgeshire, on the river Cam, with a famous university The gatehouse of an ancient castle built by William the Conqueror is now the county jail Hobson the carrier, whom Milton has immortalized in his verse, and from whom originated the saying of Hobson's choice, first let out horses at this place — *Spectator*, No 509 William Bates, an eminent Non-conformist, was born here in 1625 — GRANGER, ii 400 Jeremy Taylor, who has been called the Christian Plato, was the son of a barber at Cambridge He was chaplain to Charles I — *Mon Rev* lxx 291 Lady Masham, in whose family the famous Mr Locke resided many years, and in whose house he died, was born at Cambridge in 1685 She was a woman of great learning and piety.—*Biog Famenecum* — HAYS's *Fem Biog* Henry Kuke White died at Cambridge in 1800, in consequence of too much exertion in the pursuit of his studies

* When Marlborough and Eugene were desolating France, they were anxious to shew Fenelon that reverence, which victory and heroism most willingly grant to peaceful talents and the unarmed virtues Detachments were ordered to guard his estates, and his grain was escorted to the gates of Cambray All that belonged to him was considered as sacred Nay, more than once the archbishop was seen with an escort of Austrian hussars, who considered it as a distinction to be permitted to conduct him — *Lit Pœt* i 783

Unhappy White ' while life was in its
spring,
And the young Muse just wav'd her joy-
ous wing,
The spoiler came, and all thy promise
fair
Has sought the grave, to sleep for ever
there
Oh ' what a noble heart was here undone,
When Science' self destroy'd her favourite
son '
Yes ' she too much indulg'd thy fond
pursuit,
She sow'd the seeds, but death has reap'd
the fruit
'Twas thine own genius gave the final
blow,
And help'd to plant the wound that laid
thee low
So the struck eagle, stretch'd upon the
plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar
again,
View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,
And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his
heart
Keen were his pangs, but, keener far to
feel,
He nurs'd the pinion which impell'd the
steel,
While the same plumage that had warm'd
his nest
Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding
breast

English Bard, &c a Satire
Long 0 4 E lat 52 12 N
CAMBRIDGE, a village of Massachu-
setts, in North America It has
a famous university

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, a county of
England, from which London is sup-
plied with large quantities of butter
— See *Butter* in BUTLER's *Arith*
2ues

CAMBUSKENNETH, an abbey at
the S W extremity of Clackman-
nashire, about a mile from Stirling,
in Scotland Here James III and
his queen were buried — See BAN-
NOCKBURN Near Cambuskenneth,
the Scots under Wallace defeated the
English commanded by earl War-
renne, and Cressingham the treasurer,
in 1298 — HUME

Grey Cambuskenneth ' — hoary pile '
Which, towering 'mid the pride of years,
Has gleam'd to many a summer's smile,
And frown'd 'mid many a winter's tear;

Oh! what a day of boast was thine,
How did thy glimmering turlets shine,
When Wallace, rushing from thy height,
Put England to the flight!
Then, Cressingham, we pour'd thy blood
'To the dark raven's screaming brood!
Then Warren turn'd his counsel's head--
Swift from the field the veteran fled!

Mrs HOLFORD'S Wallace, canto 1

CAMDEN, a town in South Carolina, United States of America, about 100 miles N W from Charleston. Here lord Cornwallis, with 2000 British, obtained a great victory over general Gates and 6000 Americans, in 1780 —BELSHAM'S *Mem of Geo III* iii 35 —WINTERBOTHAM'S *Hist of America*, i 554 Long 81 W lat 34 30 N

CAMELFORD, a borough in Cornwall, where a great quantity of yarn is spun

CAMERINO, a small town of Italy, N E of Spolitto, in the States of the Church Carlo Maratti, a famous painter and engraver, was born here in 1625 Long 13 0 E lat 43 15 N

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, a province of Italy, in which Rome is situated It was the ancient Latium

CAMPANIA, an ancient division of Italy Its chief town was Capua

CAMPBELLTON, a seaport in Argyleshire, Scotland, the general rendezvous of the fishing-boats on the west coast Long 5 32 W lat 53 28 N

CAMPDEN, a town of Gloucestershire, on the borders of Worcestershire It was the birthplace of Ballard, author of "Memoirs of British Ladies"

CAMPFACHY, a town in Yucatan, New Spain It has been several times taken and retaken, and is noted for logwood Long. 90 31 W lat. 19 51 N

CAMPFRDOWN, a town of Holland, noted for a great victory obtained by the English fleet commanded by admiral Duncan, over the Dutch under admiral de Winter, in 1797 —*Naval*

Chron iii 42 —BUTLER'S *Chron and Bi Et* Long 1 35 E lat 52 45 N

CAMPO FORMIO, near Udine, Italy It is remarkable for a treaty made between the emperor of Germany and Bonaparte in 1797 —*European Mag* XXXII 351

CANA, in Galilee, otherwise called Cana Minor, N of Nazareth This city, so well known by the famous miracle of water changed into wine, is at present a very paltry village It is tenanted by Greeks only —MARRI'S *Travels through Cyprus, Syria, and Palestine*, ii 170 —CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii 103 About a quarter of a mile from it is a spring of delicious limpid water close to the road, and frequented by pilgrims as the fountain which supplied the water that was converted by our Saviour's first miracle into wine —Dr CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii 413. The nobleman whose son was sick at Capernaum visited our Saviour at Cana, from which it was about 15 miles distant, to intercede with him to restore the youth to health.—John iv 46 —Dr. COFFEY'S *Scrip Miracles*, 437, Long 35 19 E lat 32 39 N

CANAAN, or THE LAND OF PROMISE, or HOLY LAND, received its name from having been occupied by Canaan, one of the sons of Ham, on the dispersion of mankind A line drawn from Danfascus to the coast, a little below Tyre, will nearly give its northern bounday On the S it was limited by Arabia Petraea, on the E by Arabia Deserta, and on the W by the Mediterranean sea. It was called the Land of Israel, from the descendants of Jacob, or Israel, who had possession of it It was afterwards called Palestine, by the Greeks and Romans, from the Philistines, who inhabited the southern coasts, and Judaea, from Judah, the chief tribe of the Israelites, and it frequently received among the Jews the appellation of the Land of Pro-

mise, the *Land*, the Holy Land, &c — *Int to Geog of the N Test* by L. CARPENTER — TAYLOR'S *Comp to the Bible* Surely, says Dr Clarke, without imputation of superstition, or of bigotry, so long as the blessings of religion diffuse their consolatory balm of hope, and peace, and joy, and gladness, this land may be accounted holy—*holy*, as consecrated by the residence of the Deity through all the stages of the Jewish history, —*holy*, as sanctified by the immediate presence and by the blood of our Redeemer, —*holy*, as the habitation of patriarchs, prophets, and apostles — CLARKE'S *Trav Preface* to vol II

CANADA, sometimes called the province of Quebec, a large country of N America belonging to Great Britain It was discovered, in 1497, by John and Sebastian Cabot, though the French were the first Europeans who took possession of it, and made their settlement at Quebec in 1608 In the year 1759, Quebec was captured by general Wolfe, and Canada was ceded to the English, by the treaty of Paris, in 1763 Canada is properly the native country of furs, peltry, and other articles which enter largely into the British manufactures It also furnishes grain, timber, and potash, and has valuable non-mines — *Gen View of the British Emp* 14 The fur trade of Canada carries those who are engaged in it to the astonishing distance of 4000 miles from Montreal westward, in which journey they encounter various difficulties and dangers — MACKENZIE'S *Voyages* It produces an excellent sort of turpentine The most remarkable animal of Canada is the beaver. — BARR'S *Buffon*, vi 287 Canada furnishes Newfoundland with flour, bread, &c &c It supplies our West India islands with a considerable quantity of lumber, staves, puncheon packs, hoops, horses, and salt fish. It supplies Great Britain

with wheat occasionally, and what is likely to be of great importance, the forests of Canada will be found equal to supplying the dockyards with masts and yards for the largest men of war in the navy, besides a great abundance of oak and other ship timber of a variety of species Our coopers too may be supplied with staves to any amount, and of as good quality as usually come from Hamburg, Stettin, and Dantzic. — GRAY'S *Letters from Canada* The length and rigour of the winter in Canada suspends navigation, and almost all other business, during several months, and some curious experiments are mentioned by Mr Gray, in his *Letters*, to prove the intenseness of the cold, — *Mon Rev* lxi 24

CANALS

ANDOVER CANAL This canal begins in the tide-way of Southampton water at Redbridge, and terminates at Bailow's mills, near the town of Andover, the towns of Rumsey and Stockbridge being on its course It was begun about 1790, and completed in a few years

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH CANAL The general direction of this canal is nearly north 40 miles, in the counties of Warwick, Leicester, and Derby It joins the Coventry canal

AVON RIVER CANAL runs, about N L near 40 miles in the counties of Worcester and Warwick, Tewkesbury, Pershore, Evesham, and Stratford, are considerable towns upon it It commences in the river Severn at Tewkesbury, and terminates at Stratford upon-Avon, near the junction of the Stratford canal

AYRE AND CALDER CANAL This navigation begins in the Ouse river near Armyn, and terminates its north-western branch, at Leeds, in the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and its

south-western branch at Wakefield, in the Calder and Hebble navigation. Snaith, Selby, and Pontefract, are considerable places near it.

BIRMINGHAM OLD CANAL commences in the Staffordshire and Worcester-shire canal, at Aldersley near Wolverhampton, and terminates in the Birmingham and Fazeley canal, near the upper end of the town of Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM AND FAZELEY CANAL The commencement of this canal is in the detached part of the Coventry canal at Whittington brook, and its termination in the old Birmingham canal at Farmer's bridge, at the top of Birmingham town.

BRADFORD CANAL commences in the Leeds and Liverpool canal, at Winhill, and terminates at Bradford, in the west riding of Yorkshire.

BRECKNOCK AND APERCAVENNY CANAL The general direction of this canal is about N W 33 miles, in the counties of Monmouth and Brecknock. It commences in the Monmouthshire canal one mile from Pontypool, and terminates at the town of Brecon.

THE DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER'S CANAL was begun in 1755 at Worsley Mill, 7 miles from Manchester, and, after a course of 29 miles, falls into the Mersey. It was executed by Brindley — *WARNER'S N Tour*, ii 152. This canal was begun by the late excellent and patriotic duke of Bridgewater, justly styled *the father of British inland navigation*, who died in 1803 — See note at **WORSLEY**.

BARNSELY CANAL This canal commences in the lower part of the Calder river, or Avie and Calder navigation, a little below Wakefield, and terminates at Barnaby bridge, near Cawthorne. The principal objects of it seem to be, the exports of coal and paving-stones, and the forming of a short communication

with Rotherham and Sheffield (by the Dearne and Dove canal, with which it connects at Eymingwood near Bainsley), and Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, Manchester, and Liverpool.

BASINGSTOKE CANAL commences in the Wey river, at Westley (about 2 miles from its junction with the Thames), and terminates at Basingstoke.

BURROWSTOWNNESS CANAL The direction of this canal is nearly W for about 7 miles, in the counties of Linlithgow and Stirling, in Scotland, from the tide way in the harbour of Borrowstowness, on the Frith of Forth, to the Forth and Clyde canal, near its eastern termination at Grangemouth.

CALDER AND HEBBLE NAVIGATION The general direction of this navigation is nearly west, about 23 miles in length, in the west riding of Yorkshire.

CART RIVER CANAL commences in the Clyde river, near Inchinnan, and terminates at the town of Paisley.

CHELMER AND BLACKWATER NAVIGATION commences in the tide-way at Collier's reach, in the estuary of Blackwater river, and proceeds to Chelmsford, with a cut to Malden.

CHESTER CANAL commences in the tide-way in the Dee river, in the town of Chester, and terminates at Nantwich.

CHESTERFIELD CANAL Chesterfield, Worksop, and Retford, are considerable towns near this canal, which commences in the Trent river, near its junction with the Idle at Stockwith, and terminates at Chesterfield town.

COMBE HILL CANAL The course of this canal is 3½ miles in the county of Gloucester. It commences in the Severn river, at Fletcher's leap, in Dearthurst, and terminates at Combe hill, in the parish of Leigh.

COVENTRY AND OXFORD CANAL

proceeds from the Birmingham and Fazeley canal, at Fazeley, and terminates in the Oxford canal, at Longford

CROMFORD CANAL The general direction of this canal is about 18 miles N W in the counties of Nottingham and Derby It commences in the Erewash canal at Langley bridge, and terminates in the town of Cromford, near Matlock

CROYDON CANAL commences in the Grand Surrey canal, near Deptford, and terminates near the town of Croydon.

DIARNE AND DOVE CANAL commences in a side cut of the Don, or Dun, river between Mexburg and Swinton, and terminates in the Barnsley canal, near Eymingwood

DERBY CANAL commences in the Trent river, at Swarkstone bridge, and terminates at Little Eaton, near 4 miles above Derby

DORSET AND SOMERSET CANAL The commencement of this canal is in the Kennet and Avon canal, at Widbrook near Bradford, and the termination is in the Stour river, near Gains-cross

DROITWICH CANAL commences in the river Severn, at Hawford, and terminates in the town of Droitwich, Worcestershire

DUDLEY CANAL The general direction of this canal is nearly N W by a crooked course of 13 miles, in Worcestershire, a detached part of Shropshire, and Staffordshire It commences in the Worcester and Birmingham canal, at Selley Oak, and terminates in the Old Birmingham, at Tipton Green

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW CANAL commences in the tide-way of the Forth, in the harbour of Leith, and terminates in the tide-way of the Clyde, in the town of Glasgow.

LILIESMERE CANAL The general direction of this canal is nearly south, through the counties of Chester, Flint,

and Denbigh This canal commences in the Mersey river, 9 miles from Liverpool, and terminates at the N W part of the city of Chester

FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL The general direction of this canal is nearly west for 35 miles, in the counties of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Lanerk Its principal object is, a communication between those important rivers the Forth and the Clyde, and between the northern metropolis, and the great manufacturing towns of Glasgow, Paisley, &c This canal commences at Grangemouth harbour, in the Forth river, and terminates at Bowling's bay, near Dalmuir-Burnfoot, in the Clyde river

GLAMORGANSHIRE CANAL The general direction of this canal is nearly N W for 25 miles, in the county of Glamorgan, in South Wales. It commences in the Severn, near Cardiff, and terminates near the town of Merthyr

GLOUCESTER AND BERKLEY CANAL commences with a sea-lock in the river Severn, at Berkley-poll, and terminates in a grand and capacious basin at Gloucester.

GRAND CANAL, IRELAND The general direction of this canal is nearly west for 61½ miles, through Dublin, Kildare, and King's counties It commences in a grand basin in James street, Dublin, and terminates in the Shannon river, at Tarmouby, near Moy's town

HASLINGDEN CANAL commences in the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal, at Bury, and terminates in the Leeds and Liverpool canal, at Church

HERTFORD AND GLOUCESTER CANAL commences in the tide-way of the Severn river, at Gloucester, and terminates in Hertford

HEDDERSFIELD CANAL The general direction of this canal is S W for 19½ miles, in Yorkshire and Lan-

cashue. It commences near Huddersfield, and terminates in the Manchester, Ashton, and Oldham canal, near the town of Ashton-under-Line.

GRAND JUNCTION CANAL. The general direction of this canal is nearly N W for 90½ miles, in the counties of Middlesex, Hertford, Buckingham, Bedford, and Northampton. London, Brentford, Uxbridge, Rickmansworth, Watford, St Albans, Hemel Hempstead, Rickmansworth, Tring, Wendover, Aylesbury, Leighton-Buzzard, Fenny Stratford, Newport-Pagnel, Stony Stratford, Buckingham, and Daventry, are on or near this canal, or its branches. The commencement of it is in the river Thames, near the extremity of the tide-way at Brentford creek, and its termination is in the Oxford canal, at Braunston.

GRAND SURRY CANAL commences in the river Thames at Wilkinson's gun-wharf, Rothehithe. It is not yet completed.

GRAND WESTERN CANAL commences in the tide-way of the river Exe, at the town of Topsham, and terminates in the Tone river at Taunton bridge.

GRANTHAM CANAL commences in the Trent river near Holme pier-point, and terminates at the town of Grantham.

GRAND TRUNK CANAL, of Staffordshire canal, was begun in 1766 by Brindley, who died before its completion, but it was finished by Mr Henshall, his brother-in-law, in 1777. It forms a communication between the Mersey and the Trent, and of course between the Irish sea and the German ocean.

GREAT CANAL, in Scotland, joins the rivers Forth and Clyde, and thereby prevents the long and dangerous navigation by the Land's End and the Pentland Firth—*View of the British Emp* by KNOX

GRIMSBY CANAL has a S W direction for 1½ mile in Lincolnshire: it is one of the largest cuts in England, and calculated to admit ships of 700 to 1000 tons burthen. It commences in the tide-way in the Humber river, near its mouth and terminates in the spacious wet-docks in Grimsby harbour.

INVERNESS AND FORT WILLIAM, or CALEDONIAN CANAL, has nearly a S W. direction for 59 miles, in Inverness and Aigyleshire, in the Highlands of Scotland. Its object is, a connection between the east and west seas by Linlith Loch and Murray Firth, for large ships drawing 20 feet of water, and for avoiding the northern voyage by the Orkneys, or through Pentland Firth.

KENNET AND AVON CANAL commences in the Avon river at Dole-Mead in Bath, and terminates in the Kennet river, a little west of Newbury.

LANCASTER CANAL. The general direction of this canal is nearly south for 75 miles, in the counties of Westmoreland and Lancaster. This canal commences in a basin at Kirkby-Kendal, and terminates in another at West Houghton.

LEEDS AND LIVERPOOL CANAL commences in the town of Liverpool, and terminates in the Ayle and Calder navigation, in the town of Leeds.

LEICESTER NAVIGATION commences in the basin of Loughborough, and terminates in the Leicester hue and Northamptonshire Union canal, at Leicester.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND NORTHAMPTONSHIRE UNION commences in the Leicester navigation, in the town of Leicester, and terminates in the Nen river, at the town of Northampton.

LEOMINSTER CANAL commences in the Severn river at Areley, near Stourport, and terminates at the town of Kingston.

LIMEHOUSE CANAL commences in the river Thames, near Limehouse church, and terminates in the Lea river, at Bromley, near Bow.

MANCHESTER, ASHTON, AND OLDHAM CANAL, begins in the Rochdale canal, in Manchester, and terminates in the Huddersfield canal, in the parish of Ashton

MANCHESTER, BOLTON, AND BURY CANAL, commences in the Mersey and Irwell navigation, at Manchester, and terminates at Bolton

MERSER AND IRWELL NAVIGATION commences in the Irish sea, at Wallasey, about 3 miles below Liverpool, and terminates at the bridge between Salford and Manchester

MONKLAND CANAL commences in the basin of the branch of the Forth and Clyde canal, and thereby communicates with the Clyde river, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow canal

MONMOUTHSHIRE CANAL The general direction of this compound of canals and rail-ways is nearly N in the counties of Monmouth and Brecknock, in South Wales

MONTGOMERYSHIRE CANAL is nearly S W, for 27 miles in the county of Salop, and Montgomery in North Wales

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE CANAL commences in the Trent and Mersey canal at Quinton's wood, in Stoke, and terminates in the Newcastle-under-Line junction, at Newcastle town

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE JUNCTION CANAL commences at Newcastle The general direction of it is about N W for a short distance in the county of Stafford

NEWRY CANAL, by which brigs of 80 to 100 tons burthen can come up to Newry, was completed in 1761

NOTTINGHAM CANAL commences in the river Trent, near Nottingham, opposite the junction of the Grant-ham canal, and terminates in the Cromford canal, near Langley bridge

OAKHAM CANAL commences in the Leicester and Melton Mowbray navigation, at Melton Mowbray, and terminates at the town of Oakham

OXFORD CANAL The general direction of this canal is nearly N, by a very crooked course of 91 miles, in the counties of Oxford, Warwick, and Northampton

ROCHDALE CANAL commences in Bridgewater's canal in Manchester, and terminates in the Calder and Hebble, at the basin, Sowerby bridge

ROYAL CANAL, or the Canal of Languedoc, was begun in 1666, in order to effect a communication between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and was finished in 1682 It commences at the port of Cette, on the Mediterranean, and joins the Garonne

SANKEY CANAL, in the county of Lancaster It commences in the Mersey and Irwell navigation, at Fiddler's-ferry, and terminates near Sutton-heath collieries

SHOPN CLIFF AND RYE CANAL commences at Shopn cliff battery, near Hythe, and terminates in the Rother river, near Rye

SHREWSBURY CANAL commences at Shrewsbury, and terminates in the Shropshire canal

SHROPSHIRE CANAL commences in the Severn river, at a new town called Coal-Port, and terminates in the Donnington wood canal

SLEAFORD CANAL, in the county of Lincoln, commences in the old Witham river, and terminates at Sleaford

SOMERSETSHIRE COAL CANAL commences in the Kennet and Avon canal, at Monkton Combe, and terminates at Paulton, but a rail-way is continued hence to Tynning

SOUTHAMPTON AND SALISBURY CANAL commences in the river Itchen, near Southampton, and proceeds along the shore of Southampton water, to the Andover canal at Red-

bridge, and then runs to the Avon river, at Salisbury

STAFFORDSHIRE AND WORCESTERSHIRE CANAL, sometimes called the **WOLVERHAMPTON CANAL**, commences at the Stourport, in the Severn river, and terminates in the Trent and Mersey canal, at Great Haywood

STOURBRIDGE CANAL commences in the Staffordshire and Worcester-shire canal, near Stourton and Stewponcy, and terminate in the Dudley canal, at Black Delph

STOVER CANAL commences in the tide way of the river Tugn, at Newton Abbots, and terminates at Bover Tracey, with a branch of $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles to Chudleigh

STOWMARKET AND IPSWICH NAVIGATION commences in the German ocean, at Landguard fort, and terminates at the town of Stowmarket

STRATFORD CANAL commences in or near the Avon river, at Stratford, and terminates in the Worcester and Birmingham canal, at King's Norton, about 6 miles from Birmingham

STROUDWATER CANAL The general direction of this canal is about E for 8 miles in the county of Gloucester It commences in the Severn river, at Framiload, and terminates in the Thames and Severn canal at Wallbridge, near Stroud

SWANSEA CANAL, which runs through the counties of Glamorgan and Brecknock, in South Wales, commences in Swansea harbour, at the mouth of the Tawe river, and terminates at Hennoyadd lime-works

TAVISTOCK CANAL, in the county of Devon, commences in the tide-way in Tamar river, and terminates at Tavistock

THAMES AND MEDWAY CANAL commences in the Thames at Gravesend, and terminates in the Medway river

THAMES AND SEVERN CANAL commences in the Stourwater canal, at

Wallbridge, near Stroud, and terminates in the Thames and Isis navigation, at Lechlade

TONE AND PARRETT NAVIGATION commences in the tide-way in Bridge water bay, in the Bristol channel, and terminates in the Grand Western canal, at the town of Taunton

TRENT AND MERSEY CANAL, sometimes called the **GRAND TRUNK**, or the **STAFFORDSHIRE CANAL** Its commencement is in Bridgewater's canal, at Preston brook, and its termination in the Trent Lower navigation, at Wilden ferry, near Shadlow, the point of junction of the Trent canal, the Upper Trent navigation, and the Deuwent river

ULVERSTONE CANAL commences in the Irish sea, and terminates at Ulverstone, in Lancashire

WARWICK AND BIRMINGHAM CANAL commences near Warwick, in the Warwick and Nipton canal, and terminates in the Digbeth cut of the Birmingham and Fazeley canal, near Birmingham

WARWICK AND NAPTON CANAL commences in the Warwick and Birmingham canal, near Warwick, and terminates in the Oxford canal, at Napton-on-the-Hill Its main object is, the opening of the most direct line between Birmingham and London

WILTS AND BERKS CANAL commences in the Kennet and Avon canal at Semington, and terminates in the Thames and Isis navigation, at Abingdon

WISBEACH CANAL commences in the river Nen, at Wisbeach, and terminates in the Nen river again, at Outwell

WORCESTER AND BIRMINGHAM CANAL commences in the Severn river, at Diglis, just below Worcester, and terminates in the old Birmingham and the Birmingham and Fazeley canal, at their junction at Farmer's bridge, at the upper end of the town of Birmingham.

WYRLEY AND ESSINGTON CANAL, in the county of Stafford, commences in the detached part of the Coventry canal, at Huddlesford, and terminates in the old Birmingham canal, near Wolverhampton

CANANORE, a seaport on the Malabar coast, ceded by the Dutch to the English in 1792. Great quantities of rice, sugar, and pepper, are exported hence. Long 75 11 E. lat 11 55 N

CANARA, a country of Mysore, about 60 leagues in length, along the coast of the Indian sea, and from 10 to 30 broad. This district is one of the acquisitions gained from Tippoo sultan, in 1799

CANARIA, the principal of the Canary islands. It abounds with all the necessaries and many of the delicacies of life

CANARY ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Atlantic ocean, formerly called the Fortunate, and situated about 150 miles W of the empire of Morocco. They belong to Spain, and produce barley, sugar-canes, and excellent wines, and hence the Canary birds originally came*. The principal islands are Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, Canaria, Fuerteventura, and Lancerota

CANARY, the capital of the island of Canaria. It is computed, that 10 000 hogsheads of the wine called sack, or Canary, are sent to England annually. They make also great quantities of sugar. Long 15. 42 W lat 28 4 N

* The native Canary bird is of a greyish colour, with some yellow feathers on his breast, which increase in size and number as the bird grows older. But the Canary birds usually sold in England are mostly bred in Germany, and, by domestication, are much altered from the wild natives of the Canaries, and their notes are less pleasing.—*Sir George Staunton's Emb to China*, i 138

CANAS, a jurisdiction in Peru, South America, in which is a famous silver-mine, called Condonoma

CANCALE, a seaport on the coast of France, 10 miles E of St Maloes, where the English made a descent in 1758. It is noted for oysters.—*CLARENDON'S Hist of Eng* ii 445

CANDAHAR, a rich trading city, once esteemed the key of the western provinces of Persia. It has been several times taken and retaken

CANDAHAR, a kingdom in Asia, between the river Indus and Persia, inhabited by the Afghans, supposed to be descendants of the Jews.—See *Mr Towers's Illustrations of Prophecy*—See **CABUL**, in this *Gaz.* Long 65 33 E lat 33 0 N

CANDIA, the ancient Cretæ, an island in the Mediterranean sea, about 150 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It produces corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey. The home is a well known article of commerce from hence. Nearchus, who was selected by Alexander to command an expedition from the Indus to the Euphrates, was a native of this island.—*Dr VINCENT on the Voyage of Nearchus*, i 121. This island is said to have been the birthplace of the fabulous deity Jupiter, and was once famous for its hundred cities, for the laws of Minos, and for the labyrinth of Dædalus

Great Dædalus, of Athens, was the man
That made the draught and form'd the
wondrous plan,
Where rooms within themselves en-
circled;

With various windings, to deceive the eye
Such was the work, so intricate the place,
That scarce the workman all its turns
could trace,

And Dædalus was puzzled how to find
The secret ways of what himself design'd.
Ovid, b vii

Long 25 23 E lat 35 10 N

CANDIAC, a village of France, near Nismes, in the late province

of Languedoc, now the department of Gard. General Montcalm, who received a mortal wound at Quebec in 1759, was born here in 1712.

CANDY, a kingdom of Ceylon, which has a capital of the same name.

CANDY, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, was taken by the English in January 1803, but was retaken in June, when the English were massacred. The country round the city of Candy is beautiful and fertile, mountains cultivated to their summits, interspersed with villages, rivulets, and cattle, fruitful vallies, with groves of araka, jacca, cocoa-nuts, limes, oranges, plantain and pumplemose trees, with fine villages, and fields of paddy and other grain, the latter well watered by streams from the mountains—the whole combining to form a scene singularly picturesque—*Asiatic Ann Reg* 1804. Long 80 16 E lat 7 18 N.

CANI, GPOTTA DEL, on the banks of the lake d'Agnano, 7 miles from Pozzoli, in Italy. At this place many poor dogs have been suffocated, to shew the effects of a vapour which rises here.

CANLA, a town with a good harbour, in the island of Candia. It was taken by the Turks in 1645, after a defence of two months in which the victors lost 20,000 men. Its principal trade is in oil expressed from the olive. Long 24 15 E lat 35 25 N.

CANIE, or CAGNETE, or CANEIO, a town of Peru in a government of the same name, which extends about 60 miles along the coast, in the audience of Lima.

CANETE, a town of Chili, probably the place distinguished in modern maps by the name of Tucapel-vicjo, about 10 miles S from the Biobio. Here the illustrious Araucanian chief, Caupolican, having been betrayed into the hands of Rey noso, the com-

mandant of Canete, was impaled and shot to death by arrows. When this illustrious warrior was surprized in his retreat by a detachment sent against him, he defended himself courageously with ten faithful followers. During the combat, his wife incessantly exhorted him to die rather than surrender, and on seeing him made prisoner, she indignantly threw towards him her infant son, saying, she would retain nothing that belonged to a coward—*KERR'S Voy and Trav* v 315.

CANGOXIMA, a seaport in the island of Ximo. It has a strong castle and a light house, and many stately temples adorn the city. It is remarkable for being the spot on which the Portuguese first landed when they visited Japan—*DE VANS'S Geog*, 1000 Long 132 15 E lat 32 10 N.

CANNA—SEE CANOSA.

CANNES, a small maritime town of France, in the province of Provence, now the department of Var. It trades in wine, oil, citrons, figs, and oranges, which are here cultivated for the sake of the flowers, these being sold to the perfumers of Nice, &c. Anchovies and sardinas are caught on the coast—*MILLIN'S Trav* Long 7 3 E lat 43 31 N.

CANOSA, a town in the kingdom of Naples, Italy, on the river Aufidus, now the Ofanto; it was the ancient Cannæ, where Hannibal, the famous Carthaginian general, defeated the Romans under the consuls Terentius Varrus* and Æmilius Paulus. The Romans lost 50,000 men, two quæstors, twenty-one tribunes, eighty senitors, and so many knights, that Hannibal, it is said, sent three bushels of gold rings to Carthage, which those of this order had worn on their fingers—*GOLDSMITH'S*

* VARRUS was the son of a butcher, and had followed his father's profession in his youth—*PLUTARCH*, in *Fabius*.

Rome, 1, 270 & seq --ROLLIN. Swinburne says, that the scene of action is marked out to posterity by the name of Pezzo di Sangue, the field of blood — ADAMS's *Geog* 161. — MAVOR's *Anc Hist* 1 53 Long 16. 32 E lat 41 18 N

CANOUGE, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name in Oude. It is situated 2 miles from the Ganges, but a canal has been cut, which makes a bend towards the town, and brings the holy water close to the citadel. Tamarind trees and mango topes are scattered every where in its vicinity, as are also the ruins of ancient temples and tombs. — *Lond* V ALLNIA's *Trav* 1 188. It is a place of great antiquity, and reported to have been the capital of India, under the father of Porus. Long 80 15 E lat 27 1 N

CANTAL, a departiment of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. The capital is St Flour. It has its name from a mountain situated about the center of the departiment.

CANTERBURY, the capital of Kent, on the river Stour, with the see of an archbishop, who is the metropolitan of all England. It is noted for its brawn and hops, and its principal manufactures are worsted, silk, and cotton. It was once famous for the shrine of Thomas à Becket, who was assassinated here in 1171, and the shrine was destroyed in the reign of Henry VIII. — GOSLING's *Walk in Canterbury*. In the cathedral are interred Henry IV. Edward the Black Prince, Reginald Pole (son of the countess of Salisbury, beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII), who died in the same year and on the same day as queen Mary, in 1558, and admiral Rooke, who took Gibraltar in the reign of queen Anne. In the church of St Dunstan is inhumed Margaret Roper, the favourite

and affectionate daughter of sir Thomas More, who requested to be buried with his head in her arms — MACDIARMID's *Lives*, 100. Anacreon, physician to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. and the founder of the College of Physicians, was born at Canterbury about the year 1460. Aphara Behn, an English poetess, was born in this city in the reign of Charles I. but in what year is uncertain. In the reign of Charles II. he was employed in some state affairs, and went to Antwerp. Here she discovered the design of the Dutch sailing up the Thames and burning the English ships, but her advice was disregarded. She died in 1669, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey. Long 1 4 E lat 51 19 N

CANTON, a seaport and city of China, on the Ta, one of the finest rivers in the empire. The houses are only a ground floor, built of earth and covered with tiles. They have manufactures of silk stuffs. In the neighbourhood of Canton, many hundred (it is commonly said, many thousand) families have no habitation on the land, but live constantly in little fishing-boats upon the rivers and canals. The subsistence which they find there is so scanty, that they are eager to fish up the nastiest garbage thrown overboard from any European ship. Any carrion, the carcase of a dead dog or cat, for example, though half putrid and stinking, is as welcome to them as the most wholesome food to the people of other countries. — SMITH on the *Wealth of Nations*, 1 88. It carries on a considerable trade, particularly in tea. Long. 113 2. E lat 23 7 N

CAP, a small island situated to the west of the island of Java. It is constantly frequented by those grey swallows whose delicate nests form a favourite article of Chinese luxury.

and a profitable branch of Japanese commerce. These curious little fabrics are of an oval shape, arranged in regular rows, composed of fine filaments cemented together by viscous matter. These nests, when white and transparent, are said to be worth their weight in silver—*DANIEL'S Pict. Voyage to India*

CAPT COAST CASTLE—See COAST CASTLE, CAPE

CAPE FRANCOIS—See FRANCOIS CAPE

CAPERNAUM, a town of Palestine, situated on the north side of the sea of Tiberias, at some distance W from the mouth of the Jordan—*Scripture Atlas*, published by MATTHEWS and LEIGH according to Dr Clarke, upon the boundaries of the two tribes of Zebulun and Naphtali—*CLARKE'S Travels* ii 463. It was celebrated as the place where Christ dwelt after leaving his family at Nazareth, and where he performed many miracles, which occasioned the woes denounced against its inhabitants for its infidelity. Capernaum was also the name of a river and of a mountain in the vicinity of the town. On this mountain the Saviour is supposed to have delivered the sermon recorded in Matt v vi and vii, and to it he frequently retired.

Could mountains and the midnight air
Witness'd the favour of his prayer;
The desert his temptations knew,
His conflict and his victory too.

WATTS

At Capernaum the centurion's servant was healed, without our Saviour's presence, merely by his command, Matt viii 5. At Capernaum Simon Peter's wife's mother was cured of a fever, verse 14. Here the man sick of a palsy, who was let down through the house-top, was perfectly restored, Mark ii. Here the daughter of Jairus was raised to life, and here a woman was healed who only touched the hem of his

garment, Matt. ix 18. Mark v 22. Long 35. 44 E lat 32 45 N.

CAPPADOCIA, an ancient division of Asia, bounded on the east by the Euphrates, which separated it from Armenia. It is now called Carmania.

CAPPEL, in the canton of Zug, and near to Zurich, is memorable for the death of the celebrated reformer, Zuinglius, October 11, 1531—See PIANPA's *Hist of the Helvetic Confed*—COXE'S *Travels* i 242—*Mon. Rev* xxxii 411—*European Mag.* xxxvii 276. Long 8 15 E lat. 47 10 N.

CAPRI, an island of Naples, famous for having been the retreat of Tiberius, and here he died after a voluptuous and wicked reign of 22 years. Vast quantities of quails resort thither every year. Long 14 8 E lat 40 11 N.

CAPUA, a town of Naples, on the river Volturno, Italy, where Hannibal and his soldiers lingered away their time after the battle of Cannæ.

Here ease the hero's launch stain'd,
And Capua lost what Carma gain'd
MRS. H. MORE

Long 14 19 E lat 41 7 N

CARA, a river of Russia, which, though not considerable, is yet remarkable, as forming the boundary between Asia and Europe, for the space of 110 miles and falls into the Arctic sea—PINKERTON

CARACAS. The country which forms the captain generalship of Caraccis comprehends the province of Venezuela in the center, the government of Maracibo on the west, Guiana on the south, the government of Cumana on the east, and the island of Margaritta on the north east. This province is bounded by the sea on the north, from the 75th degree of west longitude from the meridian of Paris*, to the 62d; that is to say, all the extent from the

* From London 79 45 to 59 45.



Cape de la Vela, to the point of Megilones or Faria, on the east, likewise, by the sea from the 12th to the 8th degree of north latitude Dutch Guiana and Peru bound it on the south, and the kingdom of St Fe on the west—DEPON'S *Travels in South America*

CARACCAS, the capital of the above-mentioned country, is a considerable town, on the little river of Guayra, and carries on a great trade. It contains a population of 10,000 souls, and is extremely well supplied with provisions of every kind. La Guira is to Caraccas, what Greenock is to Glasgow, the merchants in the former place being generally only agents for the latter. Though it cannot boast of much beauty, La Guira is very singularly situated at the bottom of high hills which rise gradually from the sea, and are covered to their summits with trees. It is not of great extent, but is well fortified, especially towards the sea, and on every commanding height behind the town are heavy batteries. Caraccas, on the contrary, is not fortified, and is situated in a fine plain about 14 miles from the coast, the road to it is over very high mountains. English goods, especially those manufactured from cotton, abound in the stores both at Caraccas and at La Guira, while the produce of the country is extremely high—the British speculator, therefore, has no encouragement in this market, unless he ship German liquors, which import very well. The duties, although reduced since colonel Robertson's mission here from the governor of Curacoa, yet amounts to 16½ per cent on importations, and 12½ on exportations. There are but few English here, and they are excellent patriots, wearing on their cockades, to please the Spaniards, "Ferdinand the Seventh." Without this, or by any chance being

mistaken for a Frenchman, assassination might ensue. They are enthusiastic in favour of Ferdinand. In various parts of the roads from La Guira to Caraccas are gibbets or poles, with the heads of the prisoners taken from Miranda. In 1811, the congress of Venezuela issued a declaration of the independence of Caraccas. On this event, many functionaries, attached to the mother country, resigned their offices, and several inhabitants of the same way of thinking quitted the country, while some of the lower ranks were so imprudent as to become parties to conspiracies. The male population of Caraccas is now regularly armed and exercised, all hereditary titles are dropped, and the appellation of citizen is generally adopted.—SEMPLE'S *Sketch of Caraccas*

CARAMANIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, in the south part of Natolia.

CARASUS, the ancient river Cydnus—it rises in Carmania, and runs through Natolia. Alexander the Great was thrown into a dangerous disease by bathing in it, and the emperor Barbarossa was drowned in it on his return from the Holy Land, in 1190.—MAYOR'S *Un Hist.* xvii 58.—ROLLIN'S *An Hist* vi. 40.—RUSSELL'S *Mod Europe*, edit 1794, i 319.

CARAVAGGIO, a small place in the N E part of the duchy of Milan. Michael Angelo de Caravaggio was born here in 1509. Long 9 45 E lat 45 35 N.

CARCASSONE, a town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc. It is situated on the river Aude, and has manufactures of all sorts of cloth. Long 2 25 E lat 43 14 N.

CARCHEMISH, an ancient city of Asia, on the river Euphrates. Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt, attempted to take this city, and was opposed by Josiah, the good king of

Judah, who was mortally wounded at Megiddo, at the foot of mount Carinel, and being carried to Jerusalem died there — CALMET, at *Josiah*.

CARDIFF, a borough in Glamorganshire, seated on the Taale — It carries on a great trade with Bristol, and has large iron-works — Robert duke of Normandy, after having been blinded and confined for 28 years by his brother Henry I died in its castle in 1134 — See *TINCHEBRAY* — *BARBER'S Tour in S Wales*, 180 — *EVANS'S Cambrian Itinerary*, 103 — *GRANGER'S Biog History of Eng* 1 7 — Long 3 12 W lat 51 30 N

CARDIGAN, a neat and respectable town in South Wales, seated on the Tivy, near its junction with the sea — It carries on a pretty brisk trade with Ireland, particularly in lead — *EVANS'S Cambrian Itin* 162 — *BARBER'S Tour in S Wales*, 84 — Long 4. 48 W lat 52 10 N

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county of South Wales — The climate is much milder than the inland counties of England — Barley and oats are the principal growth of the county — Its exports are, black cattle, pigs, and salt butter, besides barley and oats — *EVANS'S Cambrian Itin* 160 — It is said to have had mines of silver, by the produce of which sir Hugh Middleton was enabled to bring the New River to London — See *AMWELL*.

CARDONA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, which has an inexhaustible mountain of salt of various colours, which when washed becomes white — This mountain is 4 or 500 feet high, and about 3 miles in circumference — Mr Townsend carried a fragment of this salt with him through Spain, without the least sign of deliquescence, but upon his return to England, he soon found it surrounded by a pool of water, owing to the coldness and humidity of our atmosphere

In Spain this rock salt, like the fluor spars of Derbyshire, is employed to make snuff-boxes, vases, and other ornaments and trinkets.

CARDROSS, a village of Scotland, 3 miles N W from Dunbarton, on the river Leven — Robert Bruce died here, of a leprosy, on the 7th day of June, in 1329, after a trouble some though triumphant reign of 23 years, 2 months, and 11 days, counting from the 27th of March, when he ascended the throne at Scone, in 1306 — *MATTHEW'S Hist of Scotland*, 503 — In the parish of Cardross, to the W. of the river Leven, a small eminence still retains the name of the *Castle Hill*, on which, according to the tradition of the country, a castle once stood, which was the occasional residence of the king, and in which he breathed his last, but no vestige even of its ruins are now to be seen. His remains were deposited at Dunfermline, and his heart entrusted to sir James Douglas, to be carried to Jerusalem — See *DOUGLAS* — *MELROSE* and *TILBAS* — *KERR'S Robert I* 11 481

CARIA, a district of Asia Minor. Halicarnassus was the chief place.

CARIATA, an ancient town N E of Zariasp (now Bulk), Asia, destroyed by Alexander — Callisthenes, the philosopher, was put to death in this city, for being concerned with Hecimolaus in a conspiracy against Alexander — Lysimachus was thrown into the den of a hungry lion, for giving his friend Callisthenes poison to hasten his death. — See *BUTLER'S Ex on Globes* — Seneca, speaking of the famous exploits of Alexander, concludes by saying, he murdered Callisthenes, a crime of so heinous a nature, that it entirely obliterated the glory of all his former actions.

CARIBBEAN SEA, that part of the Atlantic lying between Cuba, St. Domingo, and Terra Firma.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, so called by

Columbus, on account of the natives being cannibals. They are the most eastern of the islands of the West Indies, and are divided into Windward and Leeward.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, near Newport, in the Isle of Wight, where Charles I. was confined in 1647. Here is a celebrated well 200 feet deep to the water, which is 50 feet more to the bottom. Long 1 17. W lat 50 43 N.

CARIA, a small town in the department of Ariège, late county of Foix, France. It was the birthplace of Bayle, a voluminous and learned author, who was born in 1647. — LAHARPE'S *Cours de Lit.* vii. 211. Long 1 30 E lat 43 10 N.

CARLISLE, the capital of Cumberland. It has a castle and a cathedral, with a considerable manufacture of linens, calico, and checks, whips and fish-hooks. It was taken by the rebels in 1740, but soon retaken by the duke of Cumberland. In 1798 died here Mr. Joseph Strong, who, though blind from his infancy, distinguished himself by a wonderful proficiency in mechanics. — *Europ. Mag.* xxiii. 214. — *Mon. Mag.* v. 230. David I. king of Scotland, uncle of the empress Maud, died at Carlisle in the year 1103. Gilpin, an eminent painter, particularly of animals, was a native of Carlisle. He died at Brompton in 1807. — *Lit. Pan.* ii. 629. Long 2 53 W lat 54 50 N.

CARLISLE, the county town of Cumberland, in Pennsylvania. Long 77. 30 W lat 40 10 N.

CARLOW, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, on the Barrow. Long 7 14 W lat 52 48 N.

CARLOWITZ, a town of Slavonia, near Peterwaradin, famous for a peace concluded there between the Turks and Germans in 1669. — COXE'S *Austria*, i. 1089. Long. 20 5. E. lat 44 45 N.

CARLSKRONA, a seaport town of Sweden, in Gothland. It derives its name from Charles XI. and is noted for a good harbour and famous dock-yard. — COXE'S *Travels*. Long 15. 26 E lat 56 20 N.

CARLSTADT, a town of Sweden, on the lake Wenner. Its principal articles of commerce are linen and woollen stuffs. Long 13 43 E. lat 59 16 N.

CARMEL, a mountain of Palestine, on the skirts of the sea. It has been revered as the abode of Elias, or Elijah, some time before his translation. Here he had his contest with the priest of Baal, and was answered by fire from heaven, and here he ordered the 450 priests to be slain, 1 Kings xviii. Here the prophet informed Ahab king of Israel, that the famine of Samaria would cease, and abundance of rain be given.

On the parch'd mountain as the prophet stood,
And saw light mists arising from the flood,
He told the king his chariot to prepare,
Fly from the tempest gathering in the air.
Ahab in haste from Carmel's summit hies,
And grateful rains Samaria fertilize.
SMEDLEY'S *Erim*, 45.

The prophet was at Carmel when the Shunamite woman applied to him to restore her son. Carmel was also the residence of Nabal, Sam. i. 24. — MAYOR'S *Un. Hist.* ii. 22. Long 35 53 E lat 32 15 N.

CARNATIC, a country of the peninsula of Hindoostan, which belongs to the British East India company. It is rich, populous, and fertile, and contains many fortresses. Arcot is the chief place.

CAR-NICOBAR. The most northerly of those islands called Nicobar, in the Indian sea. The tops of this island are elevated about four feet from the ground, to be out of the

reach of the serpents with which it abounds. The inhabitants are a very muscular race, but far from well made; their features, though ugly, have a pleasing expression; the constant use of the betel renders their large mouths very disgusting, and their irregular teeth very black. They are good natured and hospitable. The island produces coconuts, betel-nuts, papaws, plantains, limes, and shaddocks. Fowls and pigs are in great abundance. The people speak a broken English mixed with Portuguese.—*Lord VALENTIA'S Travels*, 1754.

CARNIOLA, a province of Germany, in the territories of the house of Austria, bounded on the N. by Carinthia and Styria, on the E. by Slavonia and Croatia, on the S. by Morlachia and Istria, and on the W. by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, but produces corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital.

CAROLINA, NORTH, one of the United States of America. Cotton is among its principal products. The pitch-pine here affords pitch, tar, and turpentine. It produces many medicinal herbs, as ginseng, snake-root, and lion's heart. They have also peas, which have pods that grow under the ground.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N. by North Carolina. Indian corn, tobacco, and some indigo, are raised here. The climate of this country is unwholesome, owing to its marshy situation.—*WINTERBOTHAM'S America*, III.

Where Carolina spreads her marshy swamps,

And rears her indigo 'midst putrid damps,
Her sallow sons prepare, with feeble hand,
The thistly rice upon the moisten'd land
Then pale, cadaverous look disease be-
trays,

While through each vein the burning fever preys.

ARR WILKINSON, M D.—*Mon Mag* vi 123

CAROLINAS.—See PHILIPPINES, NEW

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS divide Hungary from Poland

CARRARA, a town of Italy, N E. of Pisa, in the late duchy of Modena, now in the department of Ciosolo. It affords the beautiful marble used in statuary. Long 10. 4 E. lat 44 3 N.

CARRICK on the Shannon, a mean town of Ireland, but the shire town of Leitrim.

CARRICK on Suir, a town of Ireland, in the county of Lipperry. It is famous for the manufacture of woollen cloths called ratteens. The Suir is navigable for sloops.

CARRICKFERGUS, a populous town of Antrim, in the province of Ulster, Ireland, on the northern shore of Carrickfergus bay, or Belfast Lough. In the 14th century, when Edward Bruce invaded Ireland, his brother king Robert landed near Carrickfergus and besieged the castle, which surrendered after an obstinate resistance. In 1690 it was the landing place of King William previous to the battle of the Boyne. In 1759 Thurot, a French captain, ventured to land here, and took hostages for the ransom of the town, but was soon obliged to retire, his ships were taken and himself was killed.—See MAN, ISLE OF. Long. 5 42 W. lat 54 48 N.

CARRIDEN, in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, was the birthplace of the brave colonel Gardiner.—See PRYSE-PANS. Long 3. 34 W. lat. 56 0 N.

CARRON, a river of Stirlingshire, which falls into the Frith of Forth below Falkirk.

CARRON WORKS, on the above river, where all sorts of iron goods are made*. They are situated in

* Some idea may be formed of these amazing works, by the consumption of coal, which is said to be a hundred tons daily.—*GILPIN'S Scotch Tour*, 179

Stirlingshire, one mile from Falkirk
Those pieces of ordnance called car-
ronades were first made here* —
MACPHERSON'S *Ann of Commerce*

CARTAGO, a town of Portugal, on
the W. of the Tagus, in the province
of Estramadura, south of Santarem
In 1811, the Marquis de la Romana,
a patriotic Spaniard, died at this
place, which was then the head-
quarters of Lord Wellington — *Lit*
Pan. x 1234 — See PALMA

CARTHAGE, a famous city of Africa,
seated near the present Tunis, on
the river Bagrada, now the Mejer-
dah It disputed the empire of the
world with Rome, and if Hannibal
had made proper use of the advan-
tages

“ — of proud Canna's field,
Where Carthage taught imperial Rome
to yield,”

it might have remained mistress of
it Carthage was taken and razed
by Scipio, 140 years before Christ
Marius, when exiled from Rome,
fled to Africa,

There, driven from man, to wilds he
took his way,

And on the earth, where once he con-
quer'd, lay,

There, in the lone unpeopled desert field,
Proud Carthage in her ruins he beheld,
Amidst her ashes, pleas'd, he sat him
down,

And joy'd in the destruction of the town
LUCAN, b ii

GOLDSMITH'S *Hist of Rome* — ROL-
LIN Terence, a famous Latin dra-
matic poet, was a native of Carthage
Ill-fated Carthage's scene, amidst the
plain,

A trace of all her ruin'd pomp remains
Proud cities vanish, states and realms
decay,

The world's unstable glories fade away
HOOLE'S *Favos*, b xv

Long. 10 25 E lat 36. 48. N

* Captain Bayne, the inventor of this
instrument of destruction, was the first
victim of it In a cannonading which
took place between admiral Rodney and
M. de Grasse, three days previous to the

CAPE CARTHAGE, a promontory
of Africa, on the east coast of the
kingdom of Tunis Long 10 20.
E lat 36 50 N

CARTHAGENA, one of the finest
seaports on the Mediterranean, is in
the province of Murcia, Spain It
was built by Asdrubal, a Carthagi-
nian, and named after the city of
Carthage From this place Hannibal
marched when he invaded Italy —
See ALPS Here the illustrious Sci-
pio gave that remarkable proof that
Romans

“ Their hearts as well as enemies could
conquer,”

by restoring the daughter of Indibi-
lis to Allucius, to whom she was be-
trothed*, when brought to him by
the Roman soldiers, 210 B C — See
ROLLIN'S *Roman Hist* and THOM-
SON'S *Sophonisba* It has the best
harbour in Spain, and was taken by
sir John Leake in 1706, but retaken
by the duke of Berwick Carthagena
has mines of amethysts, a large
mackerel fishery, and exports great
quantities of banila Long 0 58
W lat 37. 37 N

CARTHAGENA, in Terra Firma,
South America Its harbour is safe
and commodious, and well fortified,
and it is a place of great trade. Ad-
miral Vernon and general Went-
worth attempted to take it in 1741,
but were obliged to abandon the
siege, though they had taken the
castles, in consequence of the want
of union between these two officers,
and the diseases peculiar to the cli-
mate, so admirably described by the
poet of the *Seasons*, in his Summer.

“ — then, wasteful, forth
Walks the dire power of pestilent disease
A thousand hideous fiends her course
attend,

glorious 12th of April, 1782, captain
Bayne, who was trying these guns, was
shot by the enemy — *Dict Un Hist* ii.
338

* A similar circumstance is recorded
of Cyrus — *Anacharsis*, iv 12

Sick Nature blasting, and to heartless
 woe,
 And feeble desolation, casting down
 The tow'ring hopes and all the pride of
 man,
 Such as, of late, at Carthage's quench'd
 The British fire You, gallant Veruon,
 saw
 The miserable scene, you, pitying, saw
 To infant weakness sunk the warrior's
 aim,
 Saw the deep racking pang, the ghastly
 form,
 The lip pale quivering, and the beamless
 eye
 No more with ardour bright you heard
 the groans
 Of agonizing ships, from shore to shore,
 Heard nightly plung'd amid the sullen
 waves
 The frequent corse, while on each other
 fix'd,
 In sad presage, the blank assistants
 seem'd,
 Silent, to ask whom Fate would next
 demand" — *Summer*, 1103., &c

Long 75 40 W lat 10 24 N

CASAL, a town in Montferrat, Italy. It has been frequently taken and retaken Long 8 27 E lat 45. 18 N

CASAN — See KASAN

CASBIN, or CASWIN, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi. It has quarries of white marble, and carries on a great trade in almonds, pistachio nuts, raisins, and melons. Many of the kings of Persia have resided here. It is supposed by some to be the ancient Ecbatana, where Hephæstion was buried, and where Parmenio was put to death — *HANWAY'S Travels*, — *ROLLIN* — *PLUTARCH'S Lives*. Bessus, the infamous traitor who assassinated his king, Darius, suffered a cruel death at this place — *PLUTARCH* — *ROLLIN*, vi. 193 Long 50 2 E lat 36 4 N.

CASERTA, a town of Italy, about 15 miles N from Naples. It has a royal palace, and a modern aqueduct, by which Naples is supplied with water.

CASH — See KESCH.

CASHET, a town in Tipperary,

Ireland, with an archbishop's see. It is situated about 3 miles E. of the Suire. In 1177 Henry II received the homage of Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, in this town, and had the lordship of Ireland confirmed to him Long 8. 10 W lat 52. 26 N

CASHGUR, or LITTLE BOKHARIA, a country of Usbec Tartary. They have mines of gold and silver, diamonds, and precious stones. The inhabitants trade with Persia, India, China, and Russia.

CASHGUR city enjoys a good trade with the neighbouring countries.

CASHMERE, a province of Hindoostan Proper, noted for its fertility, beauty, and salubrity. The chief manufacture is shawls*. This province, which is called the Paradise of the Hindoos, consists of a large valley in the northern mountains — *Dr VINCENT'S Nearchus*, 1 89

CASHMERE, the capital of a province of the same name, seated on both sides the river Behut, of Chelum Long 73 11 E lat 33 49 N.

CASILINUM, an ancient town of Italy, in Campania, on the river Volturnus, opposite Capua. When besieged by Hannibal, it suffered so severely by famine, that a mouse was sold for 200 denarii — *ADAM'S Geog* 148

And now, to fill the measure of their fears,
 Her baleful visage mengel famine rears,
 Seldom alone, she troops among the fiends,
 And still on war and pestilence attends.
 Unpress'd, unstraiten'd by besieging foes,
 All miseries of want the soldier knows.
 Gladly he gives his little wealth to eat,
 And buys a morsel with his whole estate.

LUCAN'S *Pharsalia*, &c.

Long. 14 18. E lat 41 8 N

* *Dr J R Forster*, in a note on *Bartholomew's Voyage to the East Indies*, observes, that this beautiful province was, as well as its capital, known by the name of Cashmere, but at present they are both called *Siri Negor* — *Bartholomew's Voyage*, translated by W. JOHNSTON, 35

CASUS, a mountain of Egypt N. from Omba (now called cape Kas) Near this cape Pompey was slain, and his head carried to Ptolemy, king of Egypt; but his body was buried by an affectionate attendant, and a tomb was afterwards erected to his memory. He was assassinated by Septimius.

A Roman once in generous warfare bred,
And off in arms by might, Pompey led,
Behold, what vile dishonour did it bring,
The Russian slave of an Egyptian king

* * * * *

To Egypt's impious king that head they
bear,
That laurels us'd to bind, and monarchs
fear.

The tyrant pleas'd beheld it and decreed
To keep this pledge of his detested deed

LUCAN'S *Phars* b 8

Plutarch says, that his ashes were carried to his wife Cornelia, who caused them to be buried at a country-house that he had near Alba Long 31 18 E lat 31 10 N

CASPIAN SEA, a great inland sea, in Asia, 680 miles in length, and 260 in breadth* It has no tide, is subject to frequent storms, and can only be navigated by small vessels. It abounds with sturgeons and beluga, of the roes of which great quantities of caviare are made

CASSANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. In 1705 the duke of Vendome defeated prince Eugene in attempting to pass the Adda, near this place. Long 9 17 E. lat 45 30 N

CASSEL, the capital of the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, Germany. It has fine gardens, an arsenal, and a cabinet of curiosities. The Swiss historian Von Muller died at Cassel,

* In modern times, the first information respecting the form of the Caspian which the people of Europe received, was from Anthony Jenkinson, an English merchant, who travelled along a considerable part of its coast in 1558 — ROBERTSON'S *Hist. Doug. concerning Ancient Ind a*, 204. — HAWWAY'S *Travels*, i 4.

in 1809. — *Europ Mag* lv. 492. Long 9. 29. E lat. 51. 19 N.

CASSEL, 18 miles from Ypres, in the department of the North, France. In the year 1677 the prince of Orange was defeated here by the French under Luxembourg, in spite of his most vigorous efforts, and obliged to retire to Ypres — *Mod Europe*, iv 72 In attempting to rally his dispersed troops, the prince struck one of the runaways across the face with his sword "Rascal!" cried he, "I will set a mark on you at present, that I may hang you afterwards" — *Temple's Mem* part ii chap 2 — *Delices des Pays Bas* iii 45 Long 2 39 E lat 50 47 N

CASSIS, a small port in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and late province of Provence, was the birthplace of Barthelemy 1716 The inhabitants fish for coral on the coast — *Europ Mag* i 275 Long 5 30 E lat 43 12 N

CASSOVIA, or **COSSUVIA**, in Bulgaria, near the frontiers of Servia, Turkey, noted for its plains, where, in 1389, Lazarus, despot of Servia, at the head of 500,000 men, the greatest Christian army that was ever brought into the field, was defeated and slain by Amurath the Turk, who, as he was viewing the slain, was himself killed by Michael Cobilaviz, a Christian soldier, who was left for dead in the field. Hunnades was also defeated in the same plains, after fighting three days successively against the Turks — *General Atlas*, BRICE — *Mod Europe*, ii. 100, says, the soldier was concealed among the slain Long 22 30 E lat 42 40 N.

CASTALIA, a fountain of Asia, in the suburbs of Daphne, near Antioch in Syria. The pagans believed, that the water of this fountain communicated to those who drank it a knowledge of futurity, and thus produced an effect similar to that at Delphi,

CASTALIA, a river which runs at the foot of mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses, the murmurs of which were thought to be prophetic. Upon the banks of this river the Pythian games were celebrated.

CASTALIA, a fountain which discharged its waters between the summits of Parnassus. This water inspired those who drank it with poetic enthusiasm.

CASTEL GONDOLFO, a village of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, near the lake Albano, where there is a castle in which the pope used to reside. Here are also the ruins of a palace built by Domitian.

CASTELNAUDARY, a town of France, in the department of Aude, and late province of Languedoc. Near this town, in 1632, marshal Schomberg defeated the duke of Orleans, and took the unfortunate duke de Montmorency, who had taken up arms against the cardinal of Richelieu, prisoner.—See **TOULOUSE**. Long 2° 0' E lat 43° 19' N.

CASTILE, OLD AND NEW, two provinces of Spain. Burgos is the capital of the former, and Madrid of the latter.

CASTILLON, or **CHATILLON**, a town in the department of Gironde, and late province of Guienne, in France. Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and his son, were slain at the siege of this place in 1453 according to Clarendon, or in 1454 according to Hume, and note on Shakespeare, *Henry VI* act iv scene vii. He was to the French people a very scourge and a daily terror; inasmuch that, as his person was fearful and terrible to his adversaries present, so his name and fame were spiteful and dreadful to the common people absent; and women in France, to frighten their young children, would cry, "The Talbot cometh, the Talbot cometh"—1st Part; act i scene iv. *Henry VI* note on Shak-

speare from *HALL's Chron*.—See also another note, *Henry VI* 1st part, act ii scene i.—*GRANGER's Biog. Hist.* 1 38 Long 0. 2 E. lat 44° 52' N.

CASTLEBAR, a market and post town of the county of Mayo, Ireland, and the shire town. When the French, under gen Humbert, landed at Killylala in 1798, they surprised the troops at the barracks, took possession of the town, held it for nine days, and then directed their march for Sligo. Long 9° 8' W lat. 53° 43' N.

CASTLE COMER, a post town in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, remarkable for its mines of what are usually called Kilkenny coals. In its neighbourhood are also iron-mines and good materials for earthen-ware.—*TIGHE's Act of Kilkenny*.

CASTLE RISING, an ancient but decayed borough, not far from the sea, about 5 miles N of Lynn, Norfolk. At this place Isabel, queen of the unfortunate Edward II after the death of her favourite, earl Mortimer, was confined from the year 1330 till her death in 1358. Here she was visited by her son, Edward III and his queen, in 1340, and again by the king in 1344.—*Beaut of Eng* vi 302.

CASTLETON, in the Peak of Derbyshire, which has some of the wonders of the Peak. Long 4° 38' W lat 53° 55' N.

CASTLETON, in Roxburghshire, Scotland, was the birthplace of Dr John Armstrong, a physician and a man of genius, who, by his poem on the "Art of Preserving Health," has deservedly attained the reputation of a respectable didactic poet. He was born in 1709, and died in 1779.—*Beaut of Scot* ii. 111. Long 2° 50' W lat 55° 25' N.

CASTLETOWN, a town in the Isle of Man. It is the residence of the chief officers of the government, and the seat of the Manx parliament.

CASTRES, a town of France, in I 2

the department of Tarn, and late province of Languedoc, which contains mines of turquoise stones. It was the birthplace of Rapin the historian, Boyer the lexicographer, and Dacier the critic. It is situated on the river Agout, and very near the river Taure. Long 2 14 E lat 43. 36 N

CASTULO, now **CARZOLA**, or **CAZ-LONA**, or **CACORLA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the borders of Murcia, was the birthplace of Imilce, Hannibal's wife — **ADAM**, 483. Long 3 0 W lat. 38 4 N

CATALONIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. Towards the shore of the Mediterranean it has many convenient seaports. The mountains are covered with forests of oak, beech, fir, chesnut, cork-trees, and many others. The soil is rendered productive by the industry of the inhabitants, and it yields a plentiful supply of corn, wine, oil, flax, hemp, liquorice, and almost every sort of fruit. Wine and brandy, nuts, almonds, raisins, and cork, are shipped at different places on the coast.

CATANIA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, near the foot of Mount Etna, fertile in wine, corn, and fruit, and containing nearly 70,000 inhabitants. In architectural elegance it surpasses both Messina and Palermo. The Benedictine monastery is the grandest structure in the island, and its organ is said to be the finest in the world — **GALI's Voy and Trav.** In 1669 it was almost destroyed by an eruption of Etna*, and in 1693 was entirely swallowed up

by an earthquake, when 18,000 persons perished. Stesichorus, was a native of this place — **DRAKE's Literary Hours**, ii 301. According to Varro, the first sun dial seen at Rome was brought from Catania, in the first Punic war, as part of the spoils of that city. Long 15. 29 E lat 37 36 N.

CATHARINENBURG — See **ECA-THARINENBURG**

CATHERINE, St. an island of Brazil, in the government of Rio de Janeiro. It is nine leagues in length, and two in breadth, and is only separated from the continent by a narrow channel. It abounds with wood, a variety of delicious fruits, many different kinds of vegetables, and has an abundant spring of excellent water. It carries on a great trade in cochineal — **GRANT's History of Brazil**, 168. Long 48 0. W. lat 27 0 S.

CATIGNOLA, a small town in Italy, between Imola and Faenza. Here James Sforza, the founder of the illustrious house of Sforza, which acted so conspicuous a part in Italy during the 15th and 16th centuries, was born in 1369.

CATTACK, or **CUTTACK**, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Orissa. It is situated on the river Mahanuddy, and is a place of consequence. Long 86 0. W lat. 20 50 N.

CATTARO, an important place in Dalmatia, S. of Ragusa, is said to be the most remarkable harbour in the Adriatic, and for security not to be equalled in Europe — **Athenæum**, No XII. Long 19 10 E lat 42 8 N.

CATTEGATE, or **SCAGGFRAC**, a sea or gulf connected with the Baltic by the Sound.

CATWYCK, a village situated a few miles from Leyden, in Holland. The only branch of the Rhine that re-

* Valerius Maximus, Strabo, and some other ancient authors, mention the filial affection of Amphinomus and Anapius, two brothers, who, when Catania and other cities were once on fire by an eruption of Etna, saved their parents upon their shoulders.

tains its original name is lost in the sands near this village

Thus, the great Rhine, who rolls his swelling waves

Majestic, and far distant countries lavas,
Resigns the honour that his name demands,

And sinks a puny stream in Belgian sands
BROWN'S *Phlemon*, b xi

Long 4 22 E lat 52 12 N

CAVAN, an inland county of the province of Ulster, Ireland The soil is not fertile, though generally engaged in tillage Wheat is little cultivated, but there is great abundance of oats The mountainous parts contain several minerals The principal river is the Earn, which crosses the county from S to N Long 7 16, W lat 54 0 N

CAVAN, the assize town of the county of the same name, has no manufacture, nor is it in any way of importance

CAUCASUS, a chain of mountains in Asia, which stand like an immense wall, between the Black Sea and the Caspian The length of Caucasus is about 150 leagues, and its breadth varies from 25 to 70 leagues Though some parts are white with perpetual snows, it is affirmed, that Elburz, the highest summit of Caucasus, is only 5400 feet in elevation above the level of the Black sea

Bulwark of nations, in broad eminence
Upheaves from realm to realm an hundred hills,

On from the Caspian to the Euxine stretch'd,

Pale glitt'ring with eternal snows to heaven—MALLEY

The lower parts abound in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle They are inhabited by several different nations.

CAUCASUS, a government of the Russian empire—*Lit Pan* v 526

CAUNAS, an ancient city of Caria (now Adin or Adinelli), was the birthplace of Protogenes, a celebrated painter. Caunas was subject to the Rhodians, and is now called Kaignez.

CAUVERY, or CAVERY, a river of Hindoostan, which rises among the Gauts, runs by Seringapatam, and falls into the bay of Bengal

CAWDOR, the ancient seat of Macbeth, whence he derived his second title, "Thane of Cawdor," is situated near Nairn—*Domestic Tour*, 158—KNOX'S *View*, 181 Burns, the Ayrshire poet, mentioned, in a letter to his brother, having seen at this place the identical bed in which tradition says king Duncan was murdered—CURRIE'S *Life of Burns*, ii 96—It was brought from Inverness, on the demolition of the castle there—*Let from the Mountains*, ii 97, 2d. edit Long 28 20 E lat 56 50 N

CAWOOD, a town in the W Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the banks of the river Ouse Here are some good shops, and a manufactory for hop-bagging Here Wolsey was arrested, as he was preparing to be publicly enthroned at York—OULTON'S *Itin* i 212

CANAMALCA, a town of Peru, in South America Here, after a mock trial, the innocent Atahualpha was put to death by Pizarro—ROBERTSON'S *Am* ii 185 Long 74 53 W lat 7 25 N

CANTON, a village in Cambridgeshire It gave birth to two celebrated persons, Matthew Paris, the historian, and William, surnamed de Caxton, the first who brought the art of printing into England—SMOLLETT'S *Pies State The Biog Dict* mentions Caxton as being born in Kent—See *Arith Quest* p. 60, 5th edit Long 0 12 W lat 52 10 N.

CAYA, a river of Portugal which divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana at Badajoz. In the year 1728 a double marriage of the royal families of Spain and Portugal took place, the prince of Asturias espousing the eldest princess of Portugal; and the prince of Brazil the infanta of Spain, formerly

affianced to Louis XV king of France, the courts meeting in a temporary edifice erected over the bed of the *Caya*, which divides the two kingdoms, where the princesses were exchanged.—BELSHAM'S *Mem* II 360

CAYENNE, a town and island on the coast of Guiana. It has been in possession of the French, Dutch, and English. The cotton is in high estimation, and the coffee is classed after that of Moka. It trades also in sugar and pepper.—AIME'S *Narrative of his Deportation to Cayenne—Mon Rev* xxxiv 159. The colony surrendered, without resistance, in 1809, to an English and Portuguese force. Long 52 15 W lat 4 56 N

CAYSTER, or CAYSTRUS.—See MINDERSCARE

CEBRON, or KEDRON, a brook or torrent of Palestine, in a valley on the east side of Jerusalem, between it and mount Olivet

CEFALONIA, a considerable island of the Levant, in the Mediterranean sea. It once formed a part of the kingdom of Ulysses. In the war of the Revolution, it was seized by the French from the Venetians. The chief articles of commerce are, oil, muscadine wine, and a species of grapes called currants. The air of this island is very warm, the trees are covered with flowers during the winter, and bear ripe fruit twice a year, in April and November. Corn is sown in the winter, and reaped in June. Long 20 40 W. lat 38 20 N

CELEBES, or MACASSAR, an island in the Indian ocean. It abounds in all the necessaries of life, and in many of its delicacies. Its fruits are excellent, and its forests abound in scarce woods, as sandal wood, &c. It has quarries of stone, and mines of gold, silver, and tin. Oxen, horses, buffaloes, stags, and wild boars, are numerous. The Dutch had strong forts in this island, to keep the inhabitants in subjection.

It was captured by the English in 1810. Long 119 57 E lat. 4 20 S

CELERICO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Mondego

CELLES, a small village near Savona, in Genoa, Italy. Pope Julius II. who urged the league of Cambray, or conspiracy against Venice, was the son of a fisherman of this village.—See CAMBRAY. Long 8 20 E lat 44 20 N

CENCHREA, anciently a seaport of Corinth, not far from it, and esteemed a kind of suburb to that city. Cenchrea was also a name given generally to the isthmus of Corinth, distant 70 furlongs from it, where the famous Isthmian games were celebrated, to which the apostle Paul frequently alludes in his epistle to the Corinthians. Long 23 20 E. lat 37 53 N

CENIS.—See MONT CENIS

CENOMANNI, one of the ancient divisions of Cisalpine Gaul

CEOS, now Zia

CLBAN, an island in the Indian ocean, about 190 miles long, and 40 broad. It produces clove-trees, which the policy of the Dutch has induced them to destroy along the coasts to which their influence extends, and it has large forests of the sago-tree, which furnishes a considerable article of exportation. Long 126 0 E lat 3 0 S

CERASUS.—See KYRESOUN.

CERIGNOLA, a village of Italy, 30 miles from Manfredonia, in Apulia, Naples. Here the Spanish general, Gonsalves of Cordova, styled the *great captain*, obtained a famous victory over the French in 1503. Long 15 56 E lat 41 13 N

CERIGO, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, about 50 miles in circumference. It is dry and mountainous, and produces neither corn, wine, nor oil, sufficient for the inhabitants, some of the valleys, how-

ever, are fertile, and it abounds with sheep, horses, quails, turtles, and falcons. By the treaty of Campo Formio, in 1797, it was surrendered to the French. Cerigo was the ancient Cythera, where, according to mythologists, Venus arose from the sea — BUTLER'S *Ex on Globes*, 129 & seq

'Twas on those shores, as ancient poets sing,
What time light zephyrus woo'd the infant spring,
Immortal Venus rose, in glowing pride,
Bright as the day star from the swelling tide

Here oft, where Cuidos could no more detain

Her sickle queen, and Paphos sued in vain,

Forsaking e'en Idalia's dearer shade,
With painful step the lovely goddess stray'd

How strange the choice! that rocks and wilds should prove

The favor'd refuge of the queen of Love
WRIGHT'S *Hora Ionica*, 48

Long 22 22 E, lat 36 20 N

CERFALDO, a small town in Tuscany, was the birthplace of Boccace, an eminent, but licentious, Italian writer, born in 1313 Long 11 25 E lat 13 20 N

CESENA, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the road from Rimini to Ravenna, on the river Sivio. It was the birthplace of John Angelo Braschi, the last pope of Rome — *Mem Hist et Philosophiques* — See *Mon Review*, n 29. About 2 miles from Cesena flows a stream, called the Pisatello, supposed to be the ancient Rubicon — *Rev J C EUSFACE'S Classical Tour* i 145 Long 12 20 E lat 44 25 N

CETTE, a seaport of France, in the department of Herault, and late province of Languedoc, where the canal of Languedoc begins. It has a lighthouse, and is the chief mart for the productions of this part of

France — See PINKERTON, i. 264, for a particular account of this celebrated canal. Long 3 17. E lat 43. 14 N.

CETTIUS, a mountain of Pannonia, now called Kalanberg

CEVA, a city and fortress of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Tanaro. It is noted for its cheese made of ewe's milk, the neighbouring mountains produce excellent wine and chestnuts, and in the plains are found very good truffles Long 7 51 E lat 44 20 N

CEUTA, a seaport of Africa, on the straits of Gibraltar. It was taken from the Moors in 1415, by John king of Portugal, but now belongs to Spain Long 5 25 W lat 35 18 N

CEYLON, a large island in the Indian ocean, part of which is in the possession of the English*, as the Dutch settlements on the coast were given up by the Dutch in 1795, after a very feeble resistance — *Asiatic Ann Reg* 1804. In it are mines of precious stones, of which it furnishes no less than twenty different sorts, which, with cinnamon, cardamoms, coffee, pearls, ivory†, and cocoa, are the chief articles of export. It has various plants, one of which (the *sindic mal*) is used by the natives to supply the want of clocks, as it continues open from four in the evening till four in the morning, and remains shut during the other twelve hours. The leaves of the tallipot are so large, that one of them, it is said, will cover ten men, as a shelter from rain. It abounds with all kinds of animals, particularly the elephant,

* It is the coast alone that has ever been possessed by the European powers. The interior forms the territory of the king of Candy, whose jealousy of his European neighbours is not much to be wondered at — *Edinb Rev* vii 83.

† The ivory of Ceylon and Arden does not become yellow, as all other ivory does, for this reason, the teeth of these places bear a larger price than those of the coast of Guinea — *Enc Brit*.

Wiseſt of brutes'
O truly wiſe! with gentle might endow'd,
Though pow'rfu! not deſtructive Here
he ſees

Revolving ages ſweep the changeful earth,
And empires riſe and fall, regardless he
Of what the never reſting race of men
Project thrice happy! could he 'ſcape
their guile,

Who mine, from cruel avarice, his ſteps,
Or with his tow'ring grandeur ſwell their
ſtate*,

The pride of kings! or elſe his ſtrength
pervert,

And bid him rage amid the mortal fray,
Aſtoniſh'd at the madneſs of mankind

THOMSON'S *Summer*

Among the ancients, elephants were
frequently uſed in battle, but ſome-
times to the diſadvantage of their
owners, for they,

— when diſmay'd,
Trode down whole troops they came to
aid,

And hurt their own ſide more in battle
Than leſs and ordinary cattle

TURNBULL'S *M'Gingal*

Long 81 0 E lat 7 0 N

CHABORAS, the Araxes of Xeno-
phon, riſes in the mountains near
Charran, and joins the Euphrates
near Circeſium. It is now called
Al-Khabour

CHERONEA, in Bœotia (now Li-
vadia), was the birthplace of Plu-
tarch, and famous for a victory gained
by Philip of Macedon over the
Athenians and other Greeks. Here
Sylla engaged Archelaus and Taxiles,
the generals of Mithridates, and
though the former had but 15,000
foot and 1500 horſe, and the latter
muſtered an army of 120,000, they
were overthrown, and no fewer than
110,000 of the Asiatics were ſlaugh-
tered, while the Romans loſt only
12 men — PLUTARCH Long 23
25. E. lat 38 40 N

* When Fabricius, a celebrated Ro-
man, was ſent on an embaſſy to Pyrrhus,
king of Epirus, the latter wiſhed to ſur-
priſe him by having an elephant unex-
pectedly introduced, but he, who in a
preceding interview proved himſelf "a
ſcorner of all-conquering gold," ſhewed
no marks of conſternation — ROLLIN,
vii 237

CHAGAIN, a city of the Birman
empire, ſeated on the N ſide of the
Irrawaddy. It is the principal em-
porium to which cotton is brought
from all parts of the country, and
where, after being cleaned, it is
embarked for the China market. It
is a place of religious reſort, from
the number of piaws or temples
erected in its neighbourhood. Long
96 0 E lat 21 56 N

CHAGRE, a river of South Amer-
ica, in Terra Fuma. It has its
ſource in the mountains near Cruces,
about 5 leagues from Panama, to
which place it is navigable, and it
falls into the ſea 30 miles W S W
of Porto Bello. Vaſt numbers of
caymans, or alligators, are found
in it — *Edin Rev* xiii 282

CHALCEDON, an ancient town of
Asia, in Bythmia, oppoſite to Con-
ſtantinople, but now a ſmall village
called Kadi-Keni. At Chalcedon
Xenocrates, the celebrated philoſo-
pher, was born, in the 95th Olym-
piad. So eminent was his reputa-
tion for integrity, that when he was
called upon to give evidence in a
judicial tranſaction, in which an oath
was uſually required, the judges
unanimouſly agreed, that his ſimple
aſſeveration ſhould be taken, as a
public teſtimony of his merit. He
loſt his life, by accidentally falling
into a reſervoir of water, in the 82d
year of his age

CHALCIS — See NEGROPONT

CHALDEA, a large country of Asia,
the ſame as Babylonia or Assyria

CHALFONT ST GILES, a ſmall
village in Buckinghamſhire, between
Amersham and Beaconsfield. Here
is ſtill the houſe in which the im-
mortal Milton reſided, when he took
refuge in this village in 1665, at the
time the plague raged in London.
Here Elwood the quaker, who took
the houſe from him, firſt ſaw a com-
plete copy of the divine poem,
"Paradiſe Loſt," which was finiſhed
on this ſpot, and here, in all proba-

bility, the greater part of the "Paradise Regained" was written, as it is well known that his friend Elwood suggested this idea to him after reading the first poem — *IRLAND'S Views on the Thames*, 1799 — *Europ Mag* lxi 187

CHAIGRAVE FIELD, near Oxford, is memorable for the battle in which the patriot Hampden received his death's wound, bravely fighting — *GRAINGER*, ii 212

CHALONS SUR MARNE, a city of France, late province of Champagne. It carries on a great trade in shalloons, and other woollen stuffs. Long 4 27 E lat 48 37 N

CHALONS SUR SAONE, a city of France, in the department of Sione and Loire, in the late province of Burgundy. It has a great trade in iron. Des Bureaux, who wrote the sonnet, "Grand Dieu, tes jugemens," &c* is buried here. Abelard died near this place, 1142 — *Lenox's*

* Grand Dieu, tes jugemens sont bien plus d'équité,
Toujours tu prens plaisir à nous être propice

Mais j'ai tant fait de mal, que jamais ta bonté
Ne me pardonnera sans choquer ta justice

Oui, mon Dieu, la grandeur de mon iniquité
Ne laisse à ton pouvoir que la choix du supplice

Ton intérêt suppose à ma félicité,
Et ta clémence même attend que je pense

Contente ton desir, pu squ'il t'est glorieux,
Offense-toi des pleurs qui coulent de mes yeux,

Tonnet, s'il te plaît, il est temps, rends moi
guerre pour guerre,

J'adore en pensant la raison qui t'aiguille,
Mais' dessus quel endroit tombera ton tonnerre,

Qui ne soit tout couvert du sang de l'innocent.

Des Barreux was born at Paris in 1612, and died at Chalons sur Saone. He

Mus of French Mon Trans by J. GRIFFITHS, Esq Long 4 57 E. lat 46 47 N

CHALUS, a castle near Limoges, in France, at the siege of which Richard I was shot by an arrow, 1199. It is in the department of Upper Vienne, late province of Gascony — *HUME* — *MEZERAY* Long 1 0 E lat 45 40 N

CHAMBERRY, a populous town in the French department of Mont Blanc, late capital of Savoy. It was taken by the French in 1792. Vaugelas, an eminent French critic, was born here 1635, according to some, others say he was born at Boulogne — *Biog Diet* — *Glo de la Croix*. Long 5 58 E lat 45 58 N

CHAMBOREAU, a palace of France, near Blois, on the little river Cosson; in which marshal Saxe died 1750. His military talents were so highly valued, that when he joined marshal Berwick on the Rhine, he received the following compliment from him: — "I was going to send for 3000 men to attack the enemy, but you, Monsieur le Comte, are equivalent to that number." Long 1 33 E lat 47 35 N

CHAMPAGNE, a late province of France. It now forms the departments of Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE, in North America, separates the state of New York from Vermont. It received its name from a Frenchman, who discovered it in 1603. The lake, though 120 miles long, is not broad, seldom above 10 to 15 miles. It is frequently crossed by travellers, when frozen over, in sledges drawn by horses; but this mode of travelling is always dangerous — *Mon Rev* lxi 24 from *GRAY'S Letters*.

had lived a very dissolute life, but died very penitent — *MORFET* — *Spectator*, No 513 Dr Watts, in his *Lyric Poems*, p 17, has imitated the above sonnet

CHANDERNAGORE, a large town in Bengal. It was taken by the English in 1757, and again in 1793, from the French, who exported from it velvets, brocades, camlets, indigo, musk, rhubarb, and saltpetre — *ORME's Indostan*, ii 144. — *MAURICE's Mod Hist of Hindostan*, ii 360 — *PENKANT's Outlines*, iii 125. Long 88 26 E lat 22 40 N

CHANG-TCHUFN, or **SANCIAN**, a small island near Macao, in China. It is memorable for the death of Francis Xavier, the apostle of the Indies, in 1552. Some say that he was buried in this island, others, that he was carried to Goa. Long 113 56 E lat 22. 12 N

CHANG TONG, a province of China, on the eastern coast. The river Yun, or grand imperial canal, runs through it.

CHANSI, a province of China, bordering on the great wall. It is a mountainous province. Marble, jasper, and a blue stone used in the colouring of their porcelaine, are found in it.

CHANTERSIFR, about 3 miles from Digne, in the department of Lower Alps, late Province, France, was the birthplace of Cassendi, a famous astronomer.

CHANTILLY, a pleasant town about 30 miles from Paris, in the department of Oise, late province of the Isle of France. It had a castle and magnificent park, belonging to the prince of Condé. Here are also manufactures of lace and of porcelaine. Coligny, a brave soldier, a prudent politician, and a zealous protestant, was buried here privately in 1572 — *Cyclop* — The *Dic Un Hist* says, he was buried at Chauldon, which see. Long 2 36 E lat. 49 11 N.

CHARENTE, a department of France, named from a river* which

* A particular account of this river will be found in Wixall's *Tour*, or *Mauvar's Voyages and Temples*

runs by Angoulême, its capital, and falls into the bay of Biscay.

CHARENTE, Lower, a department of France. Saintes is its capital.

CHARITE, a French town in the department of Nièvre. It has manufactures of hardware in general, and one of woollen cloth. Long 3 8 E lat 47 10 N

CHARKIQUEU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, situated between Irzerum and Tocat. It is chiefly inhabited by tanners, who manufacture the beautiful morocco leather. Long 30 E lat 39 20 N

CHARLEPOI, or **CHARLES SUR SAMBRE**, in the department of Jemappe, late province of Namur, Netherlands. It has woollen and glass manufactures, and the inhabitants make great quantities of silk. Iron and coal are found in its vicinity — *Dic Geo des Treize Dep*. Long 4 30 E lat 50 20 N

CHARLESTON, the capital of South Carolina. It is seated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper, and is a place of good trade. Long, 79 30 W. lat. 32 50 N

CHARLESTON, in the county of Washington. It is the residence of the greater part of the Indians that remain in this state.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, a town of the island of St John, in the gulf of St Lawrence, situated about the centre of the island towards the south coast. Long 62 50 W lat 46 5 N

CHARLOTTE TOWN, the capital of the island of Dominica, formerly Roseau. It was nearly destroyed by a hurricane in 1800. Long 61 28 W lat 15 18 N

CHARLOTTE'S, QUEEN, ISLES, a group of islands on the N W. coast of America. The inhabitants are ferocious, always at war, and feast on their prisoners. Furs of various sorts are procured from these islands. Long 132 0 W lat 52 0 N.

CHARRÉ — See **HARRAN**

CHARTRES, a city of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, late province of Orléanois. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple is much admired. Brisot and Pethion were natives of this place—*Politics of France*, ii 83. When Edward III was encamped near this city, in 1359, a sudden storm arose, accompanied with thunder and hail of a prodigious size, which killed 6000 horses and 1000 men—**RAPIN**, i 431. Long 1 34 E lat 48 27 N.

CHARTREUX, or **THE GRAND CHARTREUSE** formerly the chief residence of the order of Chartreux monks, was situated N E of Grenoble, among high mountains. This was the cradle of the order, which in process of time extended itself over Europe. The singular obligations of the order were,—incessant fasting—the most rigorous silence—to pronounce only these words, “Pro-ther, we must die—to sleep in a coffin, and to be daily employed in digging their own grave.

CHARYBDIS, a whirlpool in the straits of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite to Scylla, in Italy—**PINKERTON**, i 641. The dangers to which mariners were exposed by this whirlpool are said to have been entirely done away by the earthquake of 1783, but the descriptions of two celebrated poets may give some idea of the notions entertained of it by the ancients.

Due Scylla there a scene of horror forms,
And here Charybdis fills the deep with storms,

When the tide rushes from her rumbling caves,

The rough rock roars, tumultuous boil the waves.

They toss, they foam, a wild confusion raise,

Like waters bubbling o’er the fiery blaze,
Eternal mists obscure th’ ærial plain,
And high above the rock she spouts the main.

When in her gulfs the rushing sea subsides,

She drains the ocean with the reflux tides.

The rock rebellows with a thundering sound,

Deep, wondrous deep, below appears the ground—*Odyssey* xii. **HOMER**
translated by **POPE**.

That realm of old, a ruin huge, was rent
In length of ages from the continent
With force convulsive burst the isle away,

Through the diend opening broke the thundering sea.

At once the thundering sea Sicilia tore,
And sunder’d from the fair Hesperian shore,

And still the neighbouring coasts and towns divide.

With scatt’r’d channels and contracted tides.

Fierce to the right tremendous Scylla roars,

Charybdis on the left the flood devours
VIRGIL, *I need not* by **PITT**.

CHATEAU THIERRY, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, and late province of Champagne. The inimitable La Fontaine was born here in 1621. Long 3 33 E lat. 49 2 N.

CHATELERAULT, a French town, in the department of Vienne. It is noted for its cutlery, watch-making, and cutting of false diamonds.

CHATELAIN, a village near Paris, was the birthplace of Voltaire in 1694—*Gal. Historique*.

CHATHAM, a town in Kent, on the Medway. In 1667 some men of war were burnt here by the Dutch. It has magazines of all sorts of stores for the navy, and has lately been fortified by strong works.—See **UTPCHUR**.

CHATELON SUR LOING, a small town of France, in the department of Loiret, late province of Orléanois, about 12 miles S from Montargis. Gaspard de Coligny, the famous admiral, was born here in 1516, and was buried here after his cruel assassination at Paris, in 1572, by one

of the duke of Guise's infamous servants, who is said to have been a German of the name of Besme. Since the French revolution, his remains have been transported to the Imperial Museum — *Dict Un Hist — Gal Historique* Voltaire, in his *Henriade*, chant ii vers 195, has celebrated this hero in some admirable lines Long. 3 2 E lat 47 50 N

CHATSWORTH, a village in the Peak, Derbyshire, near which is a magnificent seat belonging to the duke of Devonshire. Mary queen of Scots was confined here 17 years* Long 1 27 W lat 53 18 N

CHAUMONT EN BASSIGNY, a city of France, and capital of the department of Upper Marne, situated on a high mountain near the river Marne. Here is a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, and a considerable trade of deer and goat'sskins Long 5 9 E lat 48 8 N

CHAUX DE FOND, a large and beautiful village of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuchâtel. The inhabitants are distinguished for their genius, industry, and skill in the mechanical arts. They carry on an extensive trade in lace, stockings, cutlery, and watches. Several automatical figures of an astonishing construction have been made here, for which the curious are indebted to Jaquet Droz and his son. One of these played upon the harpsichord, another drew landscapes, and a third copied any word presented to it, and

wrote down whatever was dictated by any of the company — *Coxe's Trav*. It is situated 9 miles N N W. of Neuchâtel.

CHAYANTAS, one of the jurisdictions belonging to the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, in South America, lying about 50 leagues N W from the city of de la Plata. This country is famous for its gold and silver-mines.

CHEAM, a village in Surrey, of which it is remarkable, that between the years 1581 and 1624, of six of its rectors successively, five became bishops. Adjoining to this parish, is the site of the village of Codrington, or Codrington, near which Henry VIII. built the palace of Nonsuch, so much celebrated, by Camden and Hentzner, for its magnificence. It was a favourite residence of queen Elizabeth, but being granted by Charles II. to the duchess of Cleveland, she pulled down the house, and disparted the land. Cheam is 13 miles S by W of London.

CHEDDER, a village in Somersetshire, famous for its cheeses.

CHIKIANG, a maritime province of China, situated to the S of Nanking. This province is the most renowned both for the quantity and quality of its silks*. In the lakes of this province are found gold and silver fish, and in the woods a tree producing an unctuous matter resembling tallow.

CHELMSFORD, the county town of Essex, on the river Chelmer. It has several good public buildings. Philemon Holland, the translator-general of his time, was born here in 1551 — *Beaut of Eng* — BUTLER'S

*It was a fine compliment which marshal Tallard paid the duke of Devonshire, who had entertained him for a few days at this beautiful seat — "When I return," said he, "into my own country, and reckon up the days of my captivity, I shall leave out those which I spent at Chatsworth." Quin once said, that he had nearly broken his neck in coming to it, and he should break his heart on his return.

*In Duhalde, *Descript Gen de la Chine*, the invention and general use of silk may be seen — *Gibbon's Decl and Fall*, iv. 78, 4to — See a note at BIR-
MIND

Arith Ques Long O. 33 E. lat. 51 43 N

CHELSEA, a village on the Thames, in Middlesex, with a magnificent hospital for old and wounded soldiers, an asylum for soldiers' orphans*, and a physic garden — BUTLER'S *Arith Ques* Sir Thomas More, who was born in Milk-street, London, in 1480, was buried at Chelsea, after his decollation on Tower-hill in 1535. He was an eminent lawyer, an upright judge, and a distinguished statesman — See CANTERBURY — *Crit Rev* xiii 350, 3d series — *Enc. Brit* art *More* — *Mon Rev* lvi 15. Littleton, the author of a well known English and Latin Dictionary, was interred here in 1694, Sir Hans Sloane, an eminent naturalist, in 1753, and Miller, a famous botanist, in 1771, Boyle, earl of Orrery, was born at Chelsea, in 1676 — JONES'S *Biog Dramatica* — BUTLER'S *Ec* on *Globes*, 247, 5th ed t

* These are no trophies of the van or great,
These do not "mock the air in idle state,"
But woo and win Britannia's proudest smile,
And grace the bounties of her sea-girt isle,
A nursery on her future wars to wage,
And owe the cradle of war honour'd age,
Valour's just meed for those who fought on blood,
In laurel'd peace to eat their well-earn'd bread,
Where, when all conquering Time subdues at length,
Not the tried hero's valour, but his strength,
Hail'd by their country, many a battle won,
The veterans boast a palace of their own
In sacred leisure here their lives shall close
By friends remember'd, not forgot by foes,
Here, in proud thought, they take the field again,
And, in gay visions, "thrice may slay the slain."

Gent Mag in 356

CHELTHENHAM, a town in Gloucestershire, noted for its mineral waters. Long 2 21 W lat 51 55 N.

CHELUUM, the ancient river Hydaspes, on the banks of which Alexander defeated Porus. It rises in Cashmere, and joins the Indus below Moultan. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons quite up to Sicanagar or Syrinagor, the capital of Cashmere — Dr VINCENT'S *Nearchus*, t 93

CHENSI, the most extensive province of China, bordering on the great wall. The plains produce much corn and fruits, and on the mountains many cattle, particularly mules, are grazed.

CHEPSTOW, a town in Monmouthshire, which trades to Bristol. The tide rises higher here than in any part of Europe. It is seated on the Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. The church of Chepstow contains the tomb of Henry Martin, one of king Charles's judges, who died in prison here in 1680, at the advanced age of 78, of a stroke of apoplexy.

For thirty years excluded from mankind,
Here Martin langued. Often have these walls

Echo'd his footsteps, as with even tread
He pind round his prison. Not to him
Did nature's fair varieties exist
He never saw the sun's delightful beams,
Save when through yon high bars he pour'd a sad,
A broken splendour.

SOUTHEY'S *Poems*.

— Mr COXE'S *Hist Tour*, 378. — IRLAND'S *Views on the Wye*, 150 Long 2 36 W lat 51 42 N

CHER, a department of France, which receives its name from a river that rises in Anvergne, and falls into the Loire, near Tours. Bourges is the capital.

CHERBOURG, a French seaport in the department of the Channel, late province of Normandy. In 1692, the English defeated the French near

it, and ~~lost~~ twenty of their men of war. In 1758 the English landed here, and destroyed the fortifications. They have since been very much increased.—*Naval Chronicle*, 1 81 “About half a mile from the town,” says Mr. Wiazall, “is a cliff, or rock, of prodigious height, the ascent to which is by a winding path. From this rock, John, king of England, is said to have thrown his nephew, prince Arthur, of Bretagne. Tradition reports, that he did it with his own hand, in a tempestuous night, and that the sea, which, though now at some distance, then washed the foot of the rock, received the body of the unhappy prince.” This is, however, a very disputable fact, and there is scarcely any illustrious death, the circumstances of which are so ill ascertained, as that in question. It is, indeed, well known, that prince Arthur, after having been conducted through several provinces with ignominy, by his uncle king John, finally disappeared in 1203. But so far are historians from positively naming the time or manner of his exit, that they disagree as to the place of his confinement previous to that event.—*MAVOR’S Voy and Trav* xvi 194, from *WRAN-ALL’S Tour* Long 1 33 W lat 49 38 N

CHERINGTON, a village a little N of Tetbury, in Gloucestershire. It was the birthplace of Trapp, an instructive preacher, an excellent scholar, a discerning critic, and an exemplary liver. He was born in 1672.

CHERITH, a brook in the Land of Canaan, in the tribe of Manasseh beyond Jordan. On the banks of this stream Elijah was fed by ravens.

CHERRY ISLAND, an island in the Frozen ocean, S. of Spitzbergen, so called by a ship’s crew in 1603, in honour of sir Francis Cherry, who had fitted it out, but by the Dutch, *Beeren Eilandt*, or Isle of Bears.

The English made several profitable voyages to it. Long 20 5 E lat 74 30 N.—*SMOLLETT’S Pres State*, 1 14.—*BRICE’S Geo Dict*

CHERSON, the capital of New Russia, on the banks of the Dnieper. In 1787 the empress Catharine met here the emperor of Germany, Joseph II.—*SEWELL’S Fred William*, 1 57.—*COXII’S Travels*, iii 423.—*TOOKER’S Life of Cath II* iii 139. It has a dock-yard, and is intended to be the mart of all the commodities of export and import. Here, in 1790, Mr Howard* died, and was buried, according to his own request, about a mile from the town.—*FOSTER’S Essays*, 1 156.—*BUTLER’S Arch Quæ*. When an intimation was given by a friend of this great philanthropist, just before his departure from England, that he might never return, he replied, that the

* Howard, Hawes, and Berchfold, have been styled the Triumvirate of Worthies.—See *ISLINGTON* and *SPIRADIATKA*.

Could both our talents, or even virtue,
save
Illustrious patriots from th’ untimely
grave,
Could merit turn th’ envenom’d shaft
aside,
Then had not Howard, Hawes, nor Berch-
fold, died?
Died, have we said? Their fame can ne-
ver die,
Columns of heav’n, their record stands on
high,
Then bliss was here to soften human
woe,
Exalted bliss—which good men only
know
O’er your cold urns may flowers perennial
bloom,
And spread their fragrance o’er your sa-
cred tomb!
Blest shades! your well-earn’d victory’s
now complete,
Departed friends you now with rapture
meet,
Welcom’d to join celestial chœurs above,
Where all unite in harmony and love

Gent Mag New Series, iv 366.

distance to heaven was not greater
at one place than at another

And say, when summon'd to the realms
on high,

If to the soul eternal bliss be given,
What boots it while we heave our pait-
ing sigh,

Or whence the soul triumphant springs
to heaven?

When *Howard's* spirit, from Tartarian
plains,

Wing'd its glad flight to Virtue's blest
abode,

Seraphic harps awoke celestial strains,
Attendant angels guided it to God

Month Rev lxv 212

In 1791 prince Potemkin was in-
terred here, but his body has since
been thrown into a neighbouring
ditch — *CLARKE'S Travels*, i 602
Long 33 10 E, lat 46 5 N

CHERTSEY, a town in Surrey,
near the Thames Here the mild,
pious, though weak, superstitious,
and unfortunate Henry VI was in-
terred in 1471, but was afterwards
removed to Windsor by Richard III
Long 0 40 W lat 51 25 N

CHESAPEAKE, a bay of N America,
and one of the largest in the world
It receives many rivers, and abounds
a safe navigation Near this bay,
in 1781, lord Cornwallis and 7000
men laid down their arms before
Washington and Rochambeau After
six years of mutual slaughter, and
alternatesuccess, the genius of Ame-
rica triumphed, and this last un-
exampled victory for ever confirmed
her independence -- See YORK TOWN
— *WINTERBOTHAM'S Hist of Am*
i 571 During the American con-
test, Mr Pitt, afterwards the great
earl of Chatham, declared, that it
was conceived in injustice, nurtured
and brought forth in folly, and its
footsteps were marked with blood,
slaughter, persecution, and devast-
ation — *Enc Brit art Pitt*.

CHESHIRE, an English county It
is rich in pasture and corn land, and
great quantities of cheese are sent
from it to London

CHISME, or TSICHEME — See
CHISMÉ

CHESTER, the capital of Cheshire.
It has a manufacture of gloves, a
great trade in hops and skins, and its
two annual fairs are much noted for
Irish linen *Parnell*, the poet, died
here in 1717 — *Dr JOHNSON'S Lives*
of the Poets — *PENNANT'S Tour in*
Scotland, 1772 At Chester, in
1159, Henry II of England and
Malcolm IV of Scotland had an
interview, and the important cession
was made to Henry, by the latter,
of the three counties of Northum-
berland, Cumberland, and West-
moreland, formerly wrested from the
English crown — *PENNANT'S Wales*,
i 132 Here, in 1300, Edward of
Caernarvon received the final ac-
knowledgment of the Welsh to the
sovereignty of England — *PENNANT*,
i 135

CHESTERFIELD, a town in Derby-
shire It has a manufacture of stock-
ings and carpets, and also potteries
and iron foundries It gave the title
of earl to Philip Dormer Stanhope,
whose Letters to his son have been
much celebrated Long 1 27 W.
lat 3 18 N

CHEVIOT HILLS, a ridge of moun-
tains which run from N to S through
Northumberland and Cumberland
Among them is laid the scene of the
battle of Chevy Chase, in the cele-
brated ballad of that name — See
Spectator, No 70 The poet has
used a licence in his description of
the fight, and mixed in it some events
of the battle of Otterburn, for nei-
ther a Percy nor a Douglas fell in
this woful hunting -- *PENNANT'S Tour*
in Scot 284 — *HUME*

CHIAPA, a province of Mexico,
or New Spain, N. America. bounded
on the S by Guatemala It abounds
with forests of pine, cypress, cedar,
oak, walnuts, wood-vines, aromatic
gum, corn, cocoa, &c &c. &c. It
teems with beasts of prey, foxes,

rabbits, and wild hogs Chiapa is reckoned by the Spaniards one of their poorest provinces, because it has no mines or sand of gold.

CHIAVENNA, a country of Switzerland, situated at the foot of the Rhaetian Alps, N of the lake of Como. It is fertile in wine and pastures.

CHIAVENNA, the capital of a country of the same name in Switzerland. Its chief trade is in wine and fruits. Close to the town is a rock of asbestos. Long 9 19 E lat 46 19 N

CHICHESTER, the chief place in Sussex, is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral and several small churches. It exports corn, malt, &c and has a manufacture of needles. Its lobster is much esteemed. Juxon, bishop of London, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, who attended Charles I on the scaffold, was a native of this city, and the poet Collins was born and buried here*. Chillingworth, a noted

* On the monument lately erected to his memory, and executed with admirable taste by the ingenious Flaxman, the poet is represented as seeking refuge from his misfortunes in the consolations of the Gospel, while his lyre, and one of the first of his poems, lie neglected on the ground. Above are two elegant figures of Love and Piety, entwined in each other's arms, and beneath the following elegant and impressive epitaph, from the pen of Mr Hayley —

Ye who the merits of the dead revere,
Who hold misfortune sacred, genius dear,
Regard this tomb, where Collins' hapless
name

Sollicits kindness with a double claim
Though Nature gave him, and though
Science taught,

The fire of Fancy, and the reach of
Thought,

Severely doom'd to penury's extreme,
He pass'd, in madd'ning pain, life's feverish dream,

While rays of genius only serv'd to show
The thick'ning horror, and exalt his woe.
Ye walls, that echo'd to his frantic moan,
Guard the due records of this grateful
stone

protestant divine, also was here inhumed in 1644. Long O. 41. W. lat 50 50 N

CHIGWELL, a village in Essex, near Lipping forest. Here is a free-school, founded by archbishop Harsnett, who had been vicar of this place. He was buried in the church; and his gravestone was adorned with his figure in brass, in his pontifical robes. This, for the better preservation of it, has been fixed on a pedestal in the chancel. Chigwell is 10 miles N E of London.

CHILI, a country of South America, discovered by Almagro in 1525. Its climate is equal to any in the world, and its soil extremely fertile. It has valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead. A small part only is in the possession of the Spaniards, the greater part being inhabited by different tribes of its original natives.

CHILLINGCHING, a village in the island of Java, about 12 miles E of the city of Batavia, where the British force, under the command of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, effected a landing in August 1811, and soon became masters of the whole island.

CHILOE, a group of islands, being one of the governments of Chili,

— — — — —
Strangers to him, enamour'd of his lays,
This fond memorial to his talents raise,
For this the ashes of a bard require,
Who touch'd the tenderest notes of Pity's
lyre,
Who join'd pure faith to strong poetic
powers,
Who, in reviving Reason's lucid hours,
Sought on one book his troubled mind to
rest,
And rightly deem'd the book of God the
best — *Literary Hours*, 1 64

When visited at Islington by Dr Johnson, he was found with a book in his hand, which his friend, out of curiosity, examined, to see what companion a man of letters had chosen. "I have but one book," said Collins, "but that is the best." It was a common English Testament such as children use at schools.

seated on its coast in the S Pacific ocean. The island of Chiloe is well peopled with Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Indian proselytes. It carries on a considerable trade, has forests of excellent timber, and plenty of cattle.

CHILTERN, a ridge of hills, traversing the county of Bucks, and reaching from Fing in Hertfordshire, to Henley in Oxfordshire. To these hills, called the Chiltern Hundreds, is annexed the nominal office of steward under the crown, the acceptance of which enables a member of the British parliament to vacate his seat.

CHIMAY, a town of France, in the southern part of the department of Jemappe, late province of Hainault, Netherlands. Here Froissart, the historian, expired soon after the death of Richard II of England.—*Edinb Rev* No x p 353—See VALENCIENNES. Long 4. 15 E lat 50 4 N.

CHIMBORAZO, a mountain of S America, about 100 miles S of Quito, reckoned the highest point of the Andes. It is 20,571 feet above the level of the sea. This mountain, though it lies near the equator, in the middle of the torrid zone, is covered on its sides with ice and snow.

CHINA, an extensive empire in Asia, bounded on the N by Tartary, from which it is separated by a great wall 500 leagues in length, on the E by the Yellow sea and the Chinese ocean, on the S by that ocean and Tonquin, Laos, and Burmah, on the W by Thibet. It is divided into 15 provinces, six maritime, and nine inland.

Quantung,
Footchien,
Tcherchiang,
Kiangnan,
Shantung,
Petcheli,

} maritime.

Yunnan,
Quingsee,
Kaeitchou,
Hooquang,
Setchuen,
Kiansee,
Honan,
Shensee,
Shansee,

} inland.

It contains a vast number of inhabitants. The climate and soil are various. Here are many large rivers and canals. It has also mines of tin, iron, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver, quarries of marble, coal mines, lapis lazuli, rock crystals, precious stones, and a kind of sonorous stone, of which musical instruments are made. It produces various sorts of fruits and trees, and from hence the orange-tree came into Europe*. The forests abound with animals and birds of every kind. The complexion of the Chinese is tawny.

CHING-TOU, or **TCHING-TOU-FOU**, a populous and commercial city of China, capital of the province of Setchuen. It was almost destroyed in 1646 by the civil wars. The temple of Cançungo, king of Cho, to whom the Chinese attribute the art of rearing silk-worms and manufacturing silk, is in this city—See TCHERKIANG.

CHINON, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, late province of Touraine. It has a castle, in which Henry II of England expired in 1139, in the 58th year of his age and 35th of his reign. Joan of Arc here first presented herself in a military habit before Charles VII. Rabelais and Quillet were natives of this place. Long 0 22. E lat 47 12 N.

* It is asserted, that the identical tree, whence all the Europe in orange-trees of this sort were produced, is still preserved at Lisbon, in the house of count St Laurent.—*BUTLER'S Arith Queq*,

CHIOS.—See SCIO.

CHIOZZA, an island and town of Italy, formerly belonging to the republic of Venice, now to the emperor of Austria. In 1360, the Genoese lost their superiority over the Venetians in the bloody battle of Chiozza. — *Precis d'Histoire de Zopp*, ii 541 Long 12 9. E. lat 45. 17. N.*

CHISLEHURST, a village in Kent, near Bromley The celebrated antiquary Camden died here 1623, and here sir Nicholas Bacon and sir Francis Walsingham* were born — *GRANGER'S Biog Hist* ii. 26

CHISME, a sea-port of Asia, in Nattolia, opposite to Scio The Romans gained a great victory here over Antiochus in 191, and here the Russians, under admiral Greig, destroyed the Turkish fleet in 1770 — *PINKERTON*, ii 38 — *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece*, 94 — *TOOKE'S Life Emp. Russia*, ii 42, 4th edit

CHISWICK, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames In the churchyard, Hogarth, the great painter of mankind,

Whose sportive pencil true to nature mov'd,
Taught while it trifled, pleas'd while it reprov'd,

was interred in 1762 Kent, the inventor of modern gardening, was bu-

* This last great man's talent for business, his learning, eloquence, insinuating address, universal intelligence, and profound secrecy, are mentioned in all the histories of this reign He knew how to be grave or facetious, could laugh with Henry the IVth of France, and quote Greek and Latin authors with James the VIth of Scotland He was so far from raising a fortune, that he spent his patrimony in the service of the public, and was buried in the night, at the expense of his friends, who were apprehensive that his corpse might be arrested for debt He died at his house in Seething-lane, London, in 1590 — *GRANGER'S Biog Hist Eng* i 232 — *Europ Mag* lxii 10. — *ANDREWS'S Hist Gr Britan*, i. 153

ried here in 1748 Here, in Sept 1806, that illustrious statesman and orator, Charles James Fox, expired, and was buried in Westminster Abbey* His character has been ably delineated in *Europ Mag* lii 189 — *Gent Mag* lxxvii 508 — *Crit Rev* xiii 308, 3d series — *ADOLPHUS'S Hist of Eng* ii 172 — *Eclec Rev*. iv 80) Mr Maurice, in his beautiful poem on Richmond Hill, after paying a tribute of respect to Mr Pitt, has noticed his illustrious rival, Mr Fox, of whose talents Britain was deprived,

Ere nine sad sorrowing months had roll'd around,
after the death of the former statesman

If matchless talent, boundless stretch of thought,
If science at the sacred fountain sought,
A spirit, kindling with that fervid glow,
Whence only great and daring actions flow,
If friendship, ardent, springing from the soul,

'That ne'er knew guile, nor interest's base control,

* " His patriot zeal, and uncorrupted mind,

Dar'd to assert the freedom of mankind,
And whilst, extending desolation far,
Ambition spread the dreadful flames of war,

Fearless of blame, and eloquent to save,
'I was he, 'twas I ox, the warning council gave,

'Midst jarring conflicts stemm'd the tide of blood,

And to the menac'd world a sea-mark stood

Oh! had his voice in Mercy's cause prevail'd,

What grateful millions had the statesman hail'd,

Whose wisdom bade the broils of nations cease,

And taught the world humanity and peace'

But though he fail'd, succeeding ages here

The vain, yet pious efforts shall revere,
Boast in their annals his illustrious name,

Uphold his greatness, and confirm his fame"
— *Lines on a Bust at H o burn Abbey*

Philanthropy, that burn'd tow'rd's all
 By wide spread seas or continents dis-
 join'd,
 Wherever Phœbus' glowing axle rolls,
 Flames at the line, or glimmers at the
 poles,
 But chief on fire beyond th' Atlantic
 wave,
 To rend the fetters of the glowing slave
 If these—it heav'n born genius give the
 claim

To deathless laurels, an immortal fame,
 That need is thine—eternally enshin'd
 In every generous Briton's patriot mind
 Virtues like these, above yon azure vault
 Of blazing orbs, our groveling race ex-
 alt,

Virtues like these make *trivial* faults
 appear
 As the faint spots on days resplendent
 sphere

Yet not for these the Muse resounds thy
 praise,
 Not that thy genius pour'd the living
 lyre,

But that rich, fervid, and electric strain
 That warm'd the raptur'd hearer's throbb-
 ing vein,

Thy powerful voice that rivals glory
 spread,
 And gave due honours to the mighty
 dead

No more your thunders strike th' admir-
 ing ear,

But close by *his** is laid thy laurel'd
 bier,

Extinguish'd high ambition's glorious
 thirst,

Together mingled your distinguish'd
 dust

In peace repose, where you imperial
 dome

On shrouded grandeur throws its awful
 gloom,

Where kings and heroes strew the hal-
 low'd floor,

And York and Lancaster are foes no
 more!

In 1812, Mr de Louthembourg, an
 eminent painter, was buried at
 Chiswick. Mr Wallis, in his "Com-
 plete Guide to the British Capital,"
 has asserted, that the famous Cock-
 lane ghost was a *ventriloquist*,
 and that the daughter of Parsons,

who by this means amused her cre-
 dulous visitors at Cock-lane, died a
 few years ago, the wife of a gardener
 at Chiswick. An account of this
 infamous affair is recorded in En-
 ick's *Hist. of London*, vol. iii page
 201—See HAYES, PUTNEY, and
 WESTMINSTER, in *Gaz.* Long. O. 8.
 W lat 51 O N

CHITPOUR, or CHITTIPOUR, a
 town of Hindoostan, in the country
 of Guzerat, celebrated for its manu-
 facture of chintzes Long 73. 3.
 E lat 23 45 N

CHIRO, a town of Turkey, on the
 bay of Salonichi, where the mother,
 wife, and son of Alexander were
 murdered by Cassander, and where
 Perseus was defeated by the Ro-
 mans—GOLDSMITH'S *Hist. Greece*.
 —ROLLIN'S *An Hist.* Long. 22.
 35 E lat 40 20 N

CHIUST, a village of Italy, in the
 country of Sienna, S W of Perugia
 It was the ancient Clusium, where
 Porsenna, king of Etruria, held his
 court, and where he was buried. It
 is memorable as having been the
 birthplace of the incomparable
 painter, Michael Angelo Buonarrotti.
 He was born 1474, and died in
 1563 — KEYSER'S *Travels*, 1
 162

CHOCZIM, a town of Turkey, on
 the Neister, in Moldavia, which was
 taken by the Poles in 1670, after
 defeating the Turkish army. The
 Russians and Austrians took it in
 1788, but restored it to the Turks.
 Long 26 25 E lat 48 46 N.

CHOLULA, a town of Mexico, in
 the province of Tlaxcala, America
 It was held by the people of Mexico
 as a sacred spot, and the sanctuary
 of the gods. When Cortez took
 possession of it in 1519, he set fire to
 their temples, and destroyed 6000
 of the inhabitants.—ROBERTSON'S
America.

CHOLUTCA, or XERES, a small

province in the territory of Guatemala, N. America.

CHORASAN, or KORASAN, a province of Persia. It abounds in silk and grain, and is situated in the northern part of the kingdom Herat is the capital.

CHORAZIN, a city not far from Capernaum, on the western coast of the sea of Galilee

CHORLEY, a market and manufacturing town of Lancashire, England. It is situated near the head of a rivulet called Chor, about 8 miles from Wigan. The cotton manufactory, in all its branches, is carried on here with great success, as also the bleaching and printing of cottons, fustians, calicoes, and muslins. The town and its vicinity abound in mines of coal, lead, and alum — *WARNER'S N Tour*, II 138

CHREMNITZ, in Upper Hungary, is famous for its gold, silver, and vitriol mines — *SALMON'S Pies State*, VII 206 — *KEYSLER'S Travels* IV 60

CHRISTCHURCH, a borough of Hampshire, situated near the sea-coast between the rivers Avon and Stour, which unite their streams below the town, and soon afterwards join the ocean at Christchurch bay. Its inhabitants are employed in two large breweries, others in fishing, the women in knitting stockings, and the children in a watch spring manufactory

CHRISTIANIA, a city and sea-port of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, on a beautiful bay about 30 miles from the open sea. It is esteemed the capital of the kingdom, because it contains the supreme court of justice, but has only 9000 inhabitants. It has a good harbour, and carries on a great trade. Its exports are tan, soap, iron, copper, planks, deals, and alum. James the VIth of Scotland, afterwards James' I of England, was married to Anne of Den-

mark, at this place, in 1589, then called Opsloe — *WOLSTENCRAFT'S Letters*, 89 Long 10 50 E lat 59 50 N

CHRISTIANSTADT, in the territory of Blekinge, Gothland, is esteemed the strongest fortress in Sweden. The inhabitants have manufactures of cloth and silken stuffs. English vessels resort to this port for alum, pitch, and tar Long 14 10 E lat 50 25 N

CHRISTIANSUND, a city of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys. Its situation is commodious, three sides of it being washed either with fresh or salt water. Some trade is carried on here in timber — *JUSCHING*, I 194

CHRISTIANSUND, a sea-port of Norway, in the government of Dronthelm. It has a good harbour, from which are exported great quantities of timber brought from the adjacent country Long 8 40 E lat 58 25 N

CHRISTMAS, an uninhabited island in the North Pacific ocean, destitute of water, but abounding in turtle. It was discovered by captain Cook on Christmas-day 1777 — See *Cook's last Voyage*

CHRISTOPHER'S, St or St KIT'S, was discovered in 1493 by Columbus, who was so pleased with its appearance, that he honoured it with his own name. The air is good, and the soil fruitful, but it is subject to hurricanes. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and fruits — *EDWARDS'S West Indies*, I 122 Long 63 11 W lat 17 15 N

CHUDLEIGH, a town in Devonshire. The neighbourhood is famous for cider, and for a blueish limestone called Chudleigh marble. This town was destroyed by fire in 1807 Long 3 35 W lat 50 38 N

CHURCH LANGTON, about 4 miles from Harborough, in Leicestershire,

is remarkable for having been the residence of the benevolent William Humbery, who was the rector of this living, and was buried here in 1778—*B out of Eng ix 140*

CHUNAI A RIVER of Asia, anciently called Acesines, which rises in the mountains between Hindoostan and Tibet, and falls into the Indus 20 miles west from Multan—*Dr VINCENT'S Nearchus, i 95*

CILICIA, a country in the S E part of Asia Minor, between lat 36 and 38 N on the coast of the Mediterranean sea. It is now called Ichni and Adolia. The capital city was Tarsus.

CINQUE PORTS—See HITHR

CINTRA in Istramadura its cape is called the rock of Lisbon. In the palace is shewn the chain where Sebastian sat when he announced to his counsellors his intended African expedition—See ATCAZAR. Here too is the apartment where Alfonso VI having been removed from Toledo, was confined, after the wife and the crown of which he had been unworthy had been seized by his brother. The brick flooring of the room is worn deep in one part by the steps of the captive king. He died here in 1083, sixteen years after his deposition. Alphonso, or Alonso the V king of Portugal, died here of the plague, 1181, in the 49th year of his age and the 43d of his reign. He acquired the popular title of the Redeemer of Captives—*SOURDIS'S Travels in Spain, 36*. In 1508, a convention was signed between the English and French at Cintra which reflected little credit on British sagacity, the French army being allowed to quit Portugal, when they might have been made prisoners.

Here Folly dash'd to earth the victor's plume,

And Policy requir'd what arms had lost,

And ever since that martial synod met,
Britannia sickens, Cintra! at thy name,

And folks in office at the mention fret,
And sain would blush, if blush they could, for shame

How will posterity the deed proclaim!
Will not our own and fellow nations sneer,

To view these champions cheated of their fame,

By foes in fight o'erthrown, yet victors here,

Where Scorn her finger points through many a coming year?

Lord BYRON'S Childs Harold's Pilgrimage

Europ Mag li v and lv—*Lat Pan v Long 9 30 E lat. 38 10 N*

CIRASSIA, one of the Caucasian nations between the Black sea and the Caspian. They have few manufactures, and their agriculture produces scarcely sufficient for their own subsistence. Sheep and horses are the principal articles of their commerce. The women are very handsome, and the daughters of their slaves are sold according to their beauty—*Asiatic Ann Register, 1801*. The people are robbers by profession, extremely ferocious, malignant, uncontrollable, and perfidious. They are superior archers, and the effects of their arrows are dreaded by the Russians and Cossacks—*CLARKE'S Travels, i 309*.

CICCELLO MONTE, a promontory of Italy, in the states of the church, anciently Cincin in Latium. According to the poets, it was the residence of Circe, daughter of the Sun, who transformed men into swine, is related of the companions of Ulysses in Homer, book the 10th*. An ancient tomb is shewn as the se-

* On thrones around, with downy coverings grac'd,
With semblance fair, th' unhappy men she plac'd

Milk newly press'd, the sacred flour of wheat,
And honey fresh, and Præmian wines, the treat

pulchre of Elpenor, one of the companions of Ulysses; who, in a state of intoxication, fell from the top of a house into the street. Lepidus, the triumvir with Antony and Augustus, retired into a sort of exile to the small town of Circen, and died there 13 B C.—GOLDSMITH'S *Rom. Hist* ii 70 Long 13 E lat 41 10 N

CIRENCESTER, a borough in Gloucestershire, on the river Churn. It is one of the greatest marts in England for wool, and particularly noted for the making of currier's knives.—*Beaut of Eng* v 614 Earl Bathurst, to whom Pope dedicated one of his epistles, died here in 1775. His magnificent seat, near this place, was visited by many of the brightest literary characters that have adorned our island—

These scenes could Addison's chaste notes inspire

Here Pope harmonious struck his silver lyre,

Caught midst these solemn shades the glorious plan,

To vindicate the ways of God to man
Arbuthnot here, and Swift, with useful art,

Rear'd Satire's dreaded scourge, or steel'd her dart

But venom'd was the bread, and mix'd the bowl

With drugs, of force to darken all the soul

Soon in the luscious feast themselves they lost,

And drank oblivion of their native coast
Instant her circling wand the goddess waves,

To hogs transforms them, and the sty receives

No more was seen the human form divine,

Head, face, and members, bristle into swine

Still curs'd with sense, their minds remain alone,

And their own voice affrights them when they groan

An excellent moral may be deduced from this fable, viz that by indulging our appetites and passions, we sink below the dignity of human nature, and degenerate into brutality

Here, Prior, the Graces form'd thy softer lay,

And taught the moral strains to blameless GAY

Each pleas'd the master's praises to engage,

The fam'd Mæcenæus of that happier age
IRFLAND'S *Views on the Thames*, i 16

Long 1 58 W lat 51 43 N

CITIUM, an ancient town of Cyprus, now called Chiti, S of Nicosia, was the birthplace of Zeno. This philosopher acknowledged but one God, and believed in an inevitable destiny. His servant, availing himself of this doctrine, as he was being beaten one day for a theft, exclaimed, "Was I not destined to rob?"—"Yes," replied Zeno, "and to be corrected also." From a king of Citiim Alexander received a sword which he highly valued, and with which he triumphed over Darius. Here Cimon lost his life, fighting against the Persians.—MARTIN'S *Travels*, i 54.—PLUTARCH'S *Lives*—ROLLIN, iii. 312. The modern towns of Salines and Larneca are supposed to have arisen from the ancient Citiim.—CLARKE'S *Trav* ii 334 Long 32 20 E lat 34 30 N

CITTADELLA, a small town, but the capital of the island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean sea. It is the residence of a Spanish governor.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the river Aguada, about 8 miles distant from the frontiers of Portugal.

CIVITA VECCHIA, a sea-port of Italy, in the territory of St Peter, with an arsenal. The air is unwholesome.

CLACKMANNAN, a borough in Clackmannanshire, with an ancient castle, in which are preserved the helmet and two-handed sword of Robert Bruce*. Here also is shown the sword of Sir John Graham,

* Burns, the poet, with Dr Adair of Harrowgate, had the honour of knight-

the faithful attendant of the illustrious Wallace Long 3 40. W lat 56 5 N

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a county of Scotland

CLARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster

CLARE, the capital of the county of the same name

CLARENDON, a village 3 miles from Salisbury, where Henry II summoned a council of the barons and dictates in 1164, who enacted the laws called the Constitution of Clarendon Long. 1 50 E lat 51 50 N

CLARENS, or CHATHILLARD, a village of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, the principal scene of Rousseau's *Emile* Long 6 0 E lat 46 20 N

CLAUDE, ST a city of France, in the department of Jura, and late province of Franche Comté The cathedral is extremely elegant It commands a fine prospect over the lake of Geneva &c Long 6 3 E lat 46 25 N

CLAZOMENE, an ancient city of Ionia, now Voula, in Niochia, Asiatic Turkey, situated to the W. of Smyrna and E. of Chios When Simonides the poet was wrecked near this place, he was asked why, like the other passengers who had escaped from the vessel, he had not taken something with him The poet replied, "I carry every thing in myself" Those who had saved some of their effects were pillaged by thieves, and were obliged to beg, while Simonides was hospitably entertained by an inhabitant of Clazomene, who had read his poetry — See ZIA Anaxagoras, the disciple of Thales, the first who taught philosophy at Athens, was a native of

hood conferred on them with this sword — *Life of Burns*, by Dr CURRIE, 1 172 CAMPBELL'S *Journey from Edinburgh*.

Clazomene. Having asserted that the moon was a globe of earth nearly similar to our own, and that the sun was an ignited stone, he was suspected of impiety, and compelled to leave Athens.—*Anacharsis*, iii. 179 Artemion, who was with Pericles at the siege of Samos, about 441 years B C where it is said he invented the battering-ram and other military engines, was a native of Clazomene Long. 26 40 E lat 38 30 N.

CLEMENTE, ST, a small town of Spain, in La Mancha, New Castile, remarkable for its fidelity to Philip V who gave it the title of the *Most Noble, Most Royal, and Most Faithful* This was the seat and birthplace of the ever-renowned Don Quixote — *CABLERON'S Mem* Clemente is situated S E of Toledo Long 3 18 W lat 39 48 N

CLERMONT, a considerable city of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, and late province of Auvergne, where there is a curious petrifying spring — *WYLLIAMS'S Tour* It has manufactures of ratteens, druggets, serges, and leather, and was the birthplace of the celebrated Pascal The crusades were first preached here 1095 — See AMIENS — *Mod Europe*, 1 205 — *MAVOR'S Univ Hist* xxiii 96. — *GIBBON*, 1 6 — *MEZERAY* ii 510 Long 3 10 W lat 45. 17 N

CLEPS, a village 9 miles from Orleans, the burial place of Louis XI the Nero of France He died in 1483 — *Hist France*, 1 514 — *MEZERAY*, iii 318

CLEKKE'S ISLANDS, two islands between the coast of Kamtschatka and North America, so called, in honour of captain Clerke, by captain Cook. Long 170. 0 W lat. 63 0 N

CLEVES, a city of Westphalia, the capital of a duchy of the same name,

now in the department of Roer It has been several times taken and retaken. Henry the Eighth's fourth wife was Anne, daughter of John III duke of Cleves—See HEVER. Long. 6 10 E lat 51 48 N

CLIFF REGIS, or KING'S CLIFF, a village of Northamptonshire, about 6 miles S. from Stamford, in Lincolnshire At this place, in 1686, was born the Rev William Law, a dissenting divine, whose "Serious Call to a devout and holy Life" was said, by Dr Johnson, to be the finest piece of hortatory theology in any language—BOSWELL'S *Life of Johnson*, i 341—GIBBON'S *Miscellaneous Works*, i 15

CLIFTON, a village near Bristol, noted for the hot wells in the neighbourhood

CLISSAU, or GLISSAU, an inconsiderable place between Warsaw and Cracow, Poland It is memorable for a battle, in 1702, between Charles XII of Sweden and Augustus II of Poland, when the latter was defeated, though he had twice the number of troops—*Mod Europe*, iv 303.—VOLTAIRE'S *Charles XII*—HUBNER

CLITUMNO, anciently CITRUMNUS, a river of Italy, which passes by Spoleto, and joins the Tephno between that town and Perugia Near it was a temple, in which the god Clitumnus was worshipped This river flowed into the Tivina, now the Tephno, and both together into the Tiber It was famous, according to Virgil, for making cattle white, which were used for sacrifice among the ancients

"Whose waves, for triumph after prosperous war,
The victim ox and snowy sheep prepare"—2d *Georgic*

CLOGHER, a city, or more properly a village, of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, Ulster It has a cathedral, which is the parish

church. Long. 6. 58. W. lat. 54. 22 N

CLONMEL, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, on the river Sire Steine, author of *Tristram Shandy*, &c was born here in 1713, and died at his lodgings in Bond-street, March 18, 1768 Though a clergyman, his works abound with mysteriousness and indelicacy, yet their moral, sentimental, satirical, and pathetic parts, will continue a public, a lasting monument, and remain immortal, when those of Rabelais and Cervantes shall be forgotten

In human breasts while pity has a claim,
Le Vie's story shall enhance thy fame
Fob's benevolence each heart expand,
And faithful Tim confess the master's hand—*Lit Miscellany*, No 23

CLOONQUIN, in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, was the birth-place of Arthur Murphy, a dramatic author and translator He was born in 1729, and died in 1805

CLOSTER SEVEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, famous for a capitulation, by which the duke of Cumberland, commanding 58,000 Hanoverians, was obliged, in 1757, to surrender to the French under the marshal D'Isueux Closter-Seven is 19 miles S from Stade—BELSHAM—SMOLLETT'S *Cont of Hume*—*Mod Europe*, v 244

CLOUD, Sr a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 4 miles west of Paris, where Henry III was assassinated by Jacques Clement in 1569 In him terminated the race of Valois, which commenced in 1328 It has a fine palace, in which Bonaparte resides Philip Louis Joseph, duke of Orleans, who became exceedingly notorious, was born at St Cloud in 1747 In the late revolution, destitute of talents, of virtue, or of courage, he squandered away his money upon

the worthless, took the name of Egalité, and voted in 1793 for the death of Louis XVI (to whom he was nearly related), to render himself popular, and in the same year he was condemned to death by those whom he considered as the instruments of his cruel ambition. Napoleon emperor of the French, and Maria Louisa archduchess of Austria, were espoused at this place, April 1, 1810.

CRISTUM—See CRIST.

CRUTE, on the east side of the Tay, in Perthshire, is memorable for being the birthplace of the admirable Crichton* in 1760.—PISNANT—GILPIN'S *Scotch Tour*, ii 69.

CYDE, a river of Scotland which rises in Annandale, and falls into the Atlantic ocean below Glasgow.—KNOX'S *Vue*, 401.

CYNOG is a beautiful village, near Caernarvon, in Wales. In the church, St Beuno who originally built it and his sister St Winifred, the genius of the miracle-working well in Flintshire are interred.—*Camb Traveller's Guide*.

CNIDUS, a town of Asia Minor, in Caria, at the extremity of a promontory anciently denominated Triopium, now cape Crio, S. E. of the island of Cos. It was famous for the temple of Venus, in which was the celebrated statue of the goddess, made by Praxicles, in white marble. Upon the coast, or in the port of Cnidus, a naval engagement took place between the Lacedæmonians commanded by Pisander, and the Persians commanded by Conon, an Athenian, who gained the battle, and took fifty galleys. Pisander was slain. This memorable combat is considered by Polybius as marking the era when the Spartans lost the

command of the sea, obtained by their victory over the Athenians in the Hellespont.—CLARKE'S *Travels*, ii 219.—PLUTARCH, in *Agesilaus*. Ctesias, the physician and historian, who was taken prisoner at Cunaxa by Artaxerxes Mnemon, and was his physician for seventeen years, was a native of Cnidus. Eudoxus, a celebrated astronomer, and the first who regulated the year among the Greeks, was born here 40 B C. Long 27 15 E lat 36 40 N.

CNOSUS, or CNARUS, a town situated on the northern coast of the island of Crete, at a small distance from the sea, S. E. of Cydonia. It was famous as the residence of Minos. Ippomedes, a celebrated poet contemporary with Solon, and the first who erected temples, was a native of Cnosus. Long 24 10 E lat 35 20 N.

COA, or CASTLE, CAPE, the principal settlement of the English on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, with a strong castle. Long 2 30 W lat 5 20 N.

COBBE, the capital town of Darfur, in Africa, situated almost on the direct road from the N. to the S. extremity of the country. It is a place of considerable trade. Long 28 8 E lat 14 11 N.

COIZA, or COIRA, an obscure port and village in the province of Los Charcos, in Peru, South America. The place is very barren; but it is the nearest port to Iquitos, where are silver-mines, and also to Potosi, which is about 100 leagues distant. Long 31 44 W lat 22 20 S.

COBLENZ, a city of Germany, in the late circle of the Lower Rhine, now in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, which river runs near the city. It has a considerable leather manufactory, and a palace belonging to the elector of Treves. Long 7 38 E lat 50 22 N.

* Some account of this prodigy may be seen in the *Advertiser*, No 81 and in *Port of Scotland*, ii 357.

† See HOLYWELL.

Coca, an ancient town of Old Castile, S E of Valladolid, Spain. It was taken by Lucullus, after a long siege, and nearly destroyed. Theodosius the Great was born here — *Twiss's Travels*, 71. He was admitted a partner in the empire by Gratian in the year 379. Long. 3 47 W lat 41 3 N

COCHABAMBA, a province of Peru, in the viceroyalty of La Plata, or Buenos Ayres. The capital town is Oropesa, and it was formerly denominated the granary of Peru. It has one silver-mine.

COCK THORPE, a small parish in the hundred of North Greenhoe, Norfolk, about 12 miles N E from King's Lynn. Sir J. Naiford, sir Christopher Mylmes, and sir Cloudesley Shovel, all distinguished admirals, were born here. See BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS — *Beaut of Eng* xi 310

COCHIN, a sea port on the coast of Malabar. It was taken by the English from the Dutch in 1795. Vasco de Gama died here in 1523. It is situated on the southern bank of the Cochi — *BARTOLOMEO's Voy* translated by Johnston. Long 76 4 E lat 10 0 N

COCHIN CHINA, a kingdom on the eastern side of India, in Asia. It abounds with gold, raw silk, and drugs.

COCKERMOUTH, in Cumberland, at the mouth of the river Cocker, has a manufacture of shalloons, worsted stockings, and hats. Long 3 20 W lat 54 12 N

COCONATO, a town of Piedmont, 20 miles E of Turin. Some have supposed it to be the birthplace of Columbus — See GENOA

COCYLUS, a river of Epirus, in the vicinity of the Acheron, and called by the poets one of the rivers of hell.

COGNAC, or COGNAC, a town of France, in the department of Cha-

rente, and late province of Angoumois. In its castle Francis I a brave prince and a lover of letters, was born in 1494. It is noted for excellent brandy. Long. 0 30 W. lat. 45 24 N

COIMBEFORE, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, several times taken and retaken. It was ceded to the English in 1799. Long 77 7. E. lat 10 38 N

COMBRA, the capital of Beira, in Portugal, with a university and cathedral. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, bathed by the Mondego. Alphonso I king of Portugal, was buried here in 1185. In its neighbourhood exquisite peaches are produced. Lobo, a Jesuit missionary, who wrote an historical account of Abyssinia, died at Coimbra in 1678. Opposite to Coimbra, on the banks of the Mondego, is the Quinta das Lagrimas, or Garden of Tears. Tradition says, that Dona Ines de Castro lived there, and was there murdered. This lady, who was a Castilian by birth, Don Pedro, son and heir apparent to Alphonso IV loved, and is said to have secretly married at Braganza. He gave her this spot for her residence; and here his enraged father, instigated by his courtiers, came suddenly, while the prince was hunting, and caused her to be murdered. When Don Pedro came to the throne, he gave orders to disinter the object of his passion, and with his own hands placed the crown on her remains — *Link's Travels*, 302 — *BROCKWELL's Hist of Portugal*, 36. Long 8 17 W lat 40 12 N

COIRE, in the country of the Grisons, in Switzerland. It is situated at the foot of the Alps, in a rich plain, on the river Rhine. Maria Angelica Kauffman was born here in 1724 — *Manuel des Curieux & des Amateurs de l'Art*. She was a very distinguished painter, and re-

sided principally at Rome.—*Athenæum*, iii 556—*Europ. Mag* iv 252 Long 9 25. E lat. 46 50 N.

COLAIR, a lake in Hindoostan, which is sometimes 40 or 50 miles in extent, and at all times a considerable piece of water. It lies about midway between the Godavery and Kistnah, about 12 miles to the N of Masulipatam.

COLAR, a thriving town of Hindoostan, in the country of Mysore, N E of Bangalore. Hence the imports and productions of the coast are disseminated in the interior districts. Hyder Aly, whose father lived and died in the town, was born here. From the rank of an obscure soldier, he raised himself to that of one of the most powerful princes in India, and established a reputation in arms, which, fairly viewing the scene on which he moved, and the instruments he was able to employ, has seldom been exceeded. Long. 78 18 E lat 13 19 N.—*BUCHANAN'S Journey through the Mysore*, i 277—*Lord VALENZIA'S Travels* i 409—*WILKS'S Hist Sketches*.

COLARIS, a market town of Portugal, situated west of Oporto. It is celebrated for its orchards, chestnut woods, and wines. A great part of the fruit that is consumed in Lisbon comes from hence. Apples are particularly abundant and good, and the best table wine is produced there. Upon this lofty mountain, to the westward, is a small monastery of Capuchins, built between rocks, and called *Cork Monastery*, the rocks being cased with cork.—*LINK'S Travels*, 247.

COLATIA, or **COLLATIA**, a town on the river Anio, Italy, where Collatinus resided, the husband of the virtuous Lucretia, whose dishonourable treatment, by the infamous Tarquin, was the means of abolishing the regal government at Rome,

after it had continued 243 years, B C 508, A.M. 3496.

COLBERG, a sea-port of Prussian Pomerania, remarkable for its salt-works. It was taken by the Russians in 1761, but soon restored. Long 15 43 E lat 54 18 N.

COLCHESTER, an ancient borough in Essex, seated on the river Coln, which is navigable within a mile of the town. It has a large manufacture of buze, and is famous for oysters and cringo root. It suffered a severe siege in the civil wars. Long 1 0 1 lat 51 35 N.

COLD ASHBY, a village W from Nisby, in Northamptonshire, was the birthplace of Knolles, author of the History of the Turks, which has been praised by Dr Johnson in his Rambles.

CORDING, a town on the Little Belt, in North Indiana, with a good harbour. It derives a great revenue from a toll taken on its bridge. Long 9 30 E lat 33 35 N.

COLDSTREAM, a town of Berwick on the Tweed. Before Monk marched into England to restore Charles II he made Coldstream his head quarters, and raised that body of men, which, borne in succession recruited, has been called ever since the Coldstream regiment of guards. Long 2 3 W lat 55 30 N.

COLTERBROOK DART, in Shropshire, has many kilns for burning limestone, the most considerable iron-works in England, and a bridge of cast iron over the Severn, which was erected in 1779.—*WARNER'S N. Tour*, ii 187. Long 2 32 W lat 52 55 N.

COLTRAINÉ, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, on the river Ban. Abernethy, a celebrated dissenting minister, was born here in 1680. Coleraine exports butter, hides, and large quantities of salmon. The linen manufacture is carried on extensively, and it gives name to a

particular linen, made and sold in this town and neighbourhood, which is 7-8ths wide. Long 7 0 W lat 55. 10 N.

COLESHILL, about 4 miles from Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, was the birthplace of the comely poet Waller, in 1605 Long 0 25 W lat 51 40 N

COLMAR, a city of France on the river Fecht, the capital of the department of Upper Rhine, and late province of Alsace. It has a considerable manufacture of fine calico, woollen cloth, stockings, hardware, and gunpowder. Long 7 32 E lat 48 4 N

COLMORI, near Aylesford Hants was the birthplace of Greville, an eminent antiquary and mathematician—GRANGER'S *Biog Hist* iii 119

COLN, river of England, which rises in Hertfordshire, passes by UX bridge and Colnbrook, and runs into the Thames near Staines

COLN, a river of Essex, which is navigable from the mouth of the Thames to Colchester. It rises on the borders of Suffolk—SKELTON'S *Rivers*, 15

COLNEY-HATCH, a hamlet on the eastern side of Finchley common, and in the parish of Finch Basset Walker, a celebrated teacher of elocution, and author of the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, was born here in 1752. He died in 1807

COLOGNE, once an archiepiscopal electorate of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, but since the French revolution, and the subsequent arrangements of its territories, Cologne is a district of the department of Roer

COLOGNE, an ancient city of Germany, and now the capital of the department of Roer. It contains many churches, abbeys, &c all of which possess fine pictures and curious relics. It has a manufacture

of ribbands, stockings, and some tobacco. Cologne was taken by the French in 1794. Agrippina, the infamous mother of the imperial monster Nero, Agrippa, a physician (GRANGER'S *Biog Hist* i 124), Anna Maria Schumann, a very learned woman, and the celebrated painter Rubens, who, in addition to his extraordinary knowledge of painting in all its departments, and his skill as an architect is reported to have been universally learned, to have spoken seven languages, and to have been an historian, a statesman, a musician, and a fine gentleman, were born here—GRANGER ii 127. Mary de Medicis, wife of Henry IV of France, and regent during the minority of Louis XIII died in this city, in the greatest distress and misery, in 1642. HESLER—LESLIE'S *Tour*—CAMPBELL'S *Journey*—PROZZI'S *Retro-spec*—*Hist Gallery*, i 116—St Bruno, the founder of the order of Chartreux monks (see Chartreuse), was born at Cologne in 1031—*Hist Gall*. Walter Lollard was burnt here in 1522, for differing in some religious points from the church of Rome. In the city of Cologne Henry IV emperor of Germany, died in 1106, after suffering much distress and a long confinement, from his son's rebellion. His body remained unburied for five years, till the sentence of excommunication which Gregory VII passed against him, was taken off. Long 7 10 E lat 50 55. N

COLOMBO, the chief town in Ceylon. It is well fortified, and is a handsome place. The colonbo wood, a tree in recent use, receives its name from this place. It exports cinnamon, pepper, arrack, coconuts, bees-wax, honey, and ivory—PERCEVAL'S *Ceylon* Long 7 50 E lat 7 0 N

COLUSSA (anciently Sinium, in

Attica), a village and cape, the most southern part of Livadia, Turkey in Europe. It has many remains of antiquity, is supposed to be the place where Plato taught, and is the actual scene of Falconer's Shipwreck.

A troop of Grecians, who inhabit nigh,
And oft the seepers of the deep descry,
Rous'd by the blustering tempest of the night,

Anxious had climb'd *Colonus* neigh-
bouring height;

When gazing downward on the adjacent
Good,

Full to their view the scene of ruin
stood.

The surf with mingled bodies strew'd
around.

And those yet breathing on the sea-
wash'd ground—*RECOVERS*

Shipwreck, custom—Find

Byron's Child Harold

Pilgrims note

Long 24 2 E lat 37 50 N

COLOXUS, a village N. of Athens, and nearly contiguous to it, is remarkable for the birth of Sophocles—*Athenian*, iv 117.

COTOONY, a small town of the county of Sligo, in Ireland, remarkable for the check given to the progress of the French troops under General Humbert in 1798, by the gallantry of lieutenant-colonel Verkerke with about 300 men, chiefly of the Limerick militia. It is situated S. W. from Sligo. Long 8 25 W lat 54 12 N.

COLOPHON, an ancient city, of which not a vestige remains, was situated between Ephesus and Smyrna. It was one of the cities that contended for the honour of giving birth to Homer—See SMYRNA.

COTORNO, a small town near Parma, in Italy. Don Philip, duke of Parma, the younger son of Philip V. king of Spain, is said to have been devoured by his own dogs in the woods near this town, in 1767—*WRAXALL'S Mem of the Court of Berlin*, ii 392.

When now the fleetest of the pack, that
pratt

Close at his heels, and sprung before the
rest,

Had fasten'd on him, straight another
pair

Hung on his wounded haunch, and held
him there,

Till all the pack came up, and every
hound

Lore the sad huntsman groveling on the
ground—*OVIN'S Met* b iii

COLOSSE, now CHONOS, or KOSNOS, a city of Phrygia Major, Asia, seated on an eminence on the south side of the river Meander. To the inhabitants of this city Paul address'd an epistle, exciting them, by the most persuasive arguments, to a temper and behaviour worthy of the sacred character, and to secure them from the influence of pagan sophists and Jewish bigots, who would seduce them from the purity of the Christian faith—*DEMO I Ep. SOX* 241. Long 29 40 E lat 38 4 N.

COLSTEWORTH—See WOOLSTHORPE.

COLUMBIA, a territory of North America. Its capital is Washington.

COURU, an island of Greece, about 7 miles south of Athens, formerly called Salamis, of which Ajax was king. Its capital is of the same name, and has a good harbour. Euripides, the poet, was born in this island on the same day that the Athenians, under Themistocles, gained a memorable victory near it over the fleet of Xerxes, 480 years B C. In this battle, Artemisia, queen of Halicarnissus, fought with so much valour, that Xerxes, according to Herodotus, said, "His men fought like women, and his women like men."

Here her proud galley sham'd the Per-
sian van,
And grateful Xerxes own'd her more
than man—*HALLEY*

Solon, one of the wise men of Greece, was a native of Salamis, and

was buried here. Long. 23. 58. E. lat. 38. 4. N

COM, a town of Persia, in Irac Agemi. Its trade is considerable in fruits, soap, sword-blades, porcelain, silks, and velvets. Long 51. 20 E. lat. 34 30 N

COMANA, an ancient town of Capadocia, in Asia, on the Sarus. It is memorable for being the place where John Chrysostom died, about the year 407. He was deposed from the archbishopric of Constantinople by the intrigues of the empress Eudoxia, against whose impious conduct he had inveighed, and was banished to Cucusus. Here he lived so comfortably, that his enemies, mortified at it, procured an order for his removal to a more remote situation, and the ill treatment he received from the soldiers in the execution of this sentence caused his death at Comana.

COMANA, a town of South America, in Terra Firma, on the north-easternmost part of the coast.

COMMERCI, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, late province of Lorraine, was the birth-place of Calmet, a celebrated commentator on the Bible. Long 5 34. E lat 48 40 N

Como, a town in the Milanese. It is delightfully situated, and has several manufactures of cotton and silk. It gave birth to Pliny the younger, A D 62, and to the historian Jovius in 1483. Long 9 7 E. lat 45 45 N

COMORA ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying opposite the coast of Zanguebar, in Africa, N of the channel of Mosambique and the island of Madagascar. They are five in number, and are called Johanna, or Hinzuan, Mayotta, Mohilla, Angezeira, and Comora. They abound in horned cattle, sheep, hogs, a variety of fruit, and rice. The inhabitants are negroes of the Mahomedan religion.

COMORIN, CAPE, the most southern point of Hindoostan. Long. 78. 5 E lat. 7 50 N

COMPIEGNE, a town in the department of Oise, and late province of the Isle of France. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here 1130 — MILLOT'S *Et d'Histoire* 400 — MEZIRAY, III 245. Cyprianus, emperor of Constantinople, presented to Pepin king of France the first organ that had been seen in France, who bestowed it on the church of St. Cornelius at Compiègne. On its being touched for the first time, a woman who was present was so surprised and charmed with the tones it emitted, that she fell into a fit, from which she could not be recovered — MAJOR'S *Un Histoire* XIII 57 — *L'Art de Verifier les Dates*, 1 551. Long. 2 55 E lat. 49 25 N

COMPOSTEILA, a town in Galicia, Spain. It is pretended that the body of St. James was buried here, on which account it is frequented by a great many pilgrims. * Long 6 37 W lat 42 52 N

CONA, or **COAN**, a river of Scotland, which runs from a small lake in the valley of Glencoe, and celebrated in the works of Ossian, whence he is sometimes called the bard of Cona. PENNANT'S *Tour*, 1763, 210.

CONCAN, a tract of country on the western coast of Hindoostan, situated between Bombay and Goa, and separated from the rest of the continent by a ridge of high mountains, called the Ghauts.

* James, the brother of John, called also James the Elder, was the first of all the apostles that suffered martyrdom for the sake of Christ, and was beheaded with the sword, Acts xii. The Spaniards pretend that this saint is the first apostle of their country, and that his body was brought to Spain soon after his death, of which, however, they produce no good proof. — TAYLOR'S *Culmet*

CONCEPTION, otherwise called **PENCE**, a city of Chili, in South America. The inhabitants are about 10,000. Their trade consists in tallow, hides, deals, and wheat. The inhabitants, even the women, excel in horsemanship, and they are very dex-troas in managing the lance and noose. It is situated a little distance from the river Biobio. Long 72 20 W lat 36 43 S.

CONCORD, a pleasant place 18 miles from Boston, received its name in consequence of the peaceable manner in which it was obtained from the natives in 1650. It was the seat of the provincial congress in 1774, and the sessions are held here when contagious diseases prevail at Boston.

CONCILIUM MAJE, now the Frozen ocean.

CONDAITCHY, a bay on the north side of the island of Ceylon, where the pearl fishery is carried on—*CORBINER'S Account of Ceylon*.

CONDE, a town of France, in the department of the North, on the Scheldt. It was taken by the allies in 1793, but retaken in 1794. It is 7 miles N by E of Valenciennes.

CONDORE, the capital of a number of islands in the Indian ocean. The inhabitants are very poor, and their chief trade is in mangoes and tar. Long 107 20 E lat 8 40 N.

CONGHAM, a village E from Lynn, in Norfolk, was the birthplace of sir Henry Spelman, an eminent English historian and antiquary. He was born in 1561, and died in 1641.—*JONES'S Biog Dict*.

CONGLETON, a town of Cheshire, situated near the upper part of the river Dane. It has a manufacture of leather gloves, and a large silk-mill.

CONGO, a country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of S latitude. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea. The principal town is St. Salvador.

CONGREVE, a village in the parish of Penkridge, Staffordshire, was the birthplace of the learned and ingenious Richard Hurd, bishop of Worcester.—*Europ Mag* lxx 406.

CONI, a strong and commercial town in the department of Stura, late Piedmont, Italy, at the confluence of the Gresse and Sture, S of Turin. It was taken from the French by the Austrians, after a siege of only nine days, in 1800.—*Ep of Milit Exerts*, n 270. Long 8, 38 E lat 44 28 N.

CONNA LUGH, a lake in the county of Mayo, in Connaught, Ireland. It is situated at the foot of mount Neptune, and extends 9 miles in length and 2 in breadth. There are many islands in it, on which sheep and other cattle are fed. That kind of trout called gillaroo is found here in abundance.

CONNAUGHT, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E by Leinster, on the W by the ocean, on the N and N W by the ocean and Ulster, and on the S and E by Munster. It is 130 miles in length, and 84 in breadth. It has no rivers of note beside the Shannon. It has several convenient bays and creeks, and is fertile in many places. It had several dangerous bogs, over-run with woods, which are now, in some measure, cleared away. It produces abundance of cattle, sheep, deer, hawks, and honey, but the inhabitants being indolent, it is the least cultivated of all the four provinces. It contains five counties.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States of America. Its chief productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, barley, and buck-wheat; flax in abundance, some hemp, potatoes of several kinds, pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, &c together with fruits of all kinds, which are common to the climate. Its chief trade is with the West Indies. Its exports are, horses, mules, oxen, oak staves,

hoops, pine boards, beans, and Indian corn.

CONNINGSION, a village of Huntingdonshire, 9 miles from Huntingdon. Here sir Robert Cotton, who died in Westminster, was buried in 1621.—See **DENON**

CONQUER, a handsome town of France, in the department of Finistère, and late province of Bictagne, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 miles W of Brest

CONSTANCE, a considerable town, formerly a city, of Suabia, Germany, on the river Rhine. It is famous for a council in 1415, when John Huss and Jerome of Prague were condemned to the flames and the bones of Wickliff were ordered to be burnt, about 30 years after his death.—**ROBERTSON'S Hist Charles V**—*Mod Europe*, ii 21 Long 9. 10. E lat 47. 38 N

CONSTANCE, a lake between Switzerland and Germany

CONSTANTIA, a village between Table Bay and False Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, Africa. It is remarkable for producing a richly flavoured wine.—**PERCIVAL'S Acc of the Cape of Good Hope** Long 18 30 E lat 34 0 S

CONSTANTINOPLE, a city in Romania, and the capital of the Ottoman empire. It was formerly called Byzantium, and is delightfully situated between the Black sea and the Archipelago. Constantine built it, and gave it its appellation. By the exterior, Constantinople would seem the most opulent and flourishing city in Europe, but the miseries and deficiencies of its interior are so striking, that it must be considered the meanest and poorest metropolis of the world.—**CLARKE'S Trav** i 691. It was taken on the 29th of May, 1453 (**GIBBON'S Dec and Fall Rom. Empire**), by the Turks under Mahomet II. The buildings are numerous, but in general mean. It has

many remains of antiquity, and the mosques and palaces are magnificent. Anna Comnena was born here in 1085*. Wool and Morocco leather form the chief articles of export from Constantinople.—**OLIVIER'S Travels**, i 338 Long 28 59 E lat 41 N

CONSTANTINOPLE, THE STRAIT OF, anciently the Thracian Bosphorus, and forming the communication between the Euxine or Black sea, and the Propontis, or sea of Marmora. It forms the separation between Europe and Asia, and is near 7 leagues long, and about 2 miles in its greatest width.—**OLIVIER'S Travels**, i 118. Majestic in its course, it resembles a river winding through an extensive garden, rather than a sea which divides Europe from Asia. It is difficult even to imagine a more beautiful prospect than that of the valley through which it flows. Its sinuosities, which are deep even to the edge of the shore, afford a refuge to mariners, and a retreat to tribes of fishes, which, fattened during the winter in the waters of the Euxine, swim in its stream, where they proceed to distribute plenty round the Mediterranean.—**THORNTON'S Turkey**, ii 398

* Anna Comnena was the daughter of the Greek emperor Alexius Comnenus, and wrote 15 books upon the life and actions of her father, which she called "The Alexiad." This accomplished lady has been thus described—

I am star of wisdom, whose unrival'd light

Breaks through the stormy cloud of thickest night,

Though in the purple of proud misery

burst,

From those oppressive bands thy spirit burst,
Pleas'd in thy public labours, to forget
The keen domestic pangs of fond regret,
Pleas'd to preside from time's destructive rage

A father's virtues in thy faithful page
Too pure of soul to violate or hide
Th' historian's duty in the daughter's
pride.—**HAYLEY**

CONTESSA, a town of Turkey in Europe, on a gulf of the same name in Macedonia. It was the ancient Strymon. Long 23 58 E lat 41. 8 N.

CONWAY, a town in Carnarvonshire, which has the remains of a large castle. Here, it is said, the Welsh bards were massacred by Edward I. Long 4 W lat 53 15 N.

COOK'S RIVER, a river of North America, which flows into the Pacific. It was discovered in 1773 by capt Cook, and was honoured with his name by the earl of Sandwich.

COOK'S STRAIT, a strait in the S. Pacific ocean, dividing the two large islands of which New Zealand is composed. It is about four or five leagues broad, and received its name from capt Cook, who first passed through it.

COOPER'S HILL, a fine hill in Surrey, celebrated by sir John Denham's poem of the same name. Its base extends along the edge of the famous Runnymede, its summit is crowned by the beautiful spot called Englefield Green, and it lies 19 miles W by S of London on the road from Egham, through Windsor great park, to Reading.

COOPER, a large navigable river of America, which mingles its waters with Ashley river below Charleston city, S Carolina. These form a spacious and convenient harbour, which communicates with the ocean just below Sullivan's island, leaving it on the N 7 miles S E of the city.

COOS—See ZIA.

COOTE HILL, a market town of Cavan, Ireland. The sale of linen, principally of sheeting, is superior to any in Ireland. It is 10 miles N E from Cavan.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark, is situated on a small promontory on the eastern side of the island of Zealand. The round tower was built by Christian IV. under

whom the celebrated Tycho Brahe flourished, and was designed for an observatory. There is not a single step in it, though very lofty; but the ascent is by a spiral road of nearly 14 feet broad from the bottom to its summit. The greater number of the buildings are of brick, and a few of stone. The haven is frequented by ships, and it has regular fortifications. It was bombarded by the English in 1801.—*Naval Chron* iii. 340.—MAYOR'S *Un. Hist* xxiii. 351.—DUNCAN'S *Life of Nelson*, 134.—Count Bernstorff died here in 1797.—TOOKER'S *Life of Catherine*, iii. 271.—Christian VII. died here in 1808, and was succeeded by his son Frederick VI. who was born in 1768. Copenhagen surrendered to the English in September 1807, after a dreadful bombardment, and the whole of the Danish navy was placed at the conqueror's disposal. Long 12 10 E lat 55 41 N.

COPPER ISLAND lies in the sea of Kamtschatka, which separates the two continents of Asia and America. It takes its name from large masses of native copper found upon the beach. The true right camphor wood is also found here.

COPPER MINE RIVER, reckoned to be the most northern in the American continent, flows into the Arctic ocean.—HERNE'S *Travels*.

COPPLET, a small town of the Pays de Vaud, in Switzerland, about 10 miles N of Geneva, on the lake of the same name. The castle sustained a memorable siege, in 1530, against the troops of Berne, who reduced it to ashes.—*Dict de la Suisse*. The celebrated Monsieur Necker had a seat here, in which he closed his chequered career in 1801. His daughter, the baroness of Stahl Holstein, was banished from France to this estate, for having produced her novel of Corinna.

CORROS — See **KERIT**.

COQUET, a small island of England, in the German ocean, about a mile in circumference, near the coast of Northumberland. It was taken by the Scots in the reign of Charles I.

COQUET, a small river of England, which runs into the sea 7 miles S. E. of Alnwick, and is navigable about 12 miles.

COQUIMBO, or **LA SFRENA**, one of the 13 provinces of Chili, in S. America, not far from the South sea.

COQUIMBO, the capital of the above province, about a quarter of a league from the sea, upon a river of the same name, presents to the view a charming variety of fields, with different kinds of grain, and woods of a lively verdure. Long. 71 18 W. lat. 29 52 S.

CORCYRA — See **CORFU**.

CORDOVA, a town in Andalusia, Spain, on the Guadalquivir. It has many superb buildings. Wine, silk, and Cordovan leather constitute the principal commerce, and the best horses in Spain come from this place. **AVERRUCS**, **Seneca**, **Lucan**, **Gonzalves**, styled the Great Captain, and **Ferdinand de Cordova**, a very accomplished person who lived at the commencement of the 15th century, were natives. Long. 4 49 E. lat. 37 55 N.

CORFA, a peninsula of Asia. The chief products are wheat, rice, ginseng, gold, silver, iron, fossil-salt, castor, and sable-skins, varnish, and paper made of cotton.

CORFE CASTLE, a borough in Dorsetshire. Near its castle Edward the Martyr was killed in the year 979 — *Beaut. of Eng. and Wales*, iv. 393. Long. 2. 4 W. lat. 50. 30. N.

CORFU, an island of the Mediterranean. Here are made great quantities of salt, and it abounds with

vineyards, lemons, and olives. Corfu is one of the strongest places in Europe, and, in the rank of fortresses, may justly be classed next to Malta and Gibraltar. It was surrendered to the French by the Russians in 1807. Corfu was the ancient *Corcyra*, and was a Corinthian colony. A formidable sedition, which broke out at this island in the first year of the 85th Olympiad (B.C. 439), was the occasion of the Peloponnesian war — *Rollin's An. Hist.* iii. 325. Corfu was also called *Phæacia*, noted for the shipwreck of Ulysses, and the gardens of Alcinous — *Homer's Od.* b. v.

Hail, blest Phœacia! from his dewy wing
O'er thee Favonius* sheds eternal spring
No chilling blast thy early harvest knows,
Nor bend thy groves beneath December snows.
Alike the rising and declining year
Dispute the varied gifts of summer here,
Through every season blooms the tender rose,
The shelter'd violet here for ever blows,
Jouquils and hyacinths their mingling dyes
Here blend with sweets unknown to colder skies
Nor does Pomona's bounteous hand disdain
To swell the triumphs of her sister's reign,
For, while the bending orange scarce can hold
Its glowing harvest of Hesperian gold,
The fruitful tree fresh budding sweets adorn,
Whose spreading blossoms drink the dews of morn,
And wintry suns, with more than vernal power,
Mature the fruit, and court the opening flower.

* Favonius, the west wind, supposed to be most favourable to flowers — *Asu's Diet*

Such is the spot where flows Crimæda's^a
 stream,
 The peasant's solace, and the poet's
 theme
 From the cold rock her limpid fount dis-
 tils,
 A rocky bed receives the falling rills
 'Twas here, sequester'd midst embon'^b
 ing shades,
 The bright Nausicaa sported with her
 maids,
 What time I vent, a godlike son address'd
 His tale of sorrow to her pitying breast,
 And as the suppliant chief his suit pre-
 sent'd,
 She gaz'd with rapture, and with wonder
 heard

Cato, after the battle of Pharsalia,
 met Cæcero at Corcyra. Anthony
 and Octavia celebrated at Corcyra
 that fatal marriage which proved
 the source of so much affliction to
 the world, and scarcely had half a
 century elapsed, when Agrippina
 repaired to the same place to pay
 funeral honours to Germanicus —
 CHATEAUBRIAND'S *Travels*, v. 1. p.
 80.

CORINTH, once a celebrated city
 in the Morea,

"Whose gorgeous fabrics seem'd to
 strike the skies,"

and which gave name to one of the
 orders of architecture. It is now
 greatly decayed. It was destroyed
 by the Romans under Mummius
 146 years B. C. Near Corinth was
 a grove called Craneum, occasion-
 ally the residence of Diogenes the
 cynic, where Alexander the Great
 is reported to have visited him —
 PLUTARCH. It is said, that paint-
 ing originated at this place†. Xeno-
 phon, the famous general, died

^a Tradition still points out the spot
 where Ulysses is said to have presented
 himself before Nausicaa — WRIGHT'S
Iliad Ionica, p. 5.

† Pliny has transmitted to us the his-
 tory of the maid of Corinth, and her fa-
 ther Dibutades (PLIN. lib. xxxv), and
 Mr Hayley has beautifully improved it
 in his Poems, p. 8, ver. 106, edit. 1785.

here. Paul wrote his epistle to the
 Romans at this city, A. D. 57. Long.
 23 3. E. lat. 38. 14. N.

CORINTH, ISTHMUS OF, a neck of
 land which joins the Morea, for-
 merly the Peloponnesus, to Greece.
 It is computed to be about 6 miles
 wide.

CORTOLLA, a town of Italy, the
 metropolis of the Volsci. From this
 town, which no longer subsisted in
 the time of Pliny, Marcus took the
 name of Coriolanus, from his great
 service in the capture of Cortolla,
 493 B. C. — See ANTIQ. Long. 12
 40. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

CORK, the capital of a county of
 the same name, in the province of
 Munster, Ireland. It is seated on
 the river Lee, and is the place of
 rendezvous for fleets sailing to the
 West Indies. It has a good harbour,
 and is very commercial. Its chief
 exports are provisions, as beef, pork,
 butter, &c. &c. Barry, the painter,
 a man of considerable professional
 ability, but of eccentric manners,
 was born at Cork — CARR'S *Stranger
 in Ireland*, 84. — Lat. *Pan.* 1. 1381
 Long. 8. 29. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

CORNBURY, about 3 miles from
 Woodstock, is memorable for the
 death of Robert Dudley, earl of Lei-
 ceester, in 1588 — RAPIN, ii. 137.
 When it was debated in council,
 whether or not Mary queen of Scots
 should be brought to public trial,
 Leicester gave his opinion for pri-
 vate assassination, and thus strength-
 ened the suspicions of his having fre-
 quently made use of such criminal
 practices against his enemies. His
 death, it is said, drew tears from
 queen Elizabeth's eyes, who never-
 theless ordered his goods to be sold
 at a public sale, for payment of the
 sums she had lent him — RAPIN —
 See WARWICK.

CORNWALL, a county which forma
 the S. W. extremity of Great Bri-
 tain. It is bounded on the E. by

the river Tamar, which parts it from Devonshire; on the S by the English channel, and on the N W by St. George's channel. Its length from E. to W is 90 miles, its breadth next to Devonshire is above 50, but it soon contracts, and at St. Ives does not exceed 5, it then spreads a little to the S, and S W, and terminates in two points, one of which is called the Lizard, and the other the Land's End. It contains mines of tin and copper.

COROMANDEL COAST OF, the eastern coast of Hindoostan, along the Carnatic, extending from point Calymere, in N lat 10 20 to the mouth of the Kistnah river.

CORREGGIO, a small city of Parma, N W of Modena, in Italy. It was the birthplace of Correggio, whose family name was Allegri. He was born 1494.

CORREZE, a department of France. Tulle is the chief place.

CORRIB —See **LOUGH CORRIB**.

CORRIENTES, LOS, a city of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, on the eastern bank of the river de la Plata, near its junction with the Parana. It is not of equal importance with Santa Fe, of which it is about 100 leagues N. Long 60, 36 W lat 27 50 S.

CORSHAM, a town about 4 miles S. W. from Chippenham, Wilts. Its chief support is the woollen manufacture. The fields in the neighbourhood are enclosed with stone walls, instead of hedges. Sir Richard Blackmore, a physician and poet, was born here. Halsted, the author of a valuable history of Kent, died here in 1812 — *Lit. Pan* xi 1190.

CORSICA, an island in the Mediterranean sea, watered by several rivers, of which the Golo is the most considerable. It was only known at remote times as a place of banishment, and for its barren rocks,

its bitter honey, and its supply of ship timber to the Romans. It was first peopled by *convicts* from Spain, and the descendants of those malefactors still bear physical traces of their national origin — *Anti-Jacobin Rev* xxvi 18. Beautiful coral is found on its coast, opposite Sardinia. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, rye, barley, and millet, but no oats. Various plants and fruits grow in the island. Game is plentiful, and no country, in proportion to its size, is richer in mineral productions. It has experienced many revolutions. The French were expelled from this island in 1794 by the English, and Lord Nelson lost an eye in this enterprise — *Naval Chron* ii 288. Corsica was evacuated in 1796, and formed into two departments, Golo and Liamone. Corte is the capital.

CORIE, the capital of the island of Corsica, seated at the conflux of the rivers Tavignano and Restonica, in the centre of the island. Long 9, 22 E lat 42 6 N.

CORUNYA, a sea-port town of Galicia, Spain, on the river Grovne. In January 1809 a battle was fought here between the English and French, the latter commanded by Soult, duke of Dalmatia. The English obtained the victory, but with the loss of many brave men, and of their gallant commander Sir John Moore, who terminated a career of distinguished honour by a death that has given additional lustre to the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he was snatched from his country at an early period of life spent in her service. Like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamations of victory. Like Wolfe, also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he so faith-

fully served—Lieut-Gen HOPE'S
Letter, Lond Gaz Jan 24, 1809

Illustrious chief! though at thy grave
No requiem sounds, no banners wave,
Yet Britain o'er thy lowly tomb
Shall weep her warrior's early doom,
Shall place thee, in the rolls of fame,
With Wolfe's, with Abercrombie's name,
With those, whose deeds in every age
Shed lustre on th' historic page—*Lat*
Panorama, v 1193

On being assured that the French
were beaten, he exclaimed, "I hope
the people of England will be satisfied—I hope my country will do me justice," and expired a few minutes afterwards

With glory rob'd, with honour's wounds,
he died,
In victory's arms the hero sunk to rest
Thus, with his last, his faltering voice
he cried,
If England's satisfied, in death I'm
blest—*Europ Mag p 81, 94,*
and 232

He heard the shout of victory,
And rais'd a dying hand,
To speak the triumph that he felt,
And bless his native land
"Farewell, my country! may thy voice
My life, my death approve"
Be mine the meed—the precious meed,
A generous nation's love!—*LAURA*
SOPHIA TEMPLE'S Zaragoza,
and other Poems, 54

Immortal shade, believe the Muse's lyre,
While sorrows murmur, and while hopes
respire,

Thy fame shall live till time exists no
more,

In verse, in statues, and historic lore
And many a mother, clasping now her
son,

By thee from death, or, worse, from
slavery won,

And many a wife who welcomes back
her lord,

Snatched by thy valour from the Gallic
sword,

Shall own thy blood a sacrifice too great,
And mourn, unceasing mourn, thy hap-
less fate

What though in earth thy sacred relics
lie,

With tears embalm'd beneath another
sky,

Whene'er again her sword Britannia
draws,

For avag'd nations, or for outrag'd laws,

Thy deeds shall urge the patriot's course
to fame,
And scatter'd hosts and reeking spoils
proclaim
Thy spirit lives in each triumphant
band,
Inflames each breast, invigorates each
hand,
Yet lives to hurl destruction on the foe,
And yet exalts to see Oppression low—
Mon Rev lxxvi 431

CORWEN, a neat town on the
banks of the Dee, over which is a
handsome bridge, at the extremity
of Merionethshire, and close to the
borders of Derbyshire. This was
the territory of that renowned hero
Owen Glendower, the formidable
opponent of Henry IV. Corwen is
remarkable for being the place
where the Welsh forces under
Owen Gwynedd stopped the inva-
sion of Henry II in 1161. At pre-
sent, it is a place of fashionable re-
sort for anglers, who fish for trout,
grayling, salmon, &c

CORYMBEAN, a violent breaking
sea and whirlpool, formed between
the islands Jura and Scarba, Scot-
land, which will wash over a ship's
deck, and be likely to sink her if
the hatches are open—*KNOX'S*
View, 151

COS—See STANCHIO

COSSEL, a town of Prussia, in Up-
per Silesia, not far from the Oder.
After the great Frederick had
wrested Silesia from Austria, it was
strongly fortified, yet in 1745 the
Austrians took it by storm. In the
short war of 1806 and 1807, it was
one of the few Prussian fortresses
which were ably defended against
the French

COSSIMBAZAR, a city of Bengal,
the residence of many European
factors, and the centre of their
trade

COSSIMBAZAR ISLAND, a district of
Bengal, surrounded by the Hoogly,
Cossimbazar, and Ganges rivers. It
was formerly the residence of the
nabobs of Bengal, and has been

long famous for its manufactures of silk, and for its stockings, esteemed the best in Bengal. The soil is the best in the country. Crops of every sort are luxuriant, and Cossimbazar has obtained the name of the Garden of Bengal.

COSSEIR, a port of the Red sea, in Upper Egypt. Grain and coarse Indian goods are imported here for the consumption of Upper Egypt. —RIPAUD's *Report*, 99 —*Lit Pan* II. 995

COSTA RICA, the most southern province of Guatimala, in Mexico, N America. It produces excellent cocoa, and has some rich mines of gold and silver.

COTABAMBA, a province or district of the viceroyalty of Peru, in S America, between the rivers Avancay and Apurimac. It abounds with all kinds of cattle, produces wheat, maize, and fruits, and has mines of silver and gold.

COTBUS, a town of Lusatia, ceded by Prussia, at the treaty of Tilsit, in 1807, to Saxony. Its beer was in great esteem, and it has linen manufactures. Long 14 22 E lat 51 14 N.

COTE D'OR, a department of France, late province of Burgundy, of which Dijon is the capital.

COTE DU NORD, a department of France, so called from its situation. St Brieux is the capital.

COTESWOLD HILLS, a few miles S E of the city of Gloucester, are remarkable for the number of sheep fed upon them, and for the goodness and quality of their wool.

COTOPAXI, a volcano in the kingdom of Quito, 25 miles from the city of that name in S America. The height is almost five times more elevated than Vesuvius, which is only 1187 metres, or 615 toises, whereas this is 5752 metres, or 2952 toises. It is not, however, the most elevated volcano on the globe,

as it yields to Atisana, which is 5832 metres, or 2913 toises. The subterraneous noise of Cotopaxi, at the time of its greatest explosion, extends 500 miles. The reason that melted lava is not thrown out, is supposed to be the vast depth at which it lies. Fish are frequently thrown out from the crater. Mi Bongner observed stones of 8 or 9 feet diameter ejected from this volcano to the distance of more than 9 miles. —HUMBOLDT, 55 —*Lit Pan* III. 390 —(*Cyclop*)

COTUY, a town in the Spanish part of the island of St Domingo, situated about half a league from the river Yuna. It has mines of copper, lapis lazuli, loadstone, emeralds, and iron of the best quality.

CORYOR, an ancient city on the coast of the Euxine or Black sea, in the kingdom of Pontus. From this port the *ten thousand* Greeks embarked for Greece after the battle of Cunaxa, from which place it was distant 620 leagues. This march they performed in 120 days. —ROLLIN, IV. 205.

COUCY II CHATEAU, a small town of France, between Laon and Soissons, in the department of Aisne, late province of the Isle of France. In the old castle of Coucy the celebrated looking-glass or mirror manufactory of Saint Gobin was originally established in 1691.

COVE, or COVE OF CORK, a market town of the county of Cork, Ireland, situated on the great island facing the entrance of Cork harbour. It has lately been very much improved, and carries on a great trade. Large fleets often wait here for convoy, &c &c —Sir R HOARE's *Tour in Ireland*.

COVENTRY, a city in Warwickshire. Its principal trade is in ribands, gauzes, camlets, and lastings. In Trinity church, which almost vies with St Michael's in

beauty, Dr Philemon Holland, an indefatigable translator, school-master, and physician, was buried in 1730. Dr Grew, the first and most universal vegetable botanist, was born at Coveney. He died in 1711. Long 1 28 W lat 52 25 N.

COUPANG, a town of the island of Timor, which has a good road for shipping. It is the chief settlement of the Dutch in the island. It was in the bay of Coupang that captain Bugh landed after the mutiny of his crew, and at Coupang Mr. Nelson, his botanist, died of fatigue, and was buried in the cemetery of the Dutch. Here was also interred Riedle, the principal botanist of the voyage of discovery to the southern hemisphere, which sailed from France in 1801. Long 124 10 E lat 10 0 S—*Voy and Trav* vi 134 published by Phillips.

COURLAND, a province of Russia in Europe. It produces great quantities of corn, hemp, and flax, which constitute its principal exports. Amber is found on the coast of the Baltic. It has iron-mines, mineral springs, and quarries of stone and chalk. Mitau is the capital.

COURTRAY, a town of France, in the department of Lys, which was formerly a part of Austrian Flanders. It is remarkable for its linen-manufactures. There are also some sugar and soap houses, starch manufactories, breweries, and a manufactory of earthen ware. Long 3 6 E lat 50 50 N.

COVILHAM, COVILHAS, or COVILHAM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, S W from Guarda. John Pedreiro, called de Covilham from the name of his birthplace, was sent by John II of Portugal to discover India by land, about 1487, and contributed essentially, by his information, to the success of his countrymen in their discovery of it by sea. He was detained in Abyssinia by the king of that country,

who esteemed him very much, and in it he died.—Dr VINCENT's *Perip.* ii 220. Long 7 30 W lat 40 18 N.

COUTANCE, the chief town in the department of Manche, France. It has a fine Gothic cathedral, and manufactories of tickens. Tourville, a brave French officer, was born near this town in 1642.—See HOGUE, CAPT. Saint Evremont, a French officer and satirical writer, who, having offended cardinal Mazarine, came into England in the reign of Charles II. was born near Coutance in 1613.—*Cours de Lit* vii.—*Dict. Un Hist*. Long 1 22 W lat 49. 3 N.

COUTRAS, a small town of France, on the river Drome, in the department of Gironde, late province of Guienne. Henry IV of France gained here, in 1587, a victory over the army of the League. Long. 0 3. W lat 45 4 N.

COWBRIDGE, a town in Glamorganshire, where the assizes are sometimes held. Long 3 34 W lat. 51 35 N.

COWES, a seaport on the N side of the Isle of Wight. It is seated on the river Medina, and is a place of great trade. Long 1 13 W lat 50 45 N.

COWLING CASTLE, in Kent, near Rochester, 3 miles from the Medway, and about the centre of the hundred of Hoo. It was once the chief residence of the intrepid Sir John Oldcastle, whose courage was equalled but by his piety and goodness of heart, qualities that were fully evinced by his warm espousal of the doctrine of Wickliff, against the bigotry and tyranny of the church of Rome. Sir Thomas Wyatt, in the year 1553, in his insurrection against queen Mary, made an unsuccessful attempt on this castle, which was bravely defended by Lord Cobham.—IRELAND's *Views on the Medway*, 31.

COWPENS, between Pacolet river

and Broad-river, in S Carolina It is famous for a victory gained by the American general Morgan over colonel Tarleton, commanding the English, in 1781 — *HOLMES's American Annals*, ii 360

CRACOVIA, a palatinate of Poland Cracow is the chief place

CRACOW, formerly the capital of Poland, is situated on the Vistula. Most of the houses are uninhabited, and in a state of decay — *COXE's Travels* In 1702, Charles XII of Sweden entered this city in triumph In the cathedral many of the sovereigns of Poland have been interred, among the most remarkable was John Sobieski, who died in 1696 Long 19 50 E lat 50 10 N

CRAIGROSTAN, in the parish of Buchanan, county of Stirling, Scotland Here are several caves, one of which is commonly known at this day by the name of *King Robert's cave*, from the traditionary story of its being one in which Bruce took refuge with a few followers on his retreat from the English in 1306 — *KERR's Hist of Robert I* i 234

CRAIL, a borough in Fifeshire, with a small harbour Here are the remains of an old castle, in which David I, died in 1153, after a reign of twenty-nine years Some say, this happened at Carlisle

CRANBOURNE, in Dorsetshire, near the N E part of the county, was the birthplace of Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester, 1635

CRANGANORE, on the Malabar coast In 1789, it was sold by the Dutch to the rajah of Travancore, which occasioned a war between him and Tippoo sultan It was taken by Hyder Ali, and retaken by the English in 1790 Long 76. 30. E lat. 10 23 N

CRANNA, about a mile and a half from Coleraine, in Ireland, situated on the river Bann, remarkable for a salmon fishery.

CRAPACH, or KRAPACH, or CARPATHIAN HILLS, a chain of mountains which form the western boundaries of Hungary They are now called, in the language of the country, Tatra

CRECY, or CRESSY, a small town in the department of Somme, late province of Picardy The three ostrich feathers, with the motto *Ich Dien*, were added to the arms of the prince of Wales after a memorable battle fought here in 1346, between Philip de Valois king of France, and Edward III king of England, in which the Black Prince displayed great courage — *MEZERAY*, iii '7 — *MAVOR's Un Hist* xxiii 128 — *HUME*. — *BUTLER's Arith* *Quces* Long 2. 0 E lat 50 16 N

CRIE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the S E part of Ayrshire, separates Kircudbright from Wigtownshire, and discharges itself into Wigtown bay

CRIMNITZ, the principal mine-town of Hungary, about 40 miles to the S of the Carpathian mountains These mines produce gold and silver exclusively, neither iron, lead, nor copper, being found in them — *WRAXALL's Mem of the Court of Berlin*, i 384 Long 19 27 E. lat 48 59 N

CREMONA, an ancient town of Italy, in Milan, now the department of Upper Po, watered by the Oglio, and about a quarter of a mile from the Po In 1702, prince Eugene, with a strong detachment, entered the city through the ruins of an old aqueduct, and surprised and took marechal Villeroy prisoner, but was ultimately obliged to retire with the marechal and his prisoners It has been several times taken and retaken Vida, a Latin poet, was born here in 1470 — *BELSHAM's Hist G Brit* ii 103 — *SMOLLETT's Contin of Hume*. Long 9 58 E. lat 45 8 N

CRESCENT, an island of the South sea, so called on account of its form. It is thinly inhabited and very barren — *Missionary Voy* 116 Long 135 0 W. lat 23 22 S

CRESSY — See CRECY

CRETE — See CANDIA

CREVILLT, a town of France, in the department of Roer, late circle of Westphalia. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, silk, velvet, ribands, soap, and tobacco. In 1758 the Hanoverians, under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, gained a victory over the French here.

CREUSE, a department of France. Its capital is Guéret.

CRIMIA, or CRIM TARTARY, the ancient Taurica Chersonesus, a peninsula of Asia. The Crimea now forms one of the governments of Cathaemania, under the name of Taurida — *Tooke's Life of Emp Cath* 19. If there exist upon earth a spot as terrestrial paradise, it is the district along the S coast of the Crimea. Protected by encircling alps from every cold and blighting wind, and only open to those breezes wafted from the S, the inhabitant enjoy every advantage of climate and situation. It produces fruit of every species known in the rest of Europe, and many that are not, attain the highest perfection. Neither unwholesome exhalations, nor chilling winds, nor venomous insects, nor poisonous reptiles, nor hostile neighbours, molest their blissful territory — *CLARKE'S Trav* — *Mon Rev* LVIII 28.

CRISVA, SEA OF, now the bay of Salona, in the gulph of Lepanto, Turkey.

CROAGH - PATRICK, a mountain 880 yards above the level of the sea, in the county of Mayo, Ireland. It is about 3 miles from Castlebar.

CROVITA, a province of Hungary. Zagab is the capital.

CROFT, a village in York-shire, N. E. of Richmond, on the borders of Durham. It was the birthplace of Dr Thomas Burnet, author of the "Sacred Theory of the Earth," who was born in 1635 Long 1. 30 W lat 54 26 N.

CROIX, SAINTE, one of the Caribbee islands, which the Danes possessed till 1807, when it surrendered to the English. It is about 10 leagues long and 3 broad, and intersected by several small rivers. The soil is uncommonly fertile. It exports sugar, cotton, and rum.

CROMARTIE, or CROMARTY, the capital of a shire of the same name in Scotland, at the entrance of Murray Firth. This borough has a manufactory of coarse cloth, and trades in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins Long. 3 53 W lat 57 44. N.

CROMER, a town in Norfolk, near the German ocean, noted for its lobsters Long 1 15 E lat 53 0 N.

CROMFORD, a village in Derby-shire, near Winksworth. Here Sir Richard Arkwright resided, erected some cotton-mills, and died in 1792.

CRONBERG, a fortress of Denmark, on the isle of Zeeland, near Elsinore. Here queen Matilda was imprisoned, till permitted to retire to Zell, where she died in 1776 — *Tooke's Life of Cath II* 334 — *BELSHAM'S Mem* 1185 — *CARR'S Trav round the Baltic*. Hamlet's garden, where the murder of his father was perpetrated, is near this place Long 12 54 E lat 56 0 N.

CRONSBUDT, a town and fortress on the island Retusari, in the gulf of Finland. It is the usual station for the Russian navy, and has a noble dock-yard, and all sorts of magazines and naval stores — *BUSCHING*, 1429 — *COXE'S Trav* III. 353 Long 29 56 E lat 59. 56 N.

CROSNE, a village near Paris, was

the birthplace of Boileau, a celebrated French satirist, in 1636

CROSS SOUND, a bay of the N Pacific ocean, on the W coast of N America, discovered by capt Cook on the 3d May, 1778, and so called from the name given in the English calendar to the day of discovery

CROSTOLO, a department of the kingdom of Italy, formed of a part of the late duchy of Modena. It receives its name from a little river by which it is watered. Reggio is the chief place

CROTONA, a town of Naples, in Italy, which has a great trade in grain, cheese, oil, and silk. It was the birthplace of Milo, the celebrated athlete, of Alcmaeon, a physician and philosopher, who first attempted to dissect bodies, and of Democedes, who acquired great riches and reputation by curing a hurt which Darius had received in his foot, to whose court he had been carried captive.—**ROLLIN**. Philolaus, a citizen of Crotona, was one of the first who taught that the sun stood still, and that the earth moved round it in an ellipsis.—**STRUBERG'S Trav** in 30s. Long 17 27 E lat 39 9 N

CROWELL, a village near Thame, in Oxfordshire. In 1639, Ellwood, who was the occasion of Milton's writing his "Paradise Regained," by asking him, what he, who had said so much on Paradise Lost, could say of Paradise found, was born at Crowell.—**See CHALFONI**. He was a man of considerable abilities, and was frequently imprisoned for being at different meetings of the Friends, but nothing was able to damp his zeal in what he thought right.—*Gen Biog*

CROWLAND, or **CROYLAND**, an ancient town of Lincolnshire, in Holland division, situated E of Stamford, on an island in a great fen, or leyl watered by the Welland, the

Washes, the Nene, and the Shire-dian. The principal profits of the inhabitants of Crowland have for a very long time originated from their superior dexterity in decoying and taking wild ducks in astonishing numbers*. As no carts used to come here, by reason of the impassableness of the boggy soil, it is a common proverb, "That all the carts that come to Crowland are shod with silver." But the soil is much improved by drains and sluices, and a turnpike road now leads to it. Here are some wonderful engines for throwing up water; one of which throws up 1200 tons of water in half an hour, and goes by twelve wind sails.

CROYDON, a town in Surrey. In the church are many fine monuments of some of the archbishops of Canterbury, who had a palace here, now converted into a manufactory. Abbot, one of the eight divines employed in translating the Bible, died here in 1633. In 1809, a canal from the Thames to the town of Croydon was opened.—*Lit Pan* vii 707. Long 0 0 lat 51 0 N

CRUACHAN, or **CRUACHAN-BERN**, a lofty mountain in Scotland, in Argyleshire, situated at the head of Loch Awe. The perpendicular height is 3390 feet above the level of the sea, and the circumference at the base exceeds 20 miles.—*Beaut of Scotland*, v 102

CRUXHAVEN, a seaport in Lower Saxony, at the mouth of the Elbe, to which the packet boats from England frequently sail. The French have lately (1806) taken possession of it. Long 8 30 E lat 51 0 N

CRESIPHON, a city of Assyria, on the E side of the Tigris, opposite to Selucia. It was the metropolis of the Parthian empire, was

* See *Deer* and *Duck* in **Dr REE'S Cyclop**

taken by the Romans under the emperor Severus, and was totally destroyed by the Saracens in 637

CUBA, an island of the West Indies, discovered by Columbus in 1492. It has several mines, and produces sugar-canes, ginger, cassia, wild cinnamon, and very good tobacco. It was taken from the Spaniards in 1761.

CUBAN, a province of the southern division of Russia in Europe, in the government of Taurida. It is a level and not very fertile country, and inhabited chiefly by Tatars, who lead a wandering pastoral life on the banks of the river Cuban.

CUBAN, a river of Russia, which falls into the Black sea. It was fixed upon as the boundary of the Russian empire in the last treaty with the Ottoman Porte. It rises in the Caucasian mountains, and receives several smaller streams in its course.

CURCABA, a considerable town of Africa, in the country of Dufur. This town is the key of the western road. They manufacture cotton cloths and leather.

CULIACAN, a province of Mexico, in New Biscay, North America.

CULLEN, a royal borough of Scotland, in the county of Banff. It has a manufacture of linen and damask. Near the town of Cullen are the ruins of a castle, in which Elizabeth, queen of Robert Bruce, is said to have died.

* **CUMTODEN MUIR**, a wide heath in Inverness-shire, where the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels in 1716, and

“Rome and her p'p'al tyranny subdued.”

—SMOLLETT'S *Contin. of Hume* —
BELSHAM'S *Mem.* ii 94 —PENNANT'S
Tour, 158. Long 4 12 W. lat
57 30 N.

CULM, a town of the grand duchy of Warsaw, which, since the treaty of Tilsit in 1807, belongs to the

kingdom of Saxony, and formerly belonged to Prussia. It was once a very commercial town.

CULROSS, a borough on the Frith of Forth, belonging to Perthshire. It was the birthplace of Dr Henry Hunter, a dissenting minister, whose “*Sacred Biography*” is highly esteemed. He was born in 1741, and died at Bristol in 1802 —JONES'S *Biog. Dict.* Long 3 24. W. lat. 56 4 N.

CUMÆ, or **CYME**, an ancient town of Italy, N W. of Naples, now in ruins. Here was a temple consecrated to Apollo and Diana, and in this temple was a hollow, dug out of the side of a rock, called the cave of the Sybil. The temple, according to Virgil, was built by Dedalus:

When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,
(The first who sail'd in air,) 'tis sung by
Fame,

To the Cumæan coast at length he came,
And here alighting, built this costly
frame —*Æneid*, b. vi.

Æneas, on his landing in Italy, went to consult this oracle respecting his future adventures. After an unsuccessful attempt to regain his throne, Tarquin fled to Cumæ, and there he died in the 90th year of his age, and 14th of his exile —*En. Brit.* xviii. 136. Sylla, after making himself the most absolute governor that Rome ever had, abdicated the dictatorial power, and retired to Cumæ (some say Puteoli), where he died, in the midst of intemperance, in the 60th year of his age, about 78 years B. C.

CUMANA, a province of the government of Caraccas, in S. America.

CUMANA, a town in the above province. The great article of trade is salted fish.

CUMBERLAND, one of the northern counties of England. It has mines of coal, lead, &c. Carlisle is the capital.

CUNAXA, 25 miles N. W. of Ba-

bylon, is famous for a battle fought between Cyrus and his brother Artaxerxes, about the year 403 B C *

—ROLLIN.—MAYOR'S *Un Hist* 1

38.—BUTLER'S *Arith Quæ* Long

42. 59 E. lat. 33 10 N

CUNNERSDORF, a village opposite Frankfort, where the king of Prussia was defeated by Laudohn, the Austrian general, in 1759 —TOWERS'S *Frederick*, ii 165 —*Mod Europe*, v 299 Long 14 40 E. lat. 52 24 N

CUPAR, the county town of Fifeshire, Scotland, on the northern bank of the Eden. Here considerable quantities of O-nabings, and other coarse linnen, are made - *Beaut of Scot* iv 99

CUPAR, a considerable town in Angus, Scotland. It has a large manufactory of linnen, and a tannery

CURACOA, an island of South America belonging to the Dutch, from which they import that superior species of tobacco which they call Kanaster, or Varnas —BERKELEY'S *Letters*. It was taken by the English in 1807 Long 69 15 W. lat. 12 22 N

CUADISTAN, anciently known by the name of Assyria, a large country in Asia. Here was founded the first great monarchy of the world. It commenced with Nimrod, A M 1800, A C 2204, and terminated with Sardanapalus. The second ended with the taking of Babylon by Cyrus, A M 3468, A C 536 —ROLLIN, ii 220

CUREN, a town of Africa, in the country of Barca, anciently Cyrene, which see

CURUS, a city of the Sabines, N E of Rome. Numa Pompilius, who, after an interregnum of a year,

* The retreat of the Greeks from the plains of Babylon to Erbilsond, usually styled the *Retreat of the Ten Thousand*, happened after this battle

succeeded Romulus, was a native of this city. He built the temple of Janus, which was to be shut in time of peace, and open in time of war. It was only once shut from the time of Numa to that of Augustus. Plutarch says, he was born on the 21st of April, the same day that Rome was founded by Romulus

CUSCO, or CUZCO, the most ancient city of Peru, in South America. It is very populous, and its inhabitants manufacture baize, cotton, and leather. Almagro, who had accompanied Pizarro in his conquest, was executed here by his orders in 1538. From Cusco, Valdivia, an officer under Pizarro, set out in 1540, with a force of 200 Spaniards, accompanied by a numerous body of Peruvian auxiliaries, for the conquest of Chili —KERR'S *Trav* v 267

CUSTIRIN, the capital of the New March of Brandenburg, Upper Saxony, situated on the river Oder. In 1760, it was reduced to ashes by the Russians. Here Frederick the Great was confined, in 1730, for six months in a cell, without furniture, without a bed, and without a single attendant. He received only the allowance of sixpence a day, and was deprived of all books except a bible and psalter. This treatment he received from his father, for endeavouring to escape out of his dominions. Here also, during his confinement, he was compelled to be a spectator of the execution of his affectionate servant Kait, who had assisted him in his flight —SEGUR'S *Fred Wm* —FOWERS'S *Fred* i 24 —COXE'S *Austria*, ii 214 —*Mon Rev* lxix 79. This place was surrendered to the French in 1806 by the Prussians, without any resistance. Long 14 40. E. lat 52, 40 N

CUTCH, a territory of considerable extent in Hindoostan, situated in the S. E of Sindy, the eastern

branch of the Indus, separating the two countries.

CUXO, a province of South America, in the viceroyalty of La Plata, or Buenos Ayres. It produces in great abundance grapes, figs, pears, apples, &c. Large flocks of vicuñas are found in the mountains, whose wool is sometimes wrought in the country, but chiefly sent to Europe.

CUCOAC, a town in the province of Mexico, North America. It has a convent for nuns founded by Cortez, in which, according to his will, he requested to be buried, in whatever part of the world his death might take place. His request was not, however, complied with.

CYDNUS—See **CARUSUS**.

CYDONIA, the most ancient city in the N. W. part of the island of Crete, now Candia. From Cydonia the quince tree was first brought into Italy, and thence the fruit was called *Malum Cydonium*, or Cydonian apple.

CYLIENI, a mountain of Arcadia, now the Morea, in the S. W. part of Turkey in Europe. It is supposed by mythologists to have been the birthplace of Mercury.

CYPRUS, an island in the Mediterranean. The exports are silk, wool, and wine. Emeralds and amethysts are found in its mountains, and asbestos is dug from its quarries. It was taken in 1191 by Richard I. of England.—*Mod. Europe*, i. 523.—**MEZERAY**, i. 596. Solon, the illustrious Athenian legislator, died in this island, but was carried to Salamis, in Greece, for interment, and Davila the historian was born here.

CYPENHAM, near Windsor. Here Mr. Bryant, a celebrated scholar, died in 1804.—*Eur. Mag.* lxx.

CYRENAICA, an ancient division of Africa, in which was a district called Pentapolis, from its five cities.—*Adam's Geog.* 677.

CYR, St. a village of France, 2 miles from Versailles, where a nunnery was founded by Louis XIV. under the patronage of madame de Maintenon, who died here in 1719, at the age of 84.—**HENAUT**. She took a lively interest in the education of the young inhabitants, to which Racine, in his *Esther*, seems to have alluded.

Dans un lieu separé de profanes temoins
Je mets à tes loins mon étude et mes
loins,

Et c'est là que fuyant l'orgueil du di-
adème

Lasse de vains honneurs, et me cher-
chant moi-même

Au pied de l'Etoile je viens m'honillier,
Et goûter le plaisir de me faire oublier.

CYRENE, now called Cairoan, or Carum in the kingdom of Barca, an ancient town of Africa, the capital of Cyrenaica. It was the birthplace of Aristippus the elder, the founder of the Cyrenaic sect, distinguished for his epicurean voluptuousness, of Callimachus, the historian and poet, whose elegies Quintilian has highly commended, of Carneades, who deemed that any thing could be perceived or understood in the world, and of Eratosthenes, who has been called a second Plato, the cosmographer, and the geometer of the world. Simon the Cyrenian on whom the Roman soldiers laid a part of our Saviour's cross, was of this town.—*Matt.* xxvii.—*Luke* xxiii. Among the most inveterate enemies of our religion, Luke reckons the Jews of this place, who had a synagogue at Jerusalem, and excited the people against Stephen.—*Acts* vi.—**CALMET's Dict.** Long. 20 30 E. lat. 32 45 N.

CZASLAW, a town of Bohemia, S. E. of Prague. In the principal church was buried John Zisca, the leader of the Hussites, who died in 1424.—**BUSCHING**, iv. 78.—**HERYNER**, v. 37. Long. 15. 24 E. lat. 49 19 N.

CZENWITZ, a poor miserable village of Austria, in Upper Hungary, near Caschau, remarkable only for its opal mines Long 21.0 E. lat. 48 30 N.

CZESTOCHOW, a small town on the river Warta, in Little Poland (Mr Wraxall says Great Poland). Here, in 1771, a conspiracy was formed to deprive Stanislaus, king of Poland, of his throne and life — WRAXALL'S *Mem* ii 60. Pulaski, a general in the army, was the person who planned the atrocious enterprise, and the conspirators, who swore to carry it into execution, were about 40 in number, and were headed by three chiefs, named Lukawski, Strawenski, and Kosinski. The king was seized in Warsaw, and after being wounded, and obliged to accompany these ferocious assassins for several hours, was left by all of them excepting Kosinski, on whom he prevailed to spare his life and favour his escape — COXE'S *Trav*s. Lukawski and Strawenski were beheaded, and Kosinski was banished with a pension. Long 19 10 E. lat 50 42. N.

D.

DABUL, a town of India, on the coast of Concan, taken and sacked by the Portuguese, under the conduct of Almeyda, in 1509, but retaken by the natives. The principal articles of its commerce are pepper and salt Long 72 53 E. lat 17 52. N

DACCA, a town of Hindoostan, situated in the eastern quarter of Bengal, and beyond the principal stream of the Ganges, though a very considerable branch of that river runs through it. It has a vast trade in muslins, which are among the most delicate sought after in Eu-

rope, and the cotton is produced within the provinces. Here are the remains of a strong fortress, within a few years it had in its vicinity a cannon of extraordinary weight and dimensions, which has since, together with the bank on which it rested, fallen into the river. The whole length of this piece of brass ordnance was 22 feet 10½ inches, and it weighed 64,814 lbs avoirdupois Long 90 25 E. lat 23 55 N

DACIA, the ancient name of two countries of Europe, the one on this side of the river Danube, called Dacia Aureliani, the other called Dacia Trajani, on the other side of the river. The latter comprehended Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and the bannat of Temeswar, or that country of Europe between the Danube and the Carpathian mountains — THORNTON'S *Present State of Turkey*, ii 309

DADASTANA, a town of Asia Minor, on the river Sangarius, in Bithynia, on the borders of Galatia, between Ancyra and Nice, where the emperor Jovian died A. D 364. Long 31 30 E. lat 40 0 N

DAGESTAN, or **DAGHISTAN**, a province of Asia, situated on the west coast of the Caspian sea, between the rivers of Terek and Kur. The capital is Tarki.

DAGO, one of the small islands of the Baltic sea, in the bay of Riga. It is about 30 miles long and 2½ broad. Ships are often stranded here. No pestilential disease was ever known to make any ravages at Dago. The population is very great, and it produces a considerable quantity of good corn Long. 22 14. E. lat 59 0. N

DAHALAC, the largest island in the Red sea, near the coast of Abyssinia. Its whole length from N. W to S E is 37 miles, and its greatest breadth 18. The inhabitants neither plough nor sow, but

live chiefly on goat's milk and fish. They are a simple, timid, inoffensive people, and their whole employment consists in working the vessels which trade to the different parts of the coast. At Dahala, they have neither horses, dogs, sheep, cows, nor any sort of quadrupeds, except goats, asses, a few half-starved camels, and antelopes, which last are very numerous, for the inhabitants have no knowledge of firearms, and there are no dogs nor beasts of prey in the island to kill them. Some few are caught in traps. Dahalac was formerly famous for its pearl fishery. Long 10° 50' E lat 15° 44' N.

DAHL, the largest and finest river of Sweden, rises in the mountains which separate Norway from Sweden, and consists originally of two streams, which, after having watered the whole province of Dalecarlia, unite in the parish of Gagneß. After a course of about 260 miles, the Dahl falls into the gulf of Bothnia, near Elfkärby, about 10 miles to the east of Gefle.

DAHOMAY, or, as it is sometimes called, **FOLIN**, an inland kingdom of Africa, situated N. of the Slave Coast, about 60 or 70 miles from the Atlantic, and extending 150 or 200 miles into the unknown interior of the country. The capital of this kingdom, Abomey, lies in about 3° and 4° deg of E longitude, and 9° 50' N latitude.

DALACA, or **DAHALA**, an island in the Red sea, near the coast of Abyssinia, noted for a pearl fishery. Long 40° 10' E lat 15° 44' N.

DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden, in the western part of Gothland, between the Wener lake and the government of Gothlenburg. The inhabitants have always been famous for their attachment to their king and country, and for their courage and bravery. They first sup-

ported Gustavus Vasa, and enabled him to attempt those efforts which ended in the expulsion of Christian II* and in the establishment of the house of Vasa. The following lines depict not inadequately the unsubduable Dalecarlian spirit —

Dalecarlians

Have oft been known to give a law to
kings,
And, as then only wealth has been their
liberty,
From all the measure'd graspings of
ambition
Have held that gem untouch'd
————— Men like their soul,
Lurch without, and to the eye unlovely,
But they've then mines within
BROOKER'S Gustavus Vasa

DALKEITH, a considerable town in Mid Lothian. It has a few manufactures, but is chiefly noted for its corn market. The duke of Buccleugh has here a noble house and an extensive park. In this house, which at the time war the headquarters of general Monk, the restoration of Charles II. was planned. Long 3° 12' W lat. 55° 54' N.

DALMANUTHA, a city on the E. side of the sea of Tiberias. Some suppose it the same as Magdala, or to have been very near to it. Long. 35° 45' E lat 32° 30' N.

DALMATIA is a country of Europe between the 42d and 16th degree of north latitude, bounded on the north by Bosnia and Croatia, on the east by Servia, and on the west and south by the gulf of Venice. It is 336 miles long and 69 miles broad. In the year 1783 the number of its inhabitants was supposed to be 367,000. It was at that time divided between four different powers; one part belonged to Austria, another belonged to Venice, but by the treaty of Presburg these were annexed to the kingdom of Italy; the

* See **NYMBONG** and **KALLUNDEONG**.

third part belonged to the little republic of Ragusa, and the fourth to the Ottoman Porte. The Dalmatians use the Sclavonian language and customs, and profess the Roman Catholic religion. Its rivers, which have no long course, are mostly navigable. The country is interspersed with mountains, but these are not unfruitful, as they produce olives, vines, myrtles, and a great variety of vegetables.

DALQUHURN, on the banks of the Leven, Dumbartonshire, was the birthplace of Smollett, 1720. He wrote several novels, translated various works from the French, and set on foot the Critical Review — *Jones's Biog. Dict.* Long 1 30. W lat 59 0 N.

DALTON, a town in Lancashire, not far from the sea. Romney, the celebrated painter, was born here in 1734, and here he was interred — *Beaut. of England*, ix 83. Long 3. 18 W lat 54 14 N.

DAMANHOUR, a town of Egypt, situated near the canal of Alexandria, and the capital of the province of Bahra, 32 miles E S E of Alexandria. This town is large, but ill built, most of the houses being constructed of earth or bad brick. It is the centre of the trade of the cotton that is gathered in the extensive and beautiful plains by which it is surrounded. It is there picked from the bushes, beaten, carded, and spun, and in these different operations consists the chief employment of the greater part of the inhabitants. The neighbouring country produces a great deal of flax, corn, and barley, as well as cotton. Long 30. 45. E lat 30 59 N.

DAMAR, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. It has a famous university or college. Near Damar is a mine of native sulphur,* and in another hill are found those fine cornelians which are so much

esteemed in Arabia. Long 44 12. E lat 14 32 N.

DAMASCUS, a city of Syria, in Asia. The extraordinary beauty of this place, which has occasioned some to call it the pride of "Asian Plains," is owing to several streams which fertilize the gardens, and the river Chrysorrhoea runs round its walls. It has many manufactures, particularly knives and sabres, silk and cotton mixed or separate.* Much soap is also made at Damascus. It is also noted for its raisins, damask roses, and damascene plums, or damsons. Paul was converted on his way to this place, and Saladin, emperor of the Turks, died here 1192*. Damascus was taken by Tamerlane in 1400, who put all the inhabitants to the sword — *Histoire de Tamerlane*, ii 323 Paris, 1739. Long 36. 30. E lat 33 30 N.

DAMIETTA, an ancient town of Egypt, seated 2 miles from the eastern mouth of the Nile, with a good harbour. It produces rice, sal-ammoniac, corn, &c., and the papyrus, with which the ancients made their paper, grows here in abundance, and the reed calamus, which is used for writing. This town carries on a great trade with Syria, Cyprus, and Marseilles. There are many villages round Damietta where the most beautiful linsens of the country are fabricated, and in particular the finest napkins fringed with silk are made here — *SAVARY'S Letters*, i 309 — *NIEBUHR'S Travels* i 48. Damietta has been frequently taken and retaken, and Louis IX. styled the Saint, was taken prisoner here in 1250 — *MEZERAY* — *HENAUT*. Long 31 50 E lat 31 20 N.

* Saladin was by birth a Kurd his army was composed principally of cavalry, called, in the Arab language, *seradajin*, whence the crusaders formed the national appellation of *Karacén* — *GUORRON'S Essai State of Turkey*, i 87.

DANMF, now an inland town a league N E. of Bruges, Flanders, in the department of the Lys. Formerly the sea washed its walls. In the reign of John, we for the first time find commemorated a signal victory of the English and Flemings over the French fleet of Philip Augustus, which was computed at 1700 ships, or rather boats — **PINKERTON'S Geog.** i 57 Long 3 21 E lat 51 17 N

DAMPIER'S STRAITS lie between the N E. point of New Guinea and the S W. point of New Britain

DAN, a city on the river Jordan, in the northern part of Palestine, in the tribe of Naphtali, which had formerly been called Lash, or Lashem, but being taken by a colony of Danites, they gave it the name of their own tribe. This city became infamous for the calf set up by Jeroboam, which was resorted to by all the revolted tribes on this side, and as it stood on the utmost side of Judæa, as Beersheba did on the opposite, this circumstance gave rise to the common proverb, "From Dan to Beersheba." It was afterwards called Cæsarea Philippi — *Cyclop* — *Companion to Bible*, 29, published by Taylor, Hatton-garden Long 35.49 E lat. 33 9 N

DANDA, a river of Africa, which separates Kongo Proper from the kingdom of Angola. It is a considerable river, and navigable quite up to the town of Icoa, that is, about 30 leagues and upwards

DANES ISLAND, an islet of small extent, not far from Whampoa, China. It is chiefly remarkable for being the rendezvous of European gentlemen who have concerns of honour to discuss, a circumstance so well understood, that at Canton the laconic style of a challenge is, "Danes island, sir!"

DANNEMORA, a famous Swedish iron-mine, near Osterby, 26 English

miles N W of Upsal, which yields the best iron in the world. This mine has been wrought since the year 1448, and continues to supply a vast quantity of iron of a superior quality, much used in the English steel manufactories of Sheffield and Birmingham. The sale of the Dannemora iron in England is a monopoly in the hands of two English commercial houses, one at London, the other at Hull — See **OREGRUND**, — *Cyclop* — **BUSCHING**, i 318 — **WRAXALL'S Tour**, 147 — **LATOCNAYE'S Rambles in Sweden** — **CATEAU'S View**, 219 Long. 17. 40 E lat. 59 54 N

DANTZIC, the capital of Western Prussia. It stands on a branch of the Vistula, about 4 miles from the Baltic, and is one of the richest cities in Europe. Two small rivers, called the Radaune and the Motlaw, pass through the city, whose waters unite below it, and then fall into the Vistula. It has many good buildings, and is very commercial. Most of the suburbs were burnt down when it was besieged by the French in 1806, who took it after a siege of several months, and the French marshal Lefebvre received the title of duke of Dantzic. The garrison, under the command of general Kalkeuth, were reduced from 18,000 to 9000 men. The principal staple commodity is corn of all sorts, bought up in Poland, of which Dantzic ships annually from 40 to 50,000 lasts. It also exports oak planks, timber, staves, wax, honey of a superior kind, hemp and flax, yarn, potass, cordials, a large quantity of spruce beer, known in England by the name of black beer, and a variety of other articles. Its principal manufactories, besides the distilleries and breweries, are those of saltpeter, potass, woollen cloth, hardware, and refined sugar. **Cluverius**, a celebrated geographer and very

learned man, was born here in 1580. —GRANGER, II 80. In 1734 Dantzic was besieged and bombarded by the Russians under general Munich, because they would not acknowledge Augustus III for their legitimate sovereign, but had received Stanislaus Leczinski, who, finding the town untenable, was obliged to escape, and after various difficulties retired to France —COXE's *Austria*, II. 118 —Geog de HUBNER, III 194 By the treaty of Filsit it was restored to its independency, under the protection of the king of Prussia and the king of Saxony Long. 18 13 E. lat. 54 21 N

DANUBE, a river of Europe, which rises at Doneschingen in Suabia, at the distance of about 30 miles from the Rhine It flows above 1300 miles, for the most part to the S E collects the tribute of sixty navigable rivers, and is at length, through six months, received into the Black sea

DAPHNE, a very considerable village of Asia, in Syria, situated on the Orontes, near its mouth in the Mediterranean, reckoned a suburb of Antioch, though at the distance of 4 or 5 miles from it Seleucus made it a place of resort for pleasure and amusement with regard to voluptuous gratification and enjoyment, it was so infamous, that "Daphnicis moribus vivere," i e to live after the manner of Daphne, became a proverb expressing the most luxurious and dissolute mode of living, and all that had any respect for modesty or virtue avoided the place Germanicus, whose transcendent virtue rendered him odious to the infamous Tiberius, was poisoned at this place, by Piso and his wife Plancina, at the instigation of that emperor and his mother Livia —SUTONIUS Long. 36 45 E. lat. 35. 15 N.

DARDAANELLES, of Turkey, the

one called Sestos, in Romania; the other Abydos, in Natolia They command the entrance of the straits of Gallipoli, the ancient Hellespont. The geographers who, with the most skilful accuracy, have surveyed the form and extent of the Hellespont, assign about 60 miles for the winding course, and about 3 miles for the ordinary breadth, of those celebrated straits But the narrowest part of the channel is found to the northward of the old Turkish castles, between the cities of Sestos and Abydos —See ABYDOS It was here the adventurous Icarus braved the passage of the flood for the possession of his mistress

Here young Leander perish'd in the flood,
And here the tow'rs of mournful Hero stood

Here, with a narrow stream, the flowing tide

Europe from wealthy Asia does divide
Rowe's *Lucan's Pharsalia*, b ix

It was here likewise, in a place where the distance between the opposite bank cannot exceed 500 paces, that Xerxes threw over a stupendous bridge of boats, for the purpose of transporting into Europe a vast army of slaves —Dec and Fall Rom Emp II 7 410 —Lord BYRON's *Child Harold* —CLARKE's *Travels*, II. 64

DARDANIA, a country of Asia Minor, in the northern part of the Troade, when the kingdom of Troy subsisted, but when this country was otherwise divided, it formed a part of the Lesser Mysia It lay between the Hellespont and the sources of the Granicus

DARDANIA, a town, capital of Dardania, was situated on the sea-coast, near the Hellespont, 16 miles from Troy, 8 miles N from Abydos In this city, as Plutarch says, peace was concluded between Mithridates and Sylla, the Roman general. The town gave name to the Darda-

nelles Long 20 10 E lat 40 5 N

DARENT, a river of England, in the county of Kent, which runs into the Thames, 3 miles N of Dartford. The mouth, near the Thames, is called Dartford creek.

DAR-FUR a country in the interior part of Africa, situated between 11 and 15 N lat and 26 and 29 E long. The capital is Cobbe. The perennial rains, which fall in this country from the middle of June till the middle of September, suddenly invest the face of the country, which was before sterile and dry, with a delightful verdure. Wheat is scarce, but melons abound. Wood is found abundantly, but the trees do not produce fruit worth gathering, except the tamarind. The quadrupeds are not very numerous, though they have some horses, asses, sheep, goats, and cows. Camels are abundant. The wild or ferocious animals are principally the lion, the leopard, the hyæna, the wolf, the jackal, and the wild buffalo. To these animals may be added the elephant, the rhinoceros, the camelopardalus, the hippopotamus, and the crocodile. Many birds are also found here, and the fish in the river Adä are of the same species as those of the Nile. Copper of the finest quality, and iron, are very common, alabaster, and various kinds of marble, exist. Vegetables are very numerous, but they chiefly cultivate beans, melons, cucumbers, onions, gourds, hemp, rice, Cayenne pepper, sesamum, mahreik and dohn, and tobacco.

DARGEL, a river of the county of Wicklow, in Ireland, which falls into the Irish sea at Bray. It has a very fine water-fall, frequently visited by the lovers of picturesque scenery.

DARIEN, or TERRA FIRMA, a pro-

vince in South America. It lies along the coast of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and is particularly distinguished by the name of the isthmus of Darien, but by some writers the isthmus of Panama, which is about 60 miles in breadth.

DAPIEN, a river and gulf of South America.

DARKING, or DORKING, a town of Surrey, noted for corn and poultry. Hoole, the translator of Tasso, Ariosto, and Metastasio, died here in 1803. The lime-stone found in the neighbourhood of Dorking is supposed to constitute the most durable substance for the purpose of embankments in the kingdom, and has been employed in forming the new docks in the river near London. Long 0 14 E lat. 51 17 N.

DARLINGTON, a market and borough town in the county of Durham, situated on the side of a hill which slopes to the river Skerne. Here is a flourishing manufactory of worsted stuffs, such as moreens, tummies, &c, another of linens, particularly diapers, huckabacks, and checks. Cotton has lately been introduced. Here is a mill for spinning wool, and another for spinning hemp, and here was erected the first mill for grinding optical glasses in the kingdom. This was an invention of the late ingenious John Kindrew, a native of this place. Long 1 25 W lat. 54 32 N.—HUTCHINSON'S *History of Durham*.

DARMSTADT, a handsome town of Germany, and capital of the grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, one of the members of the confederation of the Rhine. It is situated on the river of the same name, 18 miles S of Frankfort on the Mayne. The palace is a stately building; and there is a house built on purpose for military evolutions, which is

sufficiently capacious to admit 1500 men to perform their manual exercise Long 8 37 E lat 49. 52. N.

DAROCA, a small town of Spain, in Arragon, on the river Xiloca, S. S. W of Saragossa To the west are mountains, reckoned among the highest in Spain Long 1 24 W lat. 41 15 N

DARRO, a river of Spain, which runs through the city of Granada, and joins the Xenil, a little below it

DART, a river of Devonshire, in England It rises in the extensive wild called Dartmoor, and, like the Tigris, its name is derived from one of its most distinguishing features, the rapidity of its course It runs by Totness, and, passing the town of Dartmouth, empties itself into the sea in the road of Torbay —*SKRINE'S RIVERS*, 209

DARTFORD, a market town of Kent, situated on the river Darent Here are the remains of a nunnery, founded by Edward III The first paper-mills in England were erected at this place in 1558, for which article it is still famous, as well as for gunpowder The rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, in the reign of Richard II began in this town* In the church is a monument of sir John Spelman, a German, who, in the reign of Elizabeth, first introduced the manufacture of paper into this kingdom Long 0 16 E lat 51 25 N

DARTMOOR, a large waste and forest, extending from Cheyford, near the banks of the Tamar, to Tavistock, in the vale of Exeter The length is about 20 miles, and the breadth 14, and it includes between two and three hundred thousand acres of open uncultivated lands

* *Spelman* says, at Deptford, 1 457 — See *PERINGSTRAW*, in *Gen*

DARTMOUTH, a borough, seaport, and market town, in the county of Devon, England This place was destroyed by fire in the reign of Richard I and again in the reign of Henry IV In both instances, it was by French incendiaries, who escaped with little loss, but attempting it a third time, in the year 1404 they were intercepted by the peasantry and women, and the whole party either killed or taken prisoners, with their leader, Mons de Costell In 1099, William II compelled the master of a ship to sail with him from this port, exclaiming, that he never yet heard of a king of England being drowned, and he landed safely at Barflem —*RAPIN*, 1 188 It has a safe and capacious harbour, capable of admitting 500 sail of shipping A great many vessels are employed in the pilchard fishery, besides which it has a considerable export trade, and it imports wine, oil, fruit, salt, &c Long 3 45 W lat 50 22 N

DASTRA, an ancient city in the province of Aclisene (now Eklho, or Eklis), a district of the western Armenia, at a small distance from the Euphrates Near this city Mithridates, being besieged by Pompey, cut his way through in the night, but, being pursued by that general, was overtaken, and an engagement ensuing, the king lost, according to Appian, 10,000, and according to Eutropius, 40,000 On Pompey's side there fell only 20 or 30 men, and two centurions. Long 40 0 E lat 39 10 N

DAVENTRY, a market town in the western part of the county of Northampton It is an ancient town, standing in an angle between the rivers Nen and Avon It had once a flourishing academy for dissenters, in which many eminent ministers received their education

A little to the east of the town is an ancient encampment, called Burrow hill. On the south-east side of the hill is another encampment. John Wilkins, bishop of Chester, author of "An Universal Language," and other valuable works, was born at this place in 1614. Long 1 12 W lat 52 16 N.

DAVID, St. a city and see of a bishop, in the county of Pembroke, South Wales. It is a poor ill built place, and only famous for its cathedral, which was built in the time of Henry II. but exhibits at present only the remains of its former splendour. Within the choir are the monuments of Owen Tudor*, Edmund earl of Richmond, father of Henry VII., and Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, in the reigns of William II and Henry I.—EVANS' *Cambrian* 149.—BARBER'S *Tour*, 88. Long 5 15 W lat 51 56 N.

DAVIS'S STRAIT, an arm of the sea between Greenland and North America, discovered by captain Davis, in 1585.—See SANDPIDGE.

DAUPHINY, a late province of France, now the department of Drome, Isere, and Upper Alps, whence the heir apparent of the late crown of France was called Dauphin. This province had particular princes of its own, who had the title of Dauphin, but dauphin Humbert, being childless, in a bad state of health, and worn out by contentions with his neighbours, made his country over to Philip VI. of France, on condition that the privileges of the subjects should be entire, that the province should be ever incorporated with the crown of France, and the king's eldest son enjoy it, with the arms and title of Dauphin.

* The effigy which is attributed to Owen Tudor, was erected to the memory of Rhys, of Rhys Gryg, for Owen Tudor was buried, according to Leland, at Hereford, which see.

This was done in 1343, and confirmed in 1349. The first prince who bore the title was Charles (afterwards Charles V. or the Wise), son of John.—MEZERAY.—HENAULT. The last dauphin was the amiable child of the unfortunate Louis XVI. who was born in 1785, and died a short time after his father's decapitation, through the unfeeling treatment he suffered from his father's murderers. By some it is supposed he was poisoned.

Quelle moins ont haté son attente, ~~ne~~ nesté?

Le monde apprit sa fin, la tombe sait la reste.—*Poeme de la Pitié*, par M. DEUILLE.

DAX, ACGS, an ancient town on the river Adour, in the department of Landes, and late province of Gascony, France. It is noted for its hot baths.

DEAD SEA, STA OF THE PLAIN, or LAKE ASPHALTITES, or SODOM, a lake of Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. It is 70 miles long and 20 broad, and abounds in bitumen.—MARITI'S *Travels*, ii. 371.—VOLNEY, i. 310. It receives all the waters of the Jordan, of the brooks of Amon and Jabbok, and others from the neighbouring mountains. It has no visible issue, yet it does not overflow, because the evaporation from its surface compensates all these influxes.

DEAL, a sea-port in Kent, on the straits of Dover. Between this place and the Godwin sands are the Downs, where ships usually ride at their coming into or leaving the river Thames. Some authors suppose this to have been the first landing-place of Cæsar in Britain. At this place Perkin Warbeck landed from France, when he personated the duke of York, and claimed the crown of England.* Ann of Cleves landed here also in 1539, and was married to Henry VIII. in 1540.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carter*, the translator of Epictetus, &c was born here in 1717 — *Mon. Mag.* xxi 531 — *Memo. of Mrs Carter*, by the Rev M PENNINGTON

And Carter taught the female train,
The deeply wise are never vain — Miss
MORE's *Bas Bleu*, or, *Conversation*

DEBENHAM, a market town 12 miles from Ipswich, Suffolk, near the river Deben. Here Mr Robert Sutton, the first of this name who acquired celebrity as an inoculator, resided. From the year 1757 to 1767, he inoculated 2514 persons.

DEAN, a forest in Gloucestershire. It includes nearly the whole of that part of the county comprehended between the river Severn on the east, the river Wyen on the S W and Herefordshire on the N. Formerly it afforded such excellent oak, and in such quantities, fit for the navy, as to be justly the glory of our own country, and the envy of other nations, but from various causes it has been very much injured.

DEBRETZIN, in Upper Hungary, is famous for its soap manufactory, its bread and pipes, and its quarterly fairs. — *Townson's Travels*, 240. Long 22 11. E lat 47 32 N.

DECAPOLIS, a country of Palestine, which contained ten principal cities, some on this side and some

* Let such women as are disposed to be vain of their comparatively petty attainments, look up with admiration to those two contemporary shining examples, the venerable Elizabeth Carter and the blooming Elizabeth Smith. In them let our young ladies contemplate profound and various learning, chastised by true Christian humility. In them let them venerate acquirements which would have been distinguished in a university, meekly softened and beautifully shaded by the gentle exertion of every domestic virtue, the unaffected exercise of every feminine employment. — *CÆLEBS*, ii 201 8th edit.

on the other side Jordan. They were chiefly inhabited by the Gentiles, though some of them might be within the region of Judæa. In this country Jesus miraculously fed about 4000 persons with seven loaves and a few small fishes. — *Mark* viii.

DECCAN, a general term signifying the South, but applied by the Indian geographers to the countries that lie south of the parallel of 21 or 22 of N lat and comprising nearly one half of the tract generally known by the name of the Mogul empire, so that the Deccan and peninsula are about equal to the British islands, Spain, and Turkey in Europe. The Deccan, according to some geographers, is properly that portion of India that lies between the Nerbudda river, which falls into the bay of Cambay, in lat 21 30 N and the Kistna river, which falls into the bay of Bengal, about 15 15 N.

DEE, a river of North Wales, which flows into the Irish sea near Chester. It rises near Bala, in Merionethshire, Wales.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which falls into the sea at Aberdeen. It abounds with fish, and it is said, an hundred and seventy head of salmon is not very extraordinary for a single draught of a net. The pickled salmon sent hence is allowed to be the best in Europe.

DEE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the W part of Kircudbrightshire, and falls into the sea 5 miles below Kircudbright.

DEGNIZLU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, near the ruins of the ancient Laodicea, destroyed by an earthquake, which swallowed up many of its inhabitants. Excellent grapes grow in its environs. Long 29 13 E lat 37 51 N.

DEGOMBA, a Mahometan kingdom of Africa, situated opposite to

the Gold coast. It abounds in gold. Degomba is its capital.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of America.

DELFT, a town of Holland, on the Schie, which was once famous for earthenware. Here are two churches, in one of which William I* founder of the first Batavian republic, and Grotius, the most profound, as well as the most elegant, of all modern writers on the subject of political ethics†, are interred, and in the other Leuwenhoek, Van Tromp, and Pict Hien‡. Some say, that Beck, the painter, was born here, others, at Arnheim, which see — Long 4 17 E lat 52 4 N

DELHI, the chief town of a province of the same name on the river Jumna, in Hindoostan. It was the metropolis of Hindoostan till 1599, when Tamerlane entered the city, and pillaged it — *Histoire de Tamerlane*, ii 127 Paris, 1739 Nadir Shah, the usurper of the Persian throne, took and plundered it in 1738*, and 120,000 were slaughtered — *Baillie's Univ Hist* ii 206 In 1761 it was again taken, and, after a

massacre of seven days, it was set on fire — *ADOLPHUS's Hist of Eng.* i. 219, 2d edition In 1788, Shah Allum, king of Delhi, had his eyes put out, and was deprived of his throne, by Gholam Khadur, whom he had protected and treated as a son — *Asiatic Ann Register*, 1804, 63. Shah Allum died at Delhi in 1806, aged 82. — *Lat Panorama*, ii 1068 The new city of Shah Jehanabad, built by Shah Jehan, in 1631, lies on the western bank of the Jumna, and contains many merchants' shops, furnished with the richest articles. Timur wantonly massacred 100,000 Indians before Delhi, in 1398, who had been taken in various skirmishes. Delhi was taken by him in 1399, and a dreadful massacre ensued — *MAURICE's Hist of Mod Hindoostan*, ii 23 Long 77 40 E lat 28 37 N

DELPHI, a town of Bœotia, on the Eurypus (now the channel of Negropont) In an engagement which was fought near this town, between the Thebans and the Athenians, Socrates was bravely assisted by Alcibiades, and Xenophon was carried out of danger on the shoulders of Socrates Long 23. 50 E lat 38 18 N

DELOS, an island of the Archipelago. It had formerly a magnificent temple, abounded with herbs, fruits, flowers, and wore,

Len under wintry skies, a summer smile,

And Delos was Apollo's favourite isle

* William I was assassinated by a Spanish emissary in 1584, and the house is still standing in which this deed was perpetrated — *MILLOT*, iii 429 — *PRIESTLEY'S Jam Letters*, 240 — *SMITH'S Sketch of a Tour*, i 30 — *BUTLER'S Ex or the Gables* — *GRANGER'S Letters*, edited by J. P. Malcolm, 36

† *Mon Rei* xxvi 43

‡ Pict Hien was a celebrated Dutch admiral — *BLAINVILLE'S Travels*, i 9 — *Delices des Pays Bas*, v 14

§ At Delhi, Nadir Shah assumed the title of emperor of the Indies, but disgraced himself by ordering a massacre of the inhabitants of the city, in revenge for an insult offered to some of the troops. The project was discovered, and the proscribed party assembled with a view of taking revenge. They were surrounded by a powerful army, which was devoted to the shah, but despair made them desperate, five of them rushed into the pavilion, and the empe-

ror was instantly known by the glitter of the ornaments with which he was covered. In defending himself, he slew two of the conspirators, when a third gave him a mortal wound. He exclaimed, "Spare me, and I will pardon all" — "No," replied the fourth, "thou hast never shown mercy to any, and we will show none to thee." They then dispatched him, and severed his head from his body. This event took place in 1747 — *Univ Hist*

Apollo and Diana were born in this island Long. 25 12 E. lat 37 38. N.

DELPHI, or **DELPHOS**, a town of Livadia, Turkey, near mount Parnassus, famous for the oracle of Apollo*. — **ROLLIN**, 1. 58 According to some authors, the famous legislator Lycurgus, after making the people of Sparta swear to observe his laws till his return, retired to Delphos, where he starved himself to death Others assert, that he died in the island of Cete

DELTA, a part of Lower Egypt, between the Nile and the Mediterranean It received the appellation of Delta from the Greek letter of that name, as its shape resembles it

DEL-REY, the most southern province of Brasil, S America It is

very large, and the principal place is the island of St Catherine

DEMBEA, a province of Abyssinia, near a lake of the same name This low province, and Waggora, a small high province, are all sown with wheat, and are the granaries of Abyssinia

DLMBEA, a lake of Abyssinia, the largest expanse of water known in that country Its greatest breadth is 35 miles, and its greatest length 40 miles

DEMERARY, a river of S America, in the country of Dutch Guiana, or Surinam The mouth of the Demerary lies in 6 50 N lat and 58 W long from London The province which it waters bears the same name, but might more conveniently be called Demeraria Its extent of sea-coast is nearly 100 miles, running west and by N W It is bounded on the east by Berbice, and to the westward by Essequibo The river at its entrance is nearly a mile and a half broad — **BOLINGBROKE'S Settlements on the Demerary**, &c 12 The distillation of rum has been carried to a high state of perfection, and the Essequibo and Demerary rivers are in as much request in the American market, as that from Jamaica is in England This settlement was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1803 — **BOLINGBROKE'S Demerary**, 100 The governments and courts of justice of Demerary and Berbice were consolidated in 1812, and all legal proceedings are in future to be carried on in the English language The court of policy passed an act, on the 29th of April, for changing the name of the principal town in Demerary from Strobek to Georgetown

DEMETRIAS, a town of Thessaly, near the mouth of the river Naurus, on the Pelasgic gulph, now Volo, not far from Iolcos. It was built

* Far west of Thrace, beyond the Aegean main,

Remote from ocean, lies the Delphic plain

The sacred oracle of Phœbus there
High o'er the mount arose, divinely fan'
Achaian marble form'd the gorgeous pile,

August the fabric' elegant its style '
On brazen hinges turn'd the silver doors,
And chequer'd marble pav'd the polish'd floors

The roofs, where storied tablatues appear'd,

On columns of Corinthian mould were rear'd,

Of shining porphyry the shafts were framed,

And round the hollow dome bright jewels flam'd

Apollo's suppliant priests, a blameless train

Fram'd then oblations on the holy fan
To front the sun's declining rays 'twas plac'd

With golden harps and living laurels grac'd

The scriptures and arts around the shrine
Conspicuous shone, engrav'd by hands divine

Of this great temp'le, through all time renew'd,

sunk in oblivion, no remains are found

— *Shipwreck*

by Demetrius Poliocertes, who, after three years captivity in the Syrian Chersonesus, about 60 miles S of Antioch, was buried here — **PIUTARCH**. — **Dr GILLIES's Hist of the World** Long 23 7 E lat 39 21 N

DEMOTICA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, on the river Mariz. Here Charles XII after being conducted from Bender as a prisoner, by the Turks, resided nearly twelve months, ten of which he passed in his bed, pretending to be ill. He departed from it in 1714. — **VOLTAIRE's Charles XII** Long 29 30 E lat 41 50 N

DEMAIN, a village of France, in the department of the North, and late province of Hainault, S W from Valenciennes, on the Scheld. Here marechal Villars, in 1712, gained a victory over prince Eugene. Long 3 33 E lat 50 20 N

DENBIGH, the county town of Denbighshire, in the vale of Clwyd, North Wales, with the ruins of a castle. It has a considerable manufacture of gloves and shoes. Sir Hugh Middleton, who died about the year 1691, was a native of Denbigh. — **EVANS's Camb Itin** 311 — **PENNANT's London**, 220 — **PENNANT's Wales**, ii 0 Long 3 35 W lat 53 21 N

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of North Wales. It is bounded on the N by the Irish sea, on the E by Flintshire, on the S by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, and on the W by Carnarvonshire.

DENDRA, a town or large village of Egypt, a short distance from the Nile. The surrounding orchards, which produce excellent oranges, lemons, pomegranates, grapes, and figs, render it a charming place, and afford a delightful coolness in a scorching country. A forest of palm tree, mentioned by the ancients, still exists in its neighbourhood, and

furnishes the greatest part of the charcoal that is consumed in Egypt. The site of Tentyris, formerly a celebrated city in Egypt, is about a quarter of a league from the present Dendera. Its inhabitants waged a perpetual war against the crocodiles. It has the remains of an ancient temple, in which Isis was worshipped in the shape of a cat. Long. 32 0 E lat 25 58 N

DENDEIMONDE, or **TERMONDE**, a city of Austrian Flanders, with a strong citadel, at the confluence of the Scheld and Dender. It was taken by the allies in 1706, has been since taken by the French, and is now in the eastern part of the department of the Scheld. Its commerce in grain, linen, oil, brandy, and beer, is considerable. It has a tannery, soap-manufactory, salt works, and several potteries. — **Dict des Treize Depart** Long, 4 10 E lat 51 3 N

DENIA, a sea port of Spain, in Valencia, opposite the island of Ivica, containing 1500 inhabitants. It has a strong castle and a convenient harbour, and its chief trade is in corn, almonds, and raisins. Long 0 2 E lat 38, 50 N

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E by the Baltic sea; on the W and N by the Ocean, and on the S by Germany. As this is a flat country, abounding in bogs and morasses, and surrounded by the sea, it is extremely subject to fogs and foul air, and affords but an indifferent soil. It produces, however, sufficient corn, and good pasturage in many parts, and the coasts supply plenty of fish. There is scarcely, in the whole country, a river navigable to a ship of burthen. The commodities exported are timber, black cattle, dried fish, iron, naval stores, and East India wares, for which, wines, oil, tobacco, salt, silk, woollen stuffs, sugar, and spices, are imported. Great numbers of oxen

and horses are reared in Denmark, and sold to the Germans and the Dutch. The constitution of Denmark, as established by the royal law in 1665, is an absolute monarchy: the king is bound by no human law, and either in ecclesiastical or civil affairs acknowledges no superior or judge, but God. But the king of Denmark must be of the Lutheran church. Frederick VI the present king of Denmark, was born on the 29th of January, 1768, of Christian VII, king of Denmark, and Carolina Matilda, princess of England.—See CLONBERG and ZILL. He succeeded his father on the 13th of March, 1808.—Its population is estimated at about 2,000,000.—PINKETON.—MILLS'S *Statistical Chart*.

DINNEVITZ, a town near Iutereboch, Saxony. Here, in Aug. 1813, the French were defeated by the allies.—*Europ. Mag.* May 26.

DENTON, a village of Huntingdonshire, 7 miles S W from Peterborough, was the birthplace of the famous antiquary sir Robert Cotton, to whom literature has been so much indebted for the establishment of that invaluable collection, the Cottonian library, now in the British Museum. He was born in 1570.—See CONNINGTON.—*Beaut. of Eng.* vii 540. Long 0 23 W lat 52 26 N.

DENYS, ST an ancient town of France, in the late province of the Isle of France, now in the department of the Seine. The town has some calico manufactories, and is situated on the river Croûd, not far from the Seine, 6 miles N of Paris. But St Denys is chiefly remarkable for being the usual burial-place of the kings of France. In 1793, the tombs were destroyed by the infuriated rabble. Bertrand de Guescelin, constable of France, was buried here, and marshal

Turenne was also honoured with superb mausoleum here, a tribute of the imperfect gratitude of Louis XIV, but the epitaph was suppressed by his paltry envy and jealousy.—

Unhonour'd by thy country, brave Turenne,
Beneath in humble tomb thy bones are
laid.

Europ. Mag. May 1793

See SALTZBEACH.—*Sketch of a Tour*, by J. E. SMITH, M D 186. Long 2 28 E lat 18 51 N.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, noted for its dock-yards and magazines of naval store. The ship in which sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe was laid up here, and when extremely decayed, a plank of it was converted into a chair, and presented to the university of Oxford.—See LALMOUTH.—BURNES'S *Hist. of Des. in the S. Sea*. In this dock-yard Peter the Great perfected himself in the art of ship-building. An extensive earthenware manufactory, called Deptford ware, is carried on at this town. In the church of St. Nicholas is the monument of captain Edward Fenton, who accompanied sir Martin Frobisher in his second and third voyages, and had himself the command of an expedition for the discovery of a north-west passage. He was also distinguished for his bravery in opposing the Armada. In Deptford are several places of worship for congregations of dissenters, in one of which the Rev John Olding was interred in 1781.—See BUTLER'S *Biog. and Chron.* Ex Deptford is about 4 miles E of London.

DERIR, a city of Asia Minor, in Lycaonia. It was the country of Timothy, and the place to which Paul retired after his ill treatment at Iconium. It is now called Alah-dag. Long 32 50 E lat 37 35 N.

DERBENT, a sea-port of Persia, in

the province of Schirvan, on the W coast of the Caspian sea. The Russians took it in 1796. Long 48. 30 E lat 42 4 N.

DERBY, the county town of Derbyshire, on the river Derwent. Here, in 1734, Sir Thomas Lombe erected the first silk-mill in England — *Beaut of Eng* in 365, 379. It has a manufacture of stockings and porcelain. Many ornamental articles are made of the spars, crystals, &c. found here. The rebels came as far as this town in 1715. Flimstead, a eminent astronomer*, and Wright, an excellent painter, were born here. Derby is about 10 miles W of Nottingham. Long 1 25 W lat 52 38 N.

DERBYSHIRE, an English county. The air is wholesome and agreeable, and the minerals abound in lead, marble, alabaster, mill-stones, iron, coal, and a coarse sort of crystal. The principal rivers are, the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent.

DERHAM, a town of Norfolk, noted for its wool and yarn. Here the celebrated poet Cowper was interred, May 2, 1800. His friend and companion, Mrs. Unwin, had been interred here in 1796 — *Haverty's Life of Cowper*, in 270 — *Memoirs of Cowper*, printed for T. Webb, 1800. Long. 1 0 E lat 52 12 N.

DERG — See LOUGH DERG.

DERVERAGH — See LOUGH DERVERAGH.

DERWENT, a river of Derbyshire, which rises in the High Peak, passes by Derby, and falls into the Trent on the border of Leicestershire. From the precipitous side of the mountain from which it descends, the river Derwent has a yellow tint, that well becomes the Turk's head on its banks, and the foam produced by a rocky channel.

Pensive I trace the Derwent's amber wave,
Foaming through unbiag'd banks, or view it lave
The soft, romantic vallies, high o'er-pea'd
By hills and rocks, in savage grandeur rear'd
SEWARD

DERWENT, a river of Durham, which forms for some space the boundary between that county and Northumberland, and falls into the Tyne near Newcastle.

DERWENT, a river of Cumberland, which enters the sea near Workington.

DERWENT WATER, a lake of Cumberland, in the vale of Keswick, about three miles in length, and one mile and a half in breadth. It is surrounded by rocky mountains and various precipices highly picturesque.

DESEADA, one of the French West India islands, and generally the best made in going to them. It was taken by the English in 1808. — *Eur. Mag* liv 59. It is about 12 miles long and 6 broad. The soil is sandy, and not very fruitful, but yields some coffee and cotton.

DESEADA, CAPE, the most southern point of the straits of Magellan, and north-western point of Terra del Fuego, at the entrance of the South sea. Long 74 40 W. lat. 53 0 S.

DISOLATION, CAPE, the S. E. point of the bay of St Barbara, near the straits of Magellan, so called by captain Cook, because near it commenced the most desolate and barren country he ever saw. Long. 7 12 W lat 54 53 S.

DESSAU, a considerable town in Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and the residence of the prince of Anhalt Dessau, whose dominion, since the peace of Tilsit, are in the conscription of the new kingdom of Westphalia. It is situated in a delightful plain on the river

* See GREENWICH.



Mulde, which, at a small distance from the town, runs into the Elbe. Here are some manufactories of woollen cloths, stockings, and hats. Dessau has acquired celebrity within the last thirty years from two institutions established here, one for the education of boys of good family, on principles nearly allied to those suggested by J. J. Rousseau, the other was a printing-press and library, for the printing and publishing of works on account of their authors, without the interference of a bookseller. Long 12 18 E lat 51 50 N

DETROIT, a port town, the principal and the best fortified in the country N W of the Ohio river. It is situated between Lake Erie and Lake Clair, on the western bank of Detroit river, in the United States of America. It is a place of considerable trade, which chiefly consists in a barter of coarse European goods with the natives for furs, deer-skins, tallow, &c — *WILD'S Travels* — *MORSE*. In January 1813, an army of Americans, marching to the attack of this place, was defeated by the English under colonel Proctor, and their commander, brigadier-general Winchester, taken prisoner. Long 82 56 W lat 42 40 N

DETTINGEN, a village of Germany, near Aschaffenburg on the Main, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, where the English, commanded by George II. in 1743, defeated the French under marechal Noailles* — *COXE'S Austria*, ii 292 Long 9 42 E lat 49 53 N

* At the battle of Dettingen, Mary Ralphson, who died at Liverpool at the advanced age of 110 years, being on the field during the heat of the engagement, observed a dragon full by her side, she disguised herself in his clothes, mounted his charger, and regained the victorious army, in which she found her husband, with whom she returned to England, and accompanied him in his after campaigns with duke William — *Eur Mag* lii 71

DEVENTER, a city of the United Provinces, and the capital of Overijssel, with a university. It brews an excellent beer, and is famous for its cakes. Deventer is the native city of James Gronovius, a learned writer on the *belles lettres*. Long 6 3 E lat 52 18 N

DEVIRON, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Murray, at Banff.

DEVIZES, a borough in Wilts, with a manufactory of serges and other woollen stuffs. Long 2 2 W lat 51 20 N

DEVON, a river of Perthshire. In one part of its course is a remarkable budge and fall.

DEVONSHIRE, an English county. The air is healthful and mild, and the soil extremely fertile. Its rivers are, the Tame, Ex, Teign, and Dart.

DEUX NETHES, a department formed of the north part of Brabant.

DIARBECK, or **DIARBEKAR**, a province between the Tigris and Euphrates. It was the ancient Mesopotamia.

DIARBECK, capital of the province of the same name on the river Tigris. It has a great trade in red Turkey leather, and cotton cloth of the same colour. Near the town is a chapel, in which Job is said to be buried — *Enc Brit.* Long 39 40 E lat 37 18 N

DIEPMEN'S LAND, or **VAN DIEPMEN'S LAND**, an island in the form of an oblong square, about 160 British miles long, by half that breadth, separated by a channel more than 30 leagues wide, called Bass's straits, from New Holland*. It was discovered by Tasman, in 1642, from whom it received its name in honour of the Dutch governor general.

* For this discovery we are indebted to Mr. Bass, a surgeon, after whom the straits have been named. Accompanied by Mr. Thoomes, a naval gentleman, he

DIEMEN'S LAND, the northern part of New Holland, discovered by a Dutch navigator, named Zuchon, who bestowed upon it this name, in honour of Anthony Van Diemen, governor general in the East Indies, who returned to Europe with incredible treasures in 1651.

DIEPPE, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, late province of Normandy, at the mouth of the river Bethune. Its principal trade is in herrings, mackerel, ivory, toys, and laces. It was bombarded by the English in 1694. Bruzen de la Martiniere, who wrote the grand *Dict. Historique, Geographique, &c.* 10 vols. folio, was born here in 1706, and Du Quesne, a famous French admiral, in 1610 — *Galerie Hist.* — See AGOSTA and ALBONNE, in *Gaz.* Long 19 E lat 49 55 N.

DIERSTEIN, a town of Austria, in Germany, situated on the Danube. Here Richard I. of England was discovered, and detained in prison, in 1194, after his shipwreck at Aquileia — *Geo. Un. de HUBNER*, v. 159 — *BUSCHING*, iv. 170. Here a division of the French army of 5000 men, under general Groum, fought their way through 20,000 Russians in 1805. Long 15 45 E lat 48 28 N.

DILU-LE-FIT, a small town of France, in the department of Drome, late province of Dauphiny. It has some mineral springs, one of which is particularly famous for the great quantity of native vitriol which its

entered the straits between the latitudes of 30 and 40 S. and actually circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land — *COLLINS'S Acc. of New S. Wales*. The discovery was made in a single whale-boat, and this vessel may be said to have been consecrated by that great discovery and hazardous navigation, for it is preserved in the harbour with a sort of religious veneration: some snuff boxes have been made out of its keel, of which the possessors are both proud and jealous — *Lat. Pan. vii. 91 L.* from *M. Peron's Voyage*.

water contains. This water taken inwardly is an excellent remedy against those diseases of the eye which require tonics. Long 5 4. E. lat 41 30 N.

DIFUZE, a small town of France, in the department of the Meurthe, late province of Lorraine, on the river Senle. It has the richest salt springs in France. Long 6 50 E. lat 46. 53 N.

DJILZAN, a sea-port of Arabia, situated on a cape of the Red sea. It is built, like other towns on the coast, with straw and mud. It was once a port of considerable trade. The place abounds with excellent fish, and fruit which is brought from the mountains, whence they are also supplied with very good water — *Bruce's Travels*. Long 43 0 E. lat 16 15 N.

DICERICK NEUP, a town of Candy, in the island of Ceylon, next in importance to Candy. At one period, when the king was driven out of Candy, and his capital burnt, he found here a retreat which no European army has been able to penetrate. Long 80 59 E. lat 7 32 N.

DIGNE, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, late province of Provence, situated on the river Blonnet, which, not far from hence, falls into the Durance. All the springs in the vicinity of Digne are hot, and one is celebrated for the cures it performs in cases of anchylosis, or that stiffness which takes place in a limb cured of a gun-shot wound. Cassendi, a famous mathematician and astronomer, was born in the neighbourhood of Digne. Long 6 12 E. lat 44 10 N.

DJON, a city of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, and late province of Burgundy. It has many fine public structures, and its neighbourhood produces excellent wines. It has manufactures of velvets and cottons, and its wax candles are

equal to those of Mans. Bossuet, author of "*Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle*," and one of the most celebrated orators of the age of Louis XIV. (*Cours de Litt* par La Harpe, ii 40), Ciebillen, a French writer of tragedy, Rameau, a musician; Monnoye, a poet, and the benevolent Linguet, were natives of Dijon — See JONES's *Biog Dict* Long 5 7 E lat 47 19 N

DINAN, a town of France, in the department of Cote du Nord, lue province of Bretagne, situated on the river of Rance. It is chiefly frequented for its mineral waters. Duclos, an historian and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Dinan. He was born in 1705, and died in 1770 Long 1 57 W lat 48 23 N

DINANT, a small town of France in the department of Sambre and Meuse, late bishopric of Liege. It has mines of iron, quarries of marble, copper foundries, forges, tanneries, and breweries Long 4 59 E lat 50 16 N

DINAPORE, a village of Hindoostan, in the district of Patna, in which the East India company's civil servants reside. For several miles around the villages of Bankipore and Dinapore, the fields assume the appearance of a rich and well dressed garden. The most common crops are cotton, dohl, and the castor-oil plant. Barley alone, or mixed with a kind of small pea, is also a very common produce in this vicinity. Almost every common article of food is here very cheap, fowls from six to ten a rupee, and ducks at nearly the same price — TENNANT's *Indian Recreations*, ii Long 85 5 E. lat 25 38 N

DINGLE, a sea-port situated on a bay of the same name, in the county of Kerry, Ireland. Dingle, besides its exports of butter and other articles of provisions, has a manufactory of coarse linen, which takes its name

from the town, and is much used for sheeting Long 10 7 W lat 52 8 N

DINGWALL, a borough in Ross-shire, at the W end of the Firth of Cromarty, which is navigable for small vessels Long 4 23 W lat 57 45 N

DINKIPA, a country of Africa, a little inland of the Gold coast. The gold of this country is very fine.

DIXON, a village W of Wilton, in Wiltshire, was the birthplace of Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, 1609 — GRANGER, ii 211, iii 360, iv 63. His eldest daughter was privately married to James, duke of York, afterwards James II in 1659, and was the mother of two daughters, Mary and Anne, who were successively queen of England. She died in 1671 — MACDONALD'S *Lives* Long 1 50 W lat 51 5 N

DIOTHA, in Dalmatia, near Ragusa. In the year 215, the Roman emperor Dioclesian was born here. In 305 he gave the world the first example of a resignation, which has not been very frequently imitated by succeeding monarchs — *Dec. and Fall Rom Emp* i 391 — See BURSA, BRUSSELS, ILIDJONSO, NEVLES, and RIFAIIII Long 18 10 E lat 42 50 N

DIRCE, a stream or fountain of Greece, in Boeotia, near Thebes, and said, by Pausanias, to discharge itself into the river Ismenus. Pindar's house was near the fountain Dirce, whence he is called by Horode ii b iv ver 25 the "Dircean Swan."

Thus when the Dircean swan attempts
the skies,
A nobler gale of rapture bids him rise
But like a bee, which through the busy
groves,
With feeble wings and idle murmurs,
roves,
Sits on the bloom, and with unceasing
tail,
From thyme sweet breathing culls the
flow'ry spoil:

So f, weak bard¹ round Tiber's lucid
spring,

Of humble strain laborious v¹ses sing
FRANCIS's *Horace*

DISFORTH, a small village about 6 miles N W of Loughborough, in Leicestershire. It was the birthplace of Lilly the astrologer, who prostituted his pen to the political purposes of the parliament of Cromwell—GRANGER's *Biog Hist* iii 126—THROSBY's *Vies*, ii 135—*Beaut of Eng* ix 402 Long 1 14 E lat 52 38 N

DISGULM, a small town in the province of Farsistan, in Persia. Great quantities of assafoetida are procured here Long 50 0 E lat 30 0 N

DISLEY, near Loughborough, Leicestershire, was the birthplace of Bakewell, the celebrated breeder of sheep, cattle, and horses, in 1723—*Beaut of Eng* ix 383 Long 1 8 W lat 52 28 N

DISKO BAY, a large bay of Greenland, separating the main land from the island of Disko. The whole bay is about 160 miles in circumference. On the island many rein-deer are found, and the fishery in the bay is the best in the country. In the winter they catch seals, and in the spring, whales. Disko is the best place for trade. Instead of making their houses with wood-work and turf, they make them with the horn of unicorn fish, clay, and seal-skins. A missionary reports, that several ice-mountains have stood fast for many years, to which sometimes ships are fastened—CRANTZ' *Hist of Greenland*, i

DISS, a town of Norfolk, which has manufactories of sail-cloth, linen cloth, hose, and stays. Near the town is a lake abounding with eels Long 1 9 E lat 52 25 N

DIU, an island at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay, in Hindoostan. It was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1515, and was very

commercial, but its trade now is inconsiderable Long. 70 3. E. lat. 20 42. N.

DIUM—See **STANDIA**

DIXMUDE, a small town of France, in the department of the Lys, late Austrian Flanders. It is situated on the river Yperlee, and is remarkable for excellent butter Long 3 0 E lat 51 2 N

DNILPER, anciently the Boristhenes, a river of Russia, which rises in the government of Smolensko, not far from the mountains whence issue the Duna and the Wolga. It passes Smolensko, Mohilow, Kiow, Catharienslat, and Cherson, in its course to the Black sea, into which it falls at Kimburn, near Oczakow.

DNISER, a river of Poland, which rises in Galicia, and falls into the Black sea between the mouths of the Dniuper and Danube.

DOBERAN, a small town of Germany, about 10 miles N E of Rostock. It has acquired celebrity, within the last twenty years as a watering place, the first for sea-bathing in Germany Long 12 10 E lat 54 10 N

DOCKING, a parish in the hundred of Smithdon, Norfolk, about 3 miles from Bunham. Admiral Hawke was born here,—*Beaut of Eng* xi 310 Long 0 37 E lat 52 54 N

DODONA, a famous city of Epirus, by some placed in Thesprotia, and by others in Molossis, N E of the present Yanina. It was famous for the temple and oracle of Jupiter, the most ancient in Greece. Near Dodona was a grove of oaks, which were supposed to speak, and thus declare the answers of Jupiter: hence Virgil, in his 2d Georgic, has mentioned the

————— vocal oak,
Where Jove of old oraculously spoke

—ADAM'S *G'o*, 317 The mode of answering inquiries at this seat of

superstition appears to have been, by hanging certain instruments on the tops of oaks, which, when shaken by the wind, gave a confused sound, the priests interpreting the noise as they thought proper — *Dr COLLYER'S Lectures on Scrip Prophecy*, 49 Long 21 3 E lat 39 45 N.

DOLSBURG, a town of Guelderland, on the Yssel, near Zutphen, in the Seven United Provinces. It was the first place taken by the English in 1586, when they went to assist the Dutch. Long 6 2 E lat 52 2 N.

DÖRFLIEFELD, a ridge of mountains between Norway and Sweden. The summits yield excellent pasture, and the sides are covered with woods and inclosures. They contain also mines of copper, silver, iron, and other metals — *PUSCHING*, i 175. The grand chain which divides the kingdom of Norway from Sweden, is known by distinct appellations, as it passes through different provinces. The highest is Dovrefjæl, in Drontheim, and Lille in Bergen — *PINKERTON*. The summit of Dörfliet has an elevation of 7020 feet above the sea, and was, for the first time, visited about fourteen years ago by a Mr Esmarck — *Mon Rev* lxx 534.

DOGGER BANK lies 12 leagues from Flamborough-head, and 16 from Scarborough. The north side of the bank stretches off E N E between 30 and 40 leagues. The English fishermen procure the cod fish with which the London markets are supplied from the Dogger bank, the Well bank lying off the coast of Lincoln, and the Cromer off the coast of Norfolk.

DOIRE, a river of Italy, which rises near the Little St Bernard, and falls into the Po near Casal.

DOIRE, a department so called from the river Doire. It has been formed out of a part of Piedmont.

DOLGELLY, a town in Merioneth-

shire, seated on the river Avon, at the foot of Cader Idris. It has a manufactory of Welsh cotton. Long 4 0 W lat 52 42 N.

DOMINGO, ST — HISPANIOLA, — or **HAYTI**, one of the richest of the West India islands, was discovered by Columbus in 1492. It produces sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, maize, and cassava-root. An unsuccessful attempt was made against this island, under the command of admiral Petion, who was disgraced and imprisoned by Oliver Cromwell, though he added, in that very expedition, Jamaica to the kingdom of Great Britain — *PINNANT'S Tour in Scotland*, 1772 xvi. The western part formerly belonged to the French, and the eastern to the Spaniards, which at the revolution was ceded by Spain. It has suffered by civil wars, and was taken by the English in 1809, but soon after evacuated by them, and Toussaint L'Ouverture, a black born on this island, was taken to France, and basely destroyed by the treachery of Buonaparte — *Eclectic Rev* ii 410 — *See BESANCON*. From this island Columbus was sent home in irons, by Bouvadia, to gratify the avaricious inclinations of his countrymen. This iniquitous judge was shipwrecked near this island soon after going to Spain. Domingo is about 480 miles in length, and from 60 to 100 in breadth. It received the name of Domingo from a city built by the brother of Columbus, who gave it that name in honour of his father Dominic — *KERR'S Travels*, iii. After Toussaint's being perfidiously seized as above related, the blacks, under general Dessalines, Christophe, and Petion, drove the French from the island in 1803, and Dessalines was invested with the government for life, and on the 8th of September, 1804, he assumed the title of emperor of Hayti, by the

name of Jaques I. He fell in a conspiracy soon after, and republican principles revived at his death, under the alternate command of generals Christophe and Pethion. The former is now in possession of the town and harbour of St. Nicholas, and the latter in possession of Port au Prince, and are in a state of warfare with each other—See HAYTI. St Domingo is in long 70 0 W lat 19 0 N.

DOMINGO, ST the capital of the E part of St Domingo, on the Ozama. The houses are built with a glutinous red earth mixed with lime, which becomes very hard and durable. In the cathedral is preserved the first cross that Columbus planted in this island, and the remains of that great man were there deposited till 1796, when, the island being ceded to the French, they were removed to the Havanna—See GUANAHANI, PALOS, VALLADOLID, and SEVILLE. This city was surrendered to the British and Spanish forces in 1809. It contains about 22,000 inhabitants. Long 70 10 W lat. 18, 20 N.

DOMINICA, one of the Windward Caribbee islands, which received its appellation from being discovered on a Sunday, Nov 3, 1493. It has been taken and retaken several times, but is now in the possession of the English. Roseau is the capital. They export sugar, rum, cacao, coffee, ginger, indigo, cotton, hides, dyeing woods, &c. There are a few families of the ancient natives, who are very dextrous with their bows and arrows, and they display great ingenuity in making curiously wrought panniers or baskets of silk grass, or the leaves or bark of trees—EDWARDS'S *Hist of the W India*, i. 467. Long 61 30 W lat 15. 30. N.

DOMMEL, a river of Holland, which has its source in the depart-

ment of Ourthe, ci devant Dutch Brabant, passes Bois le Duc, joins the Aa, and falls into the Meuse near Crevecoeur.

DOMREMY LA PUCELLE, a village of France, about 5 miles from Neufchateau, on the Meuse, in the department of the Vosges. Joan of Arc, the famous maid of Orleans, who, in the reign of Charles VII of France, obtained several victories over the English, was born here—*Mod Europe—Hist of Eng—MEZFRAY*—See COMPEIGNE, ORLEANS, and ROUEN. Long 5 50 E. lat 48, 50 N.

DON, a river which rises in the mountains of Culgarff, Scotland, and, after passing by Kintore, disembogues its waters into the German ocean. It is navigable for small vessels a considerable way from its mouth. Several very valuable salmon weirs are formed on this river.

DON, a river of Yorkshire. This river is navigable, from its efflux into the Ouse river at Goole bridge, to Attercliffe, 2 miles below Sheffield. It serves for the export of coals, iron, and iron ware.

DON, or TANAIS, a river which divides the Eastern part of Russia in Europe from Asia. In its course it receives nearly 300 rivers and streamlets. It rises not far from Tula, and falls into the Palus Mæotis, or sea of Asoph.

DONAGHADEE, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the eastern coast. Packets are established here for the purpose of carrying the mail and passengers to Port Patrick, in Scotland, a distance of about 20 miles. It exports to the opposite coast oxen, horses, sheep, hogs, and grain or meal; and imports from it coal, herrings, pottery, slates, machinery, salt, flaxseed, cotton, wool, &c—*Lat Pan vii* 614. Long 5. 24. W lat 54 37. N.

DONCASTER, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire. It is said to be one of the prettiest places on the great northern road. Over the river Don, on which the town is situated, are two handsome bridges. It has manufactories of stockings, knit waistcoats, and gloves. Frobisher was a native of this place — *ANDREWS'S Hist of G Brit* 1 162 Long 1 12 W lat 53 33 N

DONDRA-HEAD, the southern extremity of the island of Ceylon Long 80 45 E lat 5, 50 N

DONEGAL, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster. Lifford is the county town

DONEGAL, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name Long 7. 47 W lat 54 30 N

DONERAILE, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and about 21 miles from the city of that name. In its neighbourhood is Kilmolemen castle, where Spenser the poet resided Long 8. 34 W lat 52 13 N.

DONESCHINGEN, a town of Swabia, near which the river Danube flows. It is about 12 miles N N W from Schaffhausen Long 8 20 E lat 48 5 N

DONGOIA, a town of Africa, and capital of a province or kingdom of the same name in Nubia, Africa, on the E side of the Nile. Its horses are particularly noted for beauty and symmetry of parts, great size and strength, agility, docility of temper, and for their capability of great endurance of fatigue — *Sir ROBERT WILSON'S Remarks on the Character of the Russian Army* Long 32 5 E. lat. 19. 25 N

DORCHESTER, the county town of Dorsetshire, famous for excellent fish. It is seated on the river Frome. Long. 2. 26. W. lat. 50 43 N

DORDOGNE, a department of France, which receives its name from a river that falls into the Garonne near

Bordeaux, and is formed from the late province of Perigord. Perigueux is the chief place

DORIS, one of the divisions of ancient Greece. It was of small extent, along the foot of mount Ceta and mount Parnassus

DORISCUS, on the river Hebrus (now Marisa, or Maritz, Turkey). Here Xerxes reviewed his immense army, and melted into tears at the reflection that not one would remain a hundred years afterwards — *ADAM'S Geo — Cyclop art Athens* — See THIRMOPIE and PLAFEA.

DORKING — See DARKING.

DORNBURG, a small town of Germany, situated on the river Saale, 6 miles N of Jena. It has 400 inhabitants, mostly stocking-manufacturers and cotton-spinners.

DORNEK, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Soleure, a few miles S of Basle. It is memorable for a battle which the Swiss, with only 6000 men, gained over the Austrians with 15,000, in 1499. Count Henry of Furstenburg, who commanded the Austrians, was killed, and 3000 of his men. Their bones were deposited in the chapel of St Marie Madeleine. This was one of the last battles which the Swiss fought in their own country, the valour of their troops, and the policy of other states, having insured them a continued peace, till invaded by the restless and ambitious Buonaparte. — *Dictionnaire de la Suisse* Long 7 37 E. lat 47 33. N

DORKNOCK, a borough and county town of Sutherland, Scotland. The town stands on the northern coast of the Firth of Dornock, which divides the southern parts of Sutherland from the county of Ross Long. 3. 48. W lat 57. 52 N

DORPT, or **DORPAT**, a town of Livonia, on the river Embur. It is called, by Mr. Coxe, the granary of the North, from the vast quantity of

corn which grows in its neighbourhood. Long 27 52 E. lat 58 20 N

DORRINGTON, in Shropshire, has generally been said to have been the birthplace of the late alderman Boydell in 1719 — *Mon Mag* xviii 549. — *Cyclop* This, however, has been contradicted in "The Gentleman's Magazine."

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England. The soil is in general rich and fertile, and affords good pasture for sheep. Here is, likewise, plenty of poultry of all sorts. Its chief rivers are, the Frome and Stour.

DORT, or DORDRECHT, a city of Holland, seated on an island of the Meuse, opposite that of Ysselmound, from which it was torn, in 1421, by an interruption of the rivers, which broke down the dikes and destroyed 72 villages and 100,000 persons. It is said to have been occasioned by the malice of a man, who wished to inundate his neighbour's ground by destroying the dike near his house. — *Delices des Pays Bas*, iv 369. In 1613 and 1619, a famous protestant synod was held here, in consequence of the disputes that prevailed in Holland, between the Calvinists and the Arminians, upon the five points, relating to election, redemption, original sin, effectual grace, and perseverance, which condemned the tenets of Arminius*. Merula and Rutgers, learned men, were born here, as was also the celebrated De Witt. Isabella, queen of Edward II. embarked at Dort in 1326, and

landed on the Suffolk coast, when she came to dethrone her consort. The following very interesting and extraordinary circumstance occurred at Dort in the year 1785, which is still the frequent narrative of the young and old of that city, who relate it with mingled sensations of awe and delight, as an interposition of Divine Providence in favour of a widow and her family of this city. This woman, who was very industrious, was left by her husband, an eminent carpenter, a comfortable house, with some land, and two boats for carrying merchandize and passengers on the canals. She was supposed to be worth some money, which she employed in a hempen and sail-cloth manufactory, for the purpose of increasing her means of instructing her children (a son and two daughters) in useful branches of business. One night, about nine o'clock, when the workmen were gone home, a person dressed in uniform, with a musquet and broad sword, came to the house, and requested lodging. "I let no lodgings, friend," said the widow, "and besides, I have no spare bed, unless you sleep with my son, which I think very improper, on account of your being a perfect stranger to us all." The soldier then shewed a discharge from Diesbach's regiment (signed by the major, who gave him an excellent character), and a passport from comte Maillebois, governor of Breda. Upon this the soldier was hospitably entertained, and at a seasonable hour withdrew to bed. Some hours afterwards a loud knocking was heard at the door, which roused the soldier, who moved softly down stairs, and listened at the hall door, when the blows were repeated, and the door almost broken through. By this time the widow and her daughters were much alarmed, and ran almost frantic through different parts of the house, exclaiming, "Mur-

* The Arminian doctrine was in substance reduced to these five articles — 1st God does not in an arbitrary manner predestinate any person to be saved or damned, 2 Christ died for all men, 3. How necessary soever grace may be towards our doing good actions, yet, 4thly, it is not irresistible, 5 The faithful may finally depart from a state of grace — *RAPIN*, ii 240, note — *Rev J EVANS's Sketch*

der' murder! The son having joined the soldier with a case of loaded pistols, and the latter screwing on his bayonet and fresh priming his piece, which was charged with slugs, requested the women to keep themselves in a back room, out of the way of danger. Soon after the door was burst in, two ruffians entered, who were instantly shot by the son, who discharged both his pistols at once. Two other associates of the dead men immediately returned the fire, but without effect, when the intrepid and veteran stranger, taking immediate advantage of the discharge of their arms, rushed on them like a lion, ran one through the body with his bayonet, and whilst the other was running away, lodged the contents of his piece between his shoulders, and he dropped dead on the spot. These four ruffians were buried in a cross road, with a suitable inscription over them. The widow presented the soldier with 100 guineas, and the city settled a handsome pension on him for the rest of his life. This veteran's name was Adrian de Gries, he was a native of Middleburgh, and upwards of 70 years old.—*CARR'S Tour through Holland*, p. 62. Long 4 48 E lat 51 50, N.

DOTHAN, or **DOTHAIM**, a town 12 miles N E of Samaria. Travellers report, that wells and fountains abound in the neighbourhood of Dothan at this day, and the cistern, or dry pit, in which Joseph was confined by his brethren is still shewn.—*Vide DAPPER'S Descript. Palestine*.—When Elisha was at Dothan, the king of Syria sent an army to seize him; but they were smitten with blindness by the prophet, and afterwards restored to sight and sent back to their master.—2 *Kings* vi 68. Long. 35. 26 E lat 32 15. N.

DOUAY, a city of France, in the department of the North. It has a fine arsenal, a foundry for cannon, a

military school, a citadel, and three famous colleges. It was taken in 1712, after the suspension of arms between Great Britain and France. Calonne, an illustrious French statesman, was born here.

DOVER, a sea-port in Kent, which has a castle, wherein is shewn a great gun 22 feet long, presented to queen Elizabeth by the states of the Severn United Provinces. It has barracks for 3000 men. In times of peace the packet-boats go hence to Calais, which is distant 21 miles. The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs, which are of great height, though certainly exaggerated by Shakespeare, *King Lear*, act iv sc ii.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis, to cast ones eyes so low!
The crows and choughs, that wing the
midway air,
Show scarce so gross as beetles half way
down.
Hangs one that gathers samphire, dread-
ful trade!
Methinks he sees no bigger than his
head.
The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice, and you tall anchoring
brigs,
Diminish'd to her boat, her boat, a buoy
Almost too small for sight the moun-
taining surge,
That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles
chafes,
Cannot be heard so high. I'll look no
more,
Lest my brain turn, and the dement
sight
Topple down headlong.

In the church, at the bottom of the castle hill, there are two inscriptions, one to Foote, the other to Churchill. the former died at the Ship inn in 1777, and had a grave prepared for his remains, but was brought to London and buried (*Beaut of Eng* vii 1061), the latter was buried here, having died at Boulogne, 1764.—*Esre's Tour*.—*Europ. Mag* 1793.—*Beaut of Eng*. vii 1068. Stephen, king of England, died here in 1154. Among the most distinguished na-

tives of Dover were, Dr White Kennet, bishop* of Peterborough, of literary celebrity, who was born in 1660, and died in 1728, and that illustrious statesman, Philip Yorke, earl of Hardwicke, born in 1690. Having acquired great eminence at the bar, and filled the important situation of solicitor and attorney general, he was appointed lord chief justice of the King's Bench in 1733, and lord chancellor in 1736. The functions of this high station he exercised with such undeviating fidelity and justice, that only three of his decrees were appealed from, and even those were affirmed by the house of lords. He died in 1761 — *Beaut of Eng* vii 1068. Charles II landed at Dover in 1660, after his exile. This event is called the Restoration. Henry VIII embarked for France at Dover, in 1520 — See *ARRIES*. The enterprising Hurot escaped from Dover in an open boat, and reached the opposite coast — See *ISLE OF MAN*. Long 1 13 E lat 51 8 N

DOVER, a town in the state of Delaware, North America. It is well built, and has a considerable trade with Philadelphia. Its chief export is wheat. Long 75 34 W lat 39 10 N

DOURO, or DOURO, a river of Spain, which rises in Old Castile and falls into the Atlantic ocean, near Oporto.

DOUGLAS, a sea port in the Isle of Man, with the best harbour in the island. It has a linen manufactory, some tan-yards, snuff and tobacco factories, breweries, &c. Long 4 28 W lat 54 5 N

DOUGLAS, a parish and village in the county of Lanark. The village is situated nearly in the middle of the parish, and is the centre of the great roads from Glasgow to England, and from Edinburgh to Ayr. It has a small manufactory of cotton, and

another cotton-work has been lately erected in its vicinity. The old castle of Douglas was burnt down about 50 years ago, and one wing has been rebuilt in a most elegant style. Long 4 20 W lat 54 12 N

DOUGLENDY, a river of S Wales, which joins the Clethy about 3 miles S from Haverfordwest, in the county of Pembroke. It is navigable from Milford-haven to Haverfordwest.

DOURAK, a town of Persia, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, remarkable for the reeds of which they make pens. — See *Pens*, *BUTLER'S Auth Quest.* Long 47 45 E lat 32 15 N

DOURDAN, a town of France on the river Orge, in the department of Seine and Oise. It has a manufactory of silk and worsted stockings. John de la Bruyere was born here in 1644. Long 2 2 E lat 48 35 N.

DOWLATAPAD, a province of the Deccan, in Hindoostan, formerly called Ahmednagar. Aurungabad is its capital.

DOWLATABAD, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, supposed to be the ancient Tagara. The fortress is situated on a high mountain that neither horse nor camel can ascend. Long 75 54 E lat 19 50 N

DOWN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster.

DOWN, or DOWNPATRICK, the chief town in the county of Down. It has a good linen market, and its public buildings are respectable. In the cathedral is the tomb of St. Patrick (See *KILPATRICK*), who was buried in the same grave with St. Bridget and St. Columb. It is situated on the lake of Strangford. Long 5 42 W lat 54 29 N

DOWNHAM, a town of Norfolk, seated on the Ouse, 11 miles S. of Lynn. It sends great quantities of butter to Cambridge, which comes to London as Cambridge butter. Long 0 20 E lat 52. 40. N.

Downing, in Flintshire, on the road from Holywell to St. Asaph, was the birthplace of Mr. Pennant, a celebrated naturalist and topographer, in 1726. Long. 3 7. W lat. 53. 19. N.

Downs, a famous road for shipping, between the N and S. Foreland, county of Kent.

DRAGO, a village S of Copenhagen, in the island of Zealand, inhabited chiefly by pilots, who in time of peace pilot all ships passing the Sound through the entrance of the Baltic, or the Cattegat.

DRAGUIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of Var, late province of Provence. It has manufactures of cloth, stockings, and soap. The vicinity produces excellent fruit and wine. Long 6 33 E lat 44 32 N.

DRAKENSTEIN, a district of southern Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope. The produce of the country consists chiefly of wines and fruits, and in it are many beasts both wild and tame.

DRAMME, or **DRAMMEN**, a river of Norway, which falls into the bay of Christiana, on the western side.

DRAVE, a river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, and falls into the river Danube near Esseck.

DRAYTON, a hamlet in the S E of Leicestershire, in the parish of Brighthurst, was the birthplace of Geo. Fox, the founder of the respectable society of Friends or Quakers, in 1624.—*CLARKSON'S Portraiture, Introd* Long 0 45. W lat 52 32 N.

DREPANUM, now **TRAPANI**, an ancient town in the north-western part of Sicily, where, according to Virgil, Aeneas lost his father Anchises.

Here after endless labours, often toss'd
By raging storms, and driv'n on ev'ry coast.
My dear, dear father, spent with age, }
I lost

Ease of my cares, and solace of my pain,
Sav'd through a thousand toils, but sav'd
in vain

DRYDEN'S Virgil, b. ii.

The Carthaginians were in possession of Drepanum, and near it Adherbal defeated Claudius the consul, A U C 505 B. C. 249 Long 12. 30 E lat 38 6 N.

DREPANUM, an ancient town of Bithynia, now called Glossa, and Ialova, on the gulf of Astacenus, N. of Nice, or Is-mik, in Natolia, Turkey in Asia. Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, was probably the daughter of an innkeeper of Drepanum, which after her death was by Constantine denominated Helenopolis. Lucian, a pious and learned christian martyr, supposed to be a native of Antioch, refusing to renounce christianity when brought before the emperor Maximin at Nicomedia, was sent to prison, but speedily put to death, and was buried at Helenopolis.—*LARDNER, III* Long 29 20 E lat 40 32 N.

DRESDEN, the capital of Saxony, in Germany. It is surrounded by strong fortifications, and divided by the river Elbe into the Old and New Town. It has a castle, a university, and some magnificent churches. The houses are built of free-stone, and its palaces are full of curiosities and a great variety of Dresden porcelain*. The principal manufac-

* The year 1706 is the date of the first porcelain manufacture in Europe, viz that of Dresden. The account of the invention is curious.—John Frederic Bottiger, of Schleitz, believed, or pretended, that he had learned the art of transmuting various substances into gold, from a goldsmith at Berlin. He went into Saxony, and was allowed all materials, and every assistance required for his operations, at the expense of other people, but he laboured in vain for several years. At last, imputing his want of success to the crucibles not being of a proper quality, he attempted to make these vessels himself of a hard and dur-

stories of Dresden are those of woollen cloth, saddles, saddle cloths, silks, gauze, silk stockings, ribands, lace, leather gloves, playing cards, musical instruments, and large mirrors. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1713, and again in 1756—*Dr TOWERS's Mem of Fred III* i. 279, 452—*ENTICK's Hist of the War* Augustus II king of Poland, died here in 1733, and his son, Maurice count Saxe, was born here 1696—*Mod Eur—Hist of C Saxe*, i 12 Long 13 50 E lat 51, 6 N

DREUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, late province of the Isle of France. Here, in 1562, was fought the first pitched battle between the Catholics and Protestants, in which the latter were defeated, and the prince de Condé taken prisoner—*BUSCHING*, ii 390—*Henriade*, chant ii vers 83 and the note, Paris edit 1787. Philidor, the celebrated chess-player, was a native of this place. Rotron, a French poet, whom Peter Corneille called his father in tragedy, was born at Dreux in 1609 Long 1 26 E lat 48 44 N

DRIFFIELD, GREAT, a market town about 13 miles N of Beverley, in the East riding of Yorkshire. It has several woollen and cotton manufactories, and a considerable trade is carried on in corn Long 0 30. W lat 54 0 N

DRIFFIELD, LITTLE, about 4 miles from Great Driffield. In 1784, a coffin and skeleton were found in the church, supposed to be those of Alfred the Great. Rapin, however, says he was buried at Winchester.

DROGHEDA, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of Louth, seated on the Boyne. It was taken in 1649 by

Oliver Cromwell, and the garrison and inhabitants were put to the sword—*GORDON's Hist of Ireland*, i 489. The only genuine usquebagh is manufactured at Drogheda; and it has an extensive commerce in corn and strong sheeting. William III passed the Boyne near Drogheda the night before the victory he obtained over James II—See BOYNE. Long 6 1 W lat 53 45. N

DROTHWICH, a borough in Worcestershire, remarkable for its salt-pits Long 1 48 W lat 52 15. N

DROME, a department of France, part of the late province of Dauphiny. It takes its name from a river, which runs through it from E to W and falls into the Rhone.

DROMEDARY, CAPE, a cape on the E coast of New Holland, which received its name from captain Cook, who thought that a high mountain on this coast resembled that animal. Long 150 0 E lat 36 0 S

DROMORE, a market and port town in the county of Down, Ireland. It stands on the river Lagan, and has a share of the linen manufactories which enrich the county Long 6. 4 W lat 54 24 N.

DROPTFIELD, a town in Derbyshire, 6 miles from Chesterfield. Abundance of coal is obtained in the vicinity of the town Long 1. 19. W lat 53 21 N

DRONTHEIM, a province of Norway

DRONTHEIM, a city and capital of a province of the same name, in Norway. It has a good harbour, and carries on a great trade in iron, tar, furs, ashes, &c Long 10 32 E lat 63 26 N

DRUMMELZIER, a parish on the Tweed, in Peebles shire. In the church-yard is shown the burial-place of the celebrated Merlin. Long 3 23 W lat. 55. 37. N.

DUBBI, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. It abounds in

ble kind, and in this attempt he accidentally produced porcelain—*Mon. Rev* vi 45 New series—*KEYELER's Trav* iv 21

grapes and coffee Long. 43 40 E.
lat. 14 44. N.

DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, seated on the Liffey, containing about 22,000 houses, and about 156,000 inhabitants Its principal buildings are, the Castle, Parliament-house, Trinity college Royal Exchange, Custom-house, Hospital, and Essex bridge Zephaniah Howell, governor of Calcutta in 1756, and one of those who survived the memorable catastrophe of the Black Hole prison, was born in Dublin in 1711 He died at Pinner in 1798

—*Asiatic Ann Rec* 1 Cunningham and Tate were natives of this city, Burke, the celebrated orator, was born here Jan 1, 1730, Usher in 1580, Swift was also a celebrated native, and sir Richard Steele, the projector of the Spectator, &c — *DRAKE'S Essays* Swift, the bosom friend of Harley and of St John, the early associate of sir William Temple, and the companion of Pope, Gay, and Arbuthnot (*British Critic*, xxxv 230) was buried in St Patrick's church, and so was the duke of Schomberg, who was killed at the Boyne — *CARR'S Stranger in Ireland*, 106 109 Mr and Mrs Sharp died at Dublin on the 1st of April, 1784, aged 111 They were both born on the 1st of April, 1673, they were married on the 1st of April, 1693, and the three children they had were born on the 1st of April Their eldest daughter, who was married on a 1st of April, was the mother of general Montgomery, who distinguished himself in the American war against the English — See **QUEBEC** Long 6 16. W lat 53 21 N

DUCATO — See **LEUCATE**

DUDLEY, a market town on the borders of the county of Worcester

The adjacent country abounds with collieries, and many persons are engaged in the making of nails and hardware It is 10 miles W. by N. of Birmingham

DWINA — See **DWINA**

DUISBURG, a town of Germany, about 12 miles N of Disseldorp, on the Roer, near the eastern shore of the Rhine, which has been annexed to the French empire It was formerly in the circle of Westphalia Here are manufactories of hardware and woollen cloth Gerard Mercator, one of the most illustrious geographers of the 16th century, was buried at Duisberg in 1594 Long 6 42 E lat 51 23 N

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, in the Polynesia, South Pacific ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765, lying N of the Friendly Islands The sea-fowl was so tame as to suffer themselves to be knocked down Long 172 30 W lat 8 0 S

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, in Australasia, South Pacific ocean, between Lord Howe's Group and the S E point of New Ireland The natives are stout, well made, and of a light copper colour Their huts are small and chiefly made of bamboo They have cocoa nuts, plantains, bananas, yams, sugar-canes, and some spices, dogs, hogs, and poultry Long 152 42 E lat 4 7 S

DULWICH, a village of Surrey Edward Alleyn, a principal performer of Shakspeare's plays in the reign of queen Elizabeth, founded a college here

DUMBARTON, a borough of Dumbartonshire, seated on the confluence of the Leven and the Clyde Many of its inhabitants are employed in the print fields, but its chief manufacture is glass Its castle, which is situated on a vast rock 500 feet high, and in which a garrison is

still kept, ~~was~~ once thought impregnable, but it was taken in 1571,* for the earl of Lenox, then regent, by capt Crawford, who took it by escalade with a few brave followers. Verac, the French ambassador, and Hamilton, archbishop of St Andrews, were made prisoners — ROBERTSON'S *Hist Scot* ii 17. In Dunbarton castle is preserved the two-handed sword of the gallant Wallace — *Letters from the Mountains*, i 90 2d edit Long 4 30 W lat 56 7 N

DUMALTONSHIRE, a county of Scotland, formerly called Lennox.

DUMBIANE, a village in Perthshire, Scotland. Here a battle was fought between the duke of Argyll and the earl of Mar in 1715. This is called the battle of Sheriff Muir. Long 5 0 W lat 56 7 N

DUMBOVITZA, a small river in Wallachia, Turkey. It is not navigable, except for floats and rafts. — THORNHILL'S *Present State of Turkey*

DUMFRLINE, or DUMFERMLINE, a borough in Fife-shire, has a good trade in linens and diapers, particularly those used for the table, the excellence and beauty of which are justly admired. In 1600 Charles I was born in a palace in this place. It has the ruins of an abbey, in which Malcolm and his queen, Robert Bruce (the avenger of his country's independence), and many others, were buried — See *Beaut of Scot* iv 125 — ALSWICK *Granger's Bing Hist* i 28. The corporation preserves, as a specimen of ingenu-

ity, a man's shirt wrought in the loom, about 100 years ago, by a weaver of Dumfermline, called Inglis. The shirt has no seam, and every thing was completed without aid from the needle, excepting a button for the neck — *Beaut of Scotland*, iv 121. At Dumfermline, in 1323, was born David* son of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland. Long 3 27 W lat 56 5 N

DUMKIES, a town in the south of Scotland, on the river Nith, not far from where that river falls into the Solway Firth. Its principal trade consists in articles of provision, and those of common use. Burns, the poet, died here in 1796, in his 38th year — *Life of Burns* by CURRIE, i. 34 231. Long 3 29 W lat 55. 12 N

DUNA, a river of Russia, derives its origin from a lake in the government of Iver, not far from the source of the Volga, and falls into the Baltic sea not far from Dunamunde, at the estuary or bay of Riga. The Duna is navigable through its whole course, but has a great many shifting shoals, and some dangerous falls, particularly at Seleburg, Lennwarden, and Rummel — *Tooke's Russian Emp* vol i 248. The frost not unfrequently makes the river passable on foot in the space of 48 hours. The salmon of the Duna are the best and dearest in Livonia. Before the second partition of Poland, it was the boundary between that country and Russia.

DUNAMUNDE, a small town of Russia, in the government of Riga, at the mouth of the river Duna, with a strong castle, where the ships which come from the Baltic into the river pay a toll. Long. 23. 40. E. lat 57 5. N

* This desperate, but successful escalade of it in 1571 may vie with the greatest attempts of that kind — with the capture of the Numidian fortress in the Jugurthine war by Marius, or the more horrible surprise of Fescamp by the gallant Bois Rube — GILPIN'S *Scotch Tour*, ii 51. — ROBERTSON'S *Hist Scot* — SULLY'S *Mem* — GUTHRIE'S *Hist* vii 331

* Afterwards David II in whose reign Edward Balliol, son of John Balliol, who had been long dead, began to renew his pretensions to the crown of Scotland.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE, a county of Scotland.

DUNBAR, a royal borough of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire. It has a good harbour defended by a castle. John Balliol's army was defeated here by earl Warrene in 1296; and Oliver Cromwell gained a victory over the Scots in 1650, on the 3d Sept. a day remarkably fortunate to him — *BUTLER'S Chron and Biog Exer* — See *WORCESTER Long* 2 34. W lat. 56 0 N

DUNDALK, a seaport of Ireland, on a bay of the same name in the county of Louth. The only cambric manufacture in Ireland is carried on in this town. Edward Bruce, the brother of Robert Bruce, was defeated here in 1318, by the English — *Rapin*, 1 394. Long 6 20 W lat 54 12 N

DUNDEE, a borough in Angus-shire, Scotland, with an excellent harbour. It has manufactures of glass, linen, sail-cloth, cordage, leather, shoes, and hats, and the dyeing of linen yarn is here brought to a greater degree of perfection than any where else in Great Britain — *Rem on Dr S Johnson's Journey*, 41 — *PENNANT'S Tour*, 11 123. Admiral Duncan, who defeated the dutch at Camperdown in 1797, was born here. Long 2 59 W lat 56 30 N

DUNDRENNAN, an abbey now in ruins, situated on the Solway Firth, about 2 miles from Kircudbright, in Galloway. This abbey afforded an asylum to Mary queen of Scots, in 1568, in her fatal flight towards England, after the battle of Langside — *Beaut of Scot* 11 391 — *PLAYFAIR'S Geog* 11. 589

DUNDRUM, a village of the county of Down, province of Ulster, Ireland. It gives name to a bay which is only accessible to small vessels. The outer bay abounds with sea trouts and lobsters, and other shell

fish, which afford employment to a number of boats. It is a few miles S W from Downpatrick.

DUNGANNON, a market and post town of the county of Tyrone, province of Ulster, Ireland. It was formerly the chief seat of the O'Neils, kings of Ulster. In 1782, it was the place where the delegates from the volunteers met, with a view to parliamentary reform, and corresponded with the duke of Richmond, lord Ffingham, and Dr Price. Dungannon has a considerable linen market, and in its neighbourhood a e good collieries, from which there is a canal to the Blackwater. Long 6 55 W lat 54 30 N

DUNGENESS, a cape of England, on the E coast of Kent. Long 0 50 E lat 50 52 N

DUNGLAY HEAD, a promontory of Scotland, in Caithness, and the north-eastern extremity of Great Britain. Here are the ruins of John o'Groat's house, which see. Long 2 50 W lat 58 45 N

DUNKELD, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, north of the Tay. It is in a romantic situation, and resorted to by many genteel persons in the summer season for the drinking of goat's whey. It also carries on a manufactory of linen. Bunnam wood, mentioned by Shakspeare in *Macbeth*, act vi scene 1 is situated below Dunkeld — See *KNOX'S View* — *GILPIN'S Scotch Tour*, 1 117

“ Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be,
until
Great Bunnam wood to high Dunsinane
hill
Shall come against him* ”

This his guilty conscience, in the last act, made him suppose was fulfilled; as well as another prediction, on which he had relied for safety, and occasioned this instructive excla-

* See **LUMPHANNAN**

mation to all those inclined to trust the delusive prognostications of astrologers, fortune-tellers, gipsies, &c

"And be these juggling fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double sense,
That keep the word of promise to our ear
And break it to our hope"

Scene vii last act

Long 3 36 W lat 56 35 N

DUNKIRK, a French seaport in the department of the North. It was taken by the English and the Spaniards in 1658, and sold by Charles II in 1662, to the French. Its works were demolished in 1713, in consequence of the peace of Utrecht, but have been since rebuilt. The English, commanded by the duke of York, attempted to take it in 1703, but were obliged to retire. Ruth, a brave French officer, was a native. He very much obstructed the trade of the English and Dutch, and for his great courage was made a commodore by Louis XIV. When he was presented at court, and Louis himself informed him of his appointment, this brave but unceremonious sailor replied, "You have done well, sire." This abrupt answer excited the laughter of the fawning courtiers, but Louis well observed, it was that of a man conscious of his worth, and desirous of giving additional proofs of it.—*Galerie Hist.*—*Dict. Univers. Hist.* &c &c

DUNMORR HEAD, in the county of Kerry, Munster, Ireland, is the most western point of all Europe.—See MARY.—GERAM'S HOUSE—Long 10 20 W lat 52 6 N

DUNMOW, a village in Essex, famous for a custom instituted by Robert Fitz-walter, in the reign of Henry III, namely, that if any married couple will go to the priory, and swear, kneeling upon two pointed stones, that they have not

quarrelled or repented of their marriage within a year and a day after it took place, they shall receive a flitch of bacon.—MORANT'S *Essays*. Long 0 30. W lat 51 54 N.

DUNNET, a town of Scotland, in Caithness, situated in a bay to which it gives name. In 1791 the number of its inhabitants was 1400. The bay affords excellent flounders and haddocks, and is sometimes frequented by shoals of herrings. It is 5 miles E. of Thurso. Long. 3 13 W lat 58 32 N

DUNNET HEAD, a promontory of Caithness, is the most northerly point of Great Britain. Long. 3 9 W lat 59 35 N

DUNSE, a considerable town in the county of Berwick, situated in the centre of that county, encompassed in the N E and W by the Lammermuir mountains, and a fine plain towards the S. About a mile from the town is the celebrated mineral spring called Dunse Spa, a strong chalybeate, similar to that of Tunbridge, in England. In the neighbourhood of the town there is an extensive bleach-field and a woollen-manufactory. The learned and celebrated metaphysician and theologian, Duns Scotus, was born at Dunse in 1274.—*Gaz. of Scot.* Dr James Grainger, author of a translation of Tibullus, a poem on the sugar-cane, &c was born here in 1723. Long 2 30 W. lat. 55 47 N

DUNSHANE.—See DUNKELD

DUNSTAPLE, a town in Bedfordshire, noted for its elegant manufactures in straw. The unjust sentence of divorce was pronounced at this town against Catherine wife of Henry VIII.

"—The archbishop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learn'd and reverend fathers of his
order,
Held a late court at Dunstable, six miles
off

From Ampthill, where the princess lay,
to which
She oft was cited by them, but appear'd
not,
And . . . for not appearance, and
The king's late scruple, by the main
assent
Of all these learned men, she was di-
vorc'd,
And the late marriage made of none
effect" — SHAKESPEARE'S *Henry VIII*
act VI sc II

In 1290, the corpse of Eleanor, Edward the First's queen, rested here one night, which was commemorated by the erection of a cross in the market-place — See HARRYBY Long 0 29 W lat 51 59 N

DUNSTAFNAGE CASTLE, the first residence of the Scottish princes, is situated at the mouth of the Loch Euve, Argyleshire. Here was preserved the famous stone used as the coronation chair, till Kenneth II removed it to Stone (which see). Here the unfortunate earl of Argyle landed in 1685, and published his two declarations — *Dr PLAYFAIR'S Geog* II 686 - See HALLANG HLEIRIG Long 5 20 W lat 56 27 N

DURANGA, a province of New Spain, in America, more known by the name of New Biscay. It occupies a space larger than the whole of Great Britain, and its population scarcely exceeds that of Birmingham and Manchester together — HUMBOLDT, bk III 289. The capital, of the same name, is situated in long. 103 36 W. lat 24 25 N

DURAZZO, a village of Albania, in Turkey, with a good harbour. It was the ancient Dyrrachium, to which the Romans passed from the south part of Italy, in their way to Greece, and is famous for being the place of Cicero's exile, and for the retreat of Pompey previous to his taking up arms against Cæsar Long 19. 35 E lat 41 20 N

DURHAM, a county of England. The air is healthy, though sharp in the western parts. The soil is va-

rious, and immense quantities of coal, lead, and iron, are found in it. The principal rivers are, the Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent.

DURHAM, the capital of the county, on the river Wear, with a large and magnificent cathedral. It has manufactories of shalloons, tammies, and calmancoes, and great quantities of mustard grow in its neighbourhood. In the cathedral is the tomb of the Venerable Bede. Near this city, on the right, stood Nevil's cross, erected in memory of the signal victory over David Bruce, of Scotland, in 1346. The army of England was commanded by two archbishops and three suffragans, in conjunction with some noble lay-officers. The action was attended with great loss to the Scots, whose king, after showing the utmost valour, was taken prisoner by an Englishman, of the name of Cope-land — *PLUNNAN'S Tour in Scotland*, 327 — *MAWMAN'S Excursion*, 68. Miss Elizabeth Smith, an accomplished, learned, and amiable young lady, was born at Burnhall, near Durham, 1776 — *Fragments*, by Miss SMITH — *Mon Rev* LXIV 68 Long 1 27 W lat 54 50 N

DURSLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, about 12 miles S W of Gloucester, on the Severn. It has a considerable traffic in broad cloth, and card making for the clothiers Long 2 23 W lat 51 44 N

DUSSELDORF, a strong city in Westphalia, Germany, in the duchy of Berg, on the river Dussel, near the Rhine. It was taken by the French in 1795, and had once a famous collection of paintings, which in the late partition of Germany was removed to Munich Long 6 52 E lat 51 12 N

DUISBURG — See DUISBURG

DWINA, or DVINA, a river of Russia, which falls into the sea near Archangel. The name signifies

double, for it is formed by the conflux of the two rivers Sukona and Yuga, both which take their rise in the government of Wologda — BUSCHING 1412 — *ODDY on Com* 60 The Dwina has the honour of having given reception, in 1553, to the first English ship that ever came to Russia — SEE ARZINA

DWINA, a river of Russia, which separates Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic near Riga

DYLI, a river of France, which gives name to a department formed of part of the duchy of Brabant Brussels is the capital

DYMA, or DYMR, a town of the Peloponnesus, in Achaia It is famous for the defeat of the Achaeans by the Lacedaemonians under the conduct of Cleomenes, B C 227 It was situated not very far from cape Papa in the N W part of the Morea Long 21 32 E lat 38 5 N

DYRRACHIUM, a town of ancient Illyria It has a port on the Adriatic sea opposite to Brundisium, and is the present Durazzo Pompey encamped himself advantageously in the neighbourhood of Dyrrachium, when opposed by Cæsar, nor was that successful commander able to gain any advantage over him till he drew him into the plains of Philippi Long 19 35 E lat 41 20 N

Monts de Dyrrachium, ou Rome etait campée,

Vous forçâtes Césâr à respecter Pompee
Sans risquer de combat, maître de la hauteur

Le sénat triomphait, Pompee etait vainqueur,

Mais trop facile aux vœux d'une jeunesse ardente,

Lasse de ses travaux, valeureuse imprudente,

A peine quitta-t-il son poste avantageux,
Que Mars lui fit sentir des destins rigoureux

Dans ce jour décisif, dans ce combat unique

Où Césâr soumit Rome au pouvoir despotique—*L'Art de la Guerre*, chant II

E.

Ea-oo-wee, or MIDDLEBURG, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific ocean, first discovered by Tasman in 1642, and by him called Middleburg It was visited by capt Cook Long 174 30 E lat 21 24 S

EALAND, a village in the W riding of Yorkshire, about 5 miles N. from Huddersfield, near which are quarries of excellent paving-stones, now generally used in the foot pavements of London Long 1. 53. W lat 53 41 N

EALLANG-HEIRIG, a small island in the parish of Inverchaolm, at the mouth of Loch Striven, the property of Mr Campbell, of Saithhall, who is the principal landholder in this parish, memorable in the annals of the 17th century In the year 1685, the unfortunate Archibald earl of Argyle, having, in concert with the duke of Monmouth, attempted an invasion of the kingdom, brought with him three frigates and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition He larded at Dunstaffnage, on the north-west coast of Argyleshire, and having collected an army of about 3000 men, he ordered his ships from Dunstaffnage to Eallang-Heirig, which he caused to be fortified in the best manner he could there he deposited his spare arms and ammunition, under protection of his ships and a garrison of 180 men But, soon after, three ships of war and some frigates arrived in the frith of Clyde, and proceeded towards Eallang-Heirig, to whom the earl's frigates and garrison immediately surrendered. In the castle of Eallang-Heirig were found 5000 stand of arms, 500 barrels of gunpowder, several cannon, and other implements of war. The captains of the frigates, after removing these stores, blew up the castle, which put an end to any far-

ther hostilities on the part of that unfortunate nobleman, who, with his party, found means to escape, but was soon afterwards taken, and met with a fate he little merited from his country. It was in consequence of the efforts which they made, and the misfortunes which they encountered, in their opposition to the last prince of the house of Stuart, that the family of Argyle acquired a degree of popularity among the descendants of the old covenanters, that is, the steady Wings and Presbyterians of Scotland — *Beaut of Scot* v. 448 Long 4 48 W lat 55 54. N

EALING, a village about 6 miles from London, in Middlesex. In it are a number of elegant villas, and many charitable schools. Dr Owen, a man of great knowledge, and a famous dissenting divine, died here in 1683 — *Wilson's Hist of Dissenters*, i 278 Robert Orme, the author of a History of the British Nation in India, died at Ealing in 1801 — *Nichols's Lit. Eccl.* Long 0 4 W lat 51 32 N

EARLSTON, on the river Leader, in Berwickshire. Thomas Rymel lived here, and near it stands Cowdenknows, famous in Scottish ditty for its broom. Long 2 35 W lat 55 37 N.

EARNE, a lake of Ireland, in Fermanagh, in the province of Ulster.

EARNE, a river of Scotland, which rises in Loch Earn, and joins the Tay a little below Perth.

EASTBOURN, a town in Sussex, noted for wheatears and sea-bathing. Long. 0 22. E lat 50 49 N

EAST CAPE, the easternmost land of the coast of New Zealand Long. 179 5. E. lat 37 42.

EAST CAPE, the easternmost point of the continent of Asia. Long. 169. 30. W lat. 66 0 N

EASTHARNSTEAD, a village about 4 miles S. E. from Oakingham,

Berks. The church contains the tomb of Fenton, who assisted Pope in the translation of the *Odyssey*. He was much beloved by that poet, who honoured him with the following epitaph —

This modest stone, what few vain marblers can,

May truly say, Here lies an honest man
A poet bless'd beyond a poet's fate,
Whom heaven kept sacred from the proud and great,

Free to loud praise, and friend to learned ease,

Content with science in the vale of peace
Calmy he look'd on earthly life, and here
Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear:
From Nature's sumptuous feast rose satisfied,

I thank'd Heaven that he had liv'd and
that he dy'd — *Bing Dict*

Long 0 47 W lat 51 23 N

EASTER ISLAND, in the Polynesia, South Pacific ocean, an uncultivated place, and its inhabitants remarkably ugly. Long 110 0 W lat. 27 5 S

EBORACUM, the name by which York was known to the Romans.

EBRO, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Santillana, and falls into the Mediterranean, after passing Tudela, Saragossa, and Tortosa.

ECATRINENSIAE, a government of Russia, which contains the greater part of that territory which was wrested by Catherine II from the Turks, and comprises New Russia, Azot, and Crim Tartary. Catharinensia, or "the Glory of Catherine," is the capital of the province. Long. 35 15 E lat 47 23 N

ECBATANA, a celebrated city of Asia, the capital of Media, and the residence of the Median and Persian king. There is a disagreement among modern travellers about the place where this stately metropolis stood. Sir John Chardin thinks that Tauris was the ancient Ecbatana, others suppose it to be Ha-

madan, and others Casbin—See CASBIN and HAMADAN.

ECBATANA MAGORUM, or ECBATANA of the MAGI, an ancient town of Persia, now called Gnerden, which is N W of Yezd, in Irac Agem. It was the chief residence of the Parsees*, of ancient worshippers of fire, who regulated the religious ceremonies of the Persians, and in whose predictions an implicit confidence was placed. A mountain near it, called Elhuiz, has a pyre, which is frequented by the Guebers.

ECBATANA, a city of Syria, at the foot of mount Carmel, near Ptolemais, or Acre. In this city Cambyses, son of Cyrus the Great, died, on his return from Egypt, of a wound he received from his sword slipping out of its scabbard. Cambyses is supposed to be referred to in Scripture, under the name of Ahasuerus. Long 35 25 E lat 32 30 N.

ECCLESFIELD, a village in the West riding of Yorkshire, about 5 miles N from Sheffield. Its inha-

* Of the Parsees, or ancient worshippers of fire, there seem to be no remains in Persia, except, perhaps, a few visitors of the holy emptions of naphtha, near Baku, on the western shores of the Caspian. Mr Hanway informs us, that these Guebers, or infidels particularly worship the everlasting fire near Baku, an emblem of Ormuzd, or the supreme ineffable creator, while the evil principle, believed to have sprung from matter, was styled Ahriman. But the chief worshippers of the fire of Baku came from Hindoostan, to which the Parsees retreated when Abas expelled them from his empire, and they still abound near Bombay, where their singular mode of sepulture excites attention, as they expose their dead in enclosed areas to be devoured by birds of prey, a custom which has been propagated to some other Oriental nations. Mr Hanway says, that there were still some worshippers of fire at a place thence called Gueberabad, near Isfahan.

bitants are principally employed in the various branches of the cutlery business. Long 1 30 W lat. 53. 26 N.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, or POPE-DOM, the pope's dominions in Italy, reaching from the Po to Terracina, in the Campagna di Roma, a length of more than 260 miles, and containing little more than two millions of inhabitants. It has been differently divided by geographers. It includes the duchy of Ferrara and Bologna, the province of Romagna, the duchy of Urbino, the marquisate of Ancona, the Perugian, the Orviciano, the duchy of Castro, the patrimony of St Peter, Campagna di Roma, Sabina, the duchy of Spoleto al Ombrina, the country called Citta di Castello. Besides which, the pope formerly possessed the duchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples, the counties of Avignon and Venaissin, in the southern part of France, and several fiefs in Italy. By the conquests and arrangements of Bonaparte, emperor of the French, the dominions of the pope have been very much curtailed, and in 1797 Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, were annexed to the Cisalpine republic. In 1798, this state was taken possession of by the French, who erected it into a republic, styled the Roman republic, and the pope (Pius VI) retired to Valence, where he died in 1799. In 1800, cardinal Chiaramonti was elected, at Venice, to the papal chair, took the title of Pius VII, and resumed the sovereignty of the Ecclesiastical State. In 1809, Napoleon deprived him of this power, and reduced him to the condition of bishop of Rome, and his state was decreed a part of the French empire. Rome is the capital.

ECHATERINENBURG, a province of Asiatic Turkey, formerly included in the government of To-

bolsk, and since constituting one of the two provinces of the government of Perm

ECHATERINENBURG, on the river Isset, capital of the above province, and the centre of the Siberian manufactures belonging to Russia. In its neighbourhood are mines of gold, and it has a mint for coining copper. The inhabitants trade in ant-hylls, topazes, and sudonyxes, and other hard and precious stones, which are abundant in the vicinity of this town — *Litt. Panorama*, in 1234. The town derived its name from Catherine wife of Peter the Great — See **RINGEN**. Long 60 25 E lat 56 45 N

ECIJA, or **EXIJA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Seville, situated on the banks of the Xemil, eight leagues from Cordova. Wool and hemp are the chief riches of this place. Long 5 3 W lat 37 33 N

EDAM, a small island about 9 miles N N E from Batavia, is very woody, and has abundance of ancient trees, one of them, which is the banyan-tree, is so large, that twenty men cannot encompass it, and it is esteemed holy by the Javanese — **STAVORINUS's Voy.** 1

EDAM, a town in North Holland, famous for its cheese. Long 4 58 E lat 52 32 N

EDDISONE, the name of some rocks in the English channel, which are so called, from the great variety of contrary sets of the tide or current in their vicinity. They are situated nearly S S W from the middle of Plymouth Sound. Their distance from the port of Plymouth is about 14 miles. They are almost in the line which joins the Start and the Lizard Points, and, as they lie nearly in the direction of vessels coasting up and down the channel, were necessarily, before the esta-

lishment of a lighthouse, very dangerous, and often fatal, to ships. On the principal rock (for the rest are under water) Mr Henry Winstanley, in 1696, undertook to build a lighthouse, and completed it in 1700. This ingenious mechanic was so certain of the stability of this structure, that he declared it was his wish to be in it during the most tremendous storm that could happen. Unfortunately, he had his wish. It was destroyed in the dreadful storm, November 27, 1703, when he perished with it — See November 27, *builder's Chron and Biog. Etc.* — **PINKETON**, 1 142. In 1709, another built of wood, but on a different construction, was erected by Mr John Rudyard, which was consumed by fire in 1735. Another of stone was begun by the late celebrated Mr John Smeaton, on the 2d of April 1757, and finished August 24, 1759. It is nearly 80 feet high, and has been standing above fifty years, during which time it has been assaulted by the fury of the elements, without suffering the smallest injury, and, in all probability, as Mr Smeaton thought, nothing but an earthquake can destroy it. Its distance from the Ram Head, the nearest point of land, is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Long 4 21 W lat 50 5 N

EDEN, a country in Asia, in which was situated the garden of Eden. Various opinions have been formed respecting the situation of this abode of our first parents, but Calmet supposes the country of Eden included Armenia, with the sources of the Euphrates, Tigris, Phasis, and Araxes.

EDEN, a river of Scotland, which rises in Perthshire, on the confines of Fifeshire, and flows through that country by Cupar, into the German ocean at St Andrew's.

EDEN, a river which rises in Westmoreland, runs by Appleby into Cumberland, then passes Kirkoswald and Carlisle, and falls into Solway Firth

EDESSA, or **EGFA**, an ancient city of Macedonia, N W. of Pella Philip, the father of Alexander, was assassinated here, while he was celebrating the nuptials of his daughter Cleopatra with Alexander king of Epirus, A M 3668 B C 336 —**ROLLIN**, v 330 Long 22 10 E lat 40, 50 N

EDSSA, an ancient city of Asia, in Mesopotamia, and the capital of Mygdonia, which formed a part of Orchæne, on the river Scirtus, about 20 miles beyond the Euphrates. Abgarus, the last king, was confined at Rome by Calacalla — See **ORCHÆNE**

EDGHILL, a village in Warwickshire, where king Charles's and the parliament armies first came to an engagement, in 1642, and the monarch's army proved victorious

EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland, built on several hills. It received its name from Edin, or Edwin, who was king of Northumberland, and whose dominions extended as far as the Frith of Forth. In the castle James IV. of Scotland and I of England was born in 1560. It has many good buildings, among which may be noted Holyrood House,

"Once the lov'd haunts of Scotia's royal train,"

in which Rizzio was assassinated in the presence of Mary queen of Scots. Its university is famous through all the world. Manufactures of different kinds are carried on at Edinburgh, and in its neighbourhood. The manufactories of shawls and kerseymeres, and that of printed cotton and linen, are very extensive. In the environs are many large paper-mills, manufactories of

glass, and several cast-iron founderies. The distillation of malt spirits occupies large capitals, and candles and soap are manufactured on an extensive scale — *Cyclop.* Pitcairne, an eminent physician and ingenious poet, was born here in 1652. Hume, the historian, was born here in 1711 — *Hume to a Young Princess*, 1754. Dr. Hugh Blair was a native of this city in 1718, and the elegant historian Robertson terminated his mortal career in the Grange-house, near it. Burnett, an eminent English prelate, author of "The History of the Reformation," &c. was born here in 1643, Boswell in 1710, Campbell in 1707, Keil in 1671, Dalrymple in 1726. Long 3 12' W lat 55 58 N

EDINBURCHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Mid Lothian

EDMONTON, a village in Middlesex. Isaac Taylor, an eminent engraver, died here 1807 — *Lit Pan* iii 515

EDNAM, a village near Kelso, the birthplace of Thomson, the admirable poet of the "Seasons." He was born in 1700, and died in 1748. — *Beaut of Scot* ii 114

'Twas this sweet bard who sang the varying year,
As round the zodiac rolls yon burning sphere,
Whose spirit, like the electric fluid, flies,
At Fancy's magic call, through earth and skies
In Cancer now the fiery deluge dares,
O'er sweetly carols in the frozen Bears.

Mr MAURICE'S Richmond Hall,
canto 1

Not the bright suns of an Italian clime
E'er ripen'd verse more various, sweet,
sublime,
Than Thomson's, while his Muse (as yet obscure)
Trod Winter's virgin snows—himself as pure
Him Nature led through Scotia's fair domain
Of wood, lake, mountain, river, vale, and plain

Taught him green Summer's glowing
 charms to sing,
 The fruits of Autumn and the flowers of
 Spring,
 And snatch a varying plume from every
 Season's wing — BRADSTREET'S
Sabine Farm, 145

Eden, or **IDUMEA**, the country
 of the descendants of Esau, was
 situated S E of the inheritance
 of Judah. It was very mountainous,
 and included mount Seir
 and mount Hor.

EDWARD'S, PRINCE, ISLAND, a
 British N American island, near the
 coast of Nova Scotia, in the gulf of
 St. Lawrence, remarkable for a colony
 of Highland emigrants from
 Scotland, settled there by the earl
 of Selkirk in 1803. It was formerly
 called St John's island, which see.
 Long 63 0 W lat 46 30 N

ELFCARLEBY, or **ELFCARLEBY**, a
 town of Upland, in Sweden. Here
 is a fishery, in which salmon and
 lampreys are caught in abundance.
 Near it is a cataract of the Dahl,
 scarcely inferior to that of the Rhine
 at Laufen, in Switzerland — *BUS-*
CHING, i 318 — *WAKEFIELD'S Juv*
Traveller, 29 — *KUTNER'S Travels*,
 letter xi.

EGHAM, a village of Surry, situated
 on the S side of the river Thames.
 Near the western extremity of this
 village is Camomile-hill, a place so
 named from the quantity of camo-
 mile which has been cultivated
 there, and now grows wild.

EGINA — See **ENGIA**.

EGRA, a town of Bohemia, noted
 for its medicinal springs. It has
 manufactories of leather, hats, cloth,
 and stuffs. At Egra the brave im-
 perial general Waldstein, the an-
 tagonist of Gustavus Adolphus, was
 assassinated in 1634 — *COXE'S Aus-*
tria, i. 897. Long. 12 27 E. lat
 50.5 N.

EGYPT, a country of Africa, which
 abounds with curious antiquities, as
 pyramids,obelisks, &c. — See **ROL-**

LIN — **DENON** — **NIEBUHR** — **SONNI-**
NI. It is extremely fertile; and the
 chief commodities are linen, flax*,
 cassia, balm, drugs, sugar, rice and
 other grains, and leather of all sorts.
 It has been frequently conquered.
 The learned and accurate Pococke
 says, "The natives of Egypt are
 now a slothful people, and delight
 in sitting still, hearing tales, and
 indeed always seem to have been
 more fit for the quiet life than for
 active scenes. They are also ma-
 licious and envious to a great de-
 gree, which keeps them from unit-
 ing and setting up for themselves,
 and though they are very ignorant,
 yet they have a cunning and artifice
 as well as falsehood, and this makes
 them always suspicious of travellers.
 The love of money is so rooted in
 them, that nothing is to be done
 without bribery. They think the
 greatest villain is expiated when once
 they wash their hands and feet.
 Then words pass for nothing. Hiero-
 glyphics were invented by the
 Egyptians, to which Mr M'Creery
 has alluded in his admirable poem

Where swelling Nile his fertilizing stores
 O'er thirsty Egypt unexhausted pours,
 Where Plenty, rising from the reeking
 soil,
 Bends with the load that asks no human
 toil,

* Flax is said to have been discovered
 on the banks of the Nile, and Isis to have
 been the inventress of weaving and spin-
 ning.

Led by volition on the banks of Nile,
 Where bloom'd the waving flax on Del-
 ta's isle,
 Pleas'd Isis taught the fibrous stems to
 bind,
 And part with hammers from the ad've-
 sive bind,
 With locks of flax to deck the distaff pole,
 And whirl with graceful bend the danc-
 ing spole,
 In level lines the length of woof to spread,
 And dart the shuttle through the parting
 thread

DARWIN'S Temple of Nature

And every charm luxuriant nature brings,
 Spontaneous from her teeming bosom
 springs,
 Industrious science form'd the great de-
 sign,
 To range in words the alphabetic sign,
 On language permanence and life be-
 stow'd,
 Of written thought the first rude effort
 show'd
 And as the rays of morning's golden eye
 Streak with resplendent light the east-
 ern sky,
 So with mild beam the sun of learning
 rose,
 That round us now a noontide lustre
 throws

M'CREERY's *Press*, 5

Egypt is supposed to have been the
 country whence the vagrant race
 called the gipsies were dispersed
 into every country of Europe and
 Asia. The time of their expulsion,
 as well as the reason of it, is uncer-
 tain. As Egypt, at the time of their
 dispersion, was supposed to have
 arrived at great perfection in the
 occult sciences, or black art, as it
 was called, they found no difficulty
 to maintain themselves by pre-
 tending to tell fortunes and future
 events — SMOLLIET's *Pies Stati*,
 viii 80 — MEZFRAY, iii 300 — The
Ency Brit and the *Cyclopædia*
 have given a particular description
 of this wandering race, and Cow-
 per has pourtrayed their manners in
 the following beautiful lines

A vagabond and useless tribe there eat
 Their miserable meal. A kettle slung
 Between two poles upon a stick trans-
 verse,
 Receives the morsel, flesh obscene of
 dog,
 Or vermin, or at best of cock-pulou'd
 From his accustomed perch. Hardfaring
 race!
 They pick their fuel out of every hedge,
 Which kindled with dry leaves, just
 saves unquench'd
 The spark of life. The sportive wind
 blows wide
 Their fluttering rags, and shows a tawny
 skin,
 The vellum of the pedigree they claim
 Great skill have they in palmistry, and
 more

To conjure clean away the gold they
 touch,
 Conveying worthless dross into its place
 Loud when they beg, dumb only when
 they steal
 Strange! that a creature rational and
 cast
 In human mould should brutishize by
 choice
 His nature, and, though capable of arts
 By which the world might profit, and
 his self,
 Self-banished from society, prefer
 Such squalid sloth to honourable toil
 Yet even these, though feigning sickness
 oft

They swathe the forehead, drag the
 limping limb,
 And vex their flesh with artificial sores,
 Can change their whine into a mirthful
 note,
 When safe occasion offers, and with
 dance
 And music of the bladder and the bag
 Beguile their woes, and make the woods
 resound
 Such health and gaiety of heart enjoy
 The houseless joys of the sylvan world,
 And breathing wholesome air, and wan-
 dering much,
 Need other physic none to heal th' effects
 Of loathsome diet, penury, and cold
 Task

Another of our poets, after censuring
 the tricks imposed by them upon the
 unwary and credulous, offers the
 subjoined advice

These foes to youth, that seek with dan-
 gerous art
 To aid the native weakness of the heart,
 These miscreants from thy harmless
 village drive,
 As wasps felonious from the lab'ring
 hive — LANGHORNE's *Country
 Justice*

EHRENBREITSTEIN, an ancient
 castle on the E bank of the Rhine,
 opposite Coblenz. In its fortress
 is a cannon, supposed to be the
 largest in Europe, and as well known
 to the Germans as that called queen
 Anne's pocket-piece is to the Eng-
 lish*. Its weight is thirty thousand

pounds, and it is capable of projecting a ball of one hundred and eighty pounds to a distance of 16 miles — *CARR's Holland* This place was besieged by the French in 1790, for several months, without effect, but in 1799 they became masters of it Long 7 11 E, lat 50 45 N.

ERLENBURG, a town of Saxony, 15 miles from Leipsic, on an island formed by the Mulda In the castle Margaret, the widow of Frederick the 11d surnamed the Mild, resided from 1461 to 1480 Long 12 38 E lat 51 27 N

EIMBECK, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Hanover, and now part of the kingdom of Westphalia It has manufactories of woollen cloth, flannel, serge, crape, dimity, and other cotton stuffs It is situated on the river Ilme, which at a small distance falls into the Elbe 15 miles N of Gottingen Long 9 55 E lat 51 40 N

EIMEO, or **IMAO**, one of the Society islands, South Pacific ocean, about 4 leagues from Otaheite Long 150 0 W lat 17 30 S

EISENIEDEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwytz It is noted for being the birth place of Paracelsus, a famous physician, who was born in 1493, and died in 1541 Long 8 37 E lat 47 4 N

EISENACH, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony It has manufactories of woollen cloths, serges, and stuffs, and in its neighbourhood an excellent fuller's earth is found It is seated on the Nesse, at its confluence with the Horsa Long 10 23 E lat 50 49 N

EISENSTADT, a town of Hungary, on the frontiers of Austria, where prince Esterhazy has a magnificent palace. Here the famous composer Haydn was interred in 1811 — *Lit Pan ix 553*

EISLEBEN, a town of Upper Saxony, Germany, famous for having given birth to the reformer Luther in 1483, and here he died in 1504 The furniture of the room in which this eminent reformer, who restored the freedom of conscience, first saw the light, is shewn as a curiosity John Agricola, the founder of the Antinomians, was also born here in 1492 — *KYLSER's Travels*, iv, 145 — *Gen Dict* — *MOSHEIM's Eccl Hist* — *EVANS's Sketch* — *ROBERTSON's Charles V* iii 334 — *Mon Rec xlix 191* Long 11 40 E lat 51 32 N

EKRON, a city of the Philistines, that which lay the most northward, on the Mediterranean sea It was given to the tribe of Judah, and then to that of Dan Beelzebub was the grand idol of Ekron Its inhabitants were the first who proposed sending the ark to Bethshemesh after it had fallen into their hands — *1 Sam x 10* Long 34 52 E lat 31 15 N

EKSENIDR, a town of Natolia, Turkey in Asia, was the ancient Xanthus, which see

ELAH, a valley in the S W part of Canaan Here David with his stone and sling slew Goliath of Gath — *1 Sam xvii 2*

ELAM, a city of Edom, on a gulf of the Red sea

EL ARISH, a strong fort of Egypt, at the entrance of the desert of Syria, at the bottom of a little gulf of the Mediterranean sea, S W from Gaza It was taken by the French in 1799, and here they agreed with sir Sidney Smith, to evacuate Egypt, but this treaty was not approved by the English ministry

ELBE, a river of Germany, which rises in that part of the Carpathian mountains which is called the Giant's mountains, where the Oder and the Vistula likewise take their rise, at an inconsiderable distance from each

other. At its mouth, as well as in its cours, particularly below Cux-aven, which may be considered as the port of Hamburg, the Elbe forms several islands, and as many sand-banks, which render its navigation extremely difficult. The principal places whose commerce is animated by the Elbe are, Dresden, Lauenburg, Meideburg, Hainburg, and Gluckstadt, beyond which it falls into the North sea.

ELBING, a considerable town of Prussia, on a river of the same name, in the circle of Marienburg, near the Baltic sea. Elbing has an extensive manufactory of soap, one of tobacco, two of weed ashes, two of starch, a sugar-house, and a mill for cutting deals, but its chief export is flax. Long 19 35 E lat 54 19 N.

ILEAH, the capital of the island of Bahren, in Arabia, on the W coast of the Persian gulf, has a pearl-fishery. Long 40 40 E lat 27 0 N.

FLEA, HELEA or VILIA, an ancient town of Italy in the western part of Lucania, on the sea. It was the city of Zeno, the philosopher, called Eleates. At this port the virtuous and affectionate Portia took leave of her beloved Brutus, when he had resolved to quit Italy, and oppose the tyranny of Anthony and Octavius Cæsar. Portia, being obliged to return to Rome, endeavoured as well as possible to conceal the sorrow that oppressed her, but a picture which she accidentally saw, betrayed her distress. The subject was, the parting of Hector and Andromache. The resemblance this picture bore to her own distress made her burst into tears the moment she beheld it. On this occasion, Achilles, one of Brutus's friends, repeated that passage in Homer, where Andromache says,

Yet while my Hector still survives, I see
My father, mother, brethren, all in thee

Brutus replied with a smile, "But I must not answer Portia as Hector did Andromache."

"——Hasten to thy tasks at home,
There guide the spindle and direct the loom."

"She has not personal strength, indeed, to sustain the toils we undergo, but her spirit is no less active in the cause of her country."—
PITTIARCH. Ilea is situated in long 15 10 E lat 10 10 N.

FICHE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, about 4 or 5 leagues from Alicante. It abounds in wine, dates, fruits, olives, and very large palm-trees.—BUSCHING, ii 297. Long 0 25 W lat 38 18 N.

LEPPHANTA, an island 5 miles from Bombay, which takes its name from a figure of an elephant cut in stone near the landing-place. It has a subterranean temple hewn out of the solid rock, 80 feet long and 40 broad. Long 72 30 E lat 18 37 N.

FLEETZ, or ILITIZ, a large paved town of Russia, in the government of Orël, of considerable extent, situated between the river whence its name has been derived, and the Sosna. It maintains a considerable trade in corn and cattle, and is renowned for the celebrity of its forges.—CHART, i 193.

ILEUSIS, now LEPSINA, or LEPSINA, a village of Attica, N. W. of Athens, famous for the celebration of the mysteries of Ceres, or of Eleusis. These games were instituted in honour of Ceres, who about 1100 years B. C. taught the Athenians the use of corn.—BUTLER'S *Let on the Globes*, p. 326, 5th edit. It was deemed criminal to divulge any thing that passed at these assemblies, and as they were held during the night, they were the scenes of great riot and disorder. Theodosius the Great abolished these games.

ELFCARLEBY.—See **EYCARLEBY**

ELGA, a river which rises near Penna Macor, in Portugal, and divides that country from Spain in a course of about 30 miles, when it joins the Tagus to the W of Alcantara.

ELGIN, the county town of Murrayshire, Scotland, a solitary and ruinous place, with a little trade, but remarkable for its ecclesiastical antiquities, particularly the cathedral, built in 1224—Knox's *Vuw*, 484 Duncan, who was killed by Macbeth, was buried here—*Ency Bru* Long 3 6 W lat 57 37 N

ELIS, a country of Greece, situated to the west of the Peloponnesus. It furnished abundance of olives, hemp, flax, and silk

ELIS, the capital of the above province, on the river Peneus, north from Olympia. Belvedere, in the Morea, is supposed to occupy its site—ADAM's *Geo*. Here was shewn a famous statue of Jupiter, which was an object of pagan adoration

Now thron'd at Elis first, the Olympic
 site

Appear'd sublime, amidst the immortal
 quire,

Pride of the pagan host! the form divine
 Betray'd omnipotence in every line

With such an awful brow he bore com-
 mand,

And grasp'd the golden sceptre in his
 hand,

That e'en celestials might his frown
 have fear'd,

Confess'd then sovereign ruler, and re-
 ver'd—SHEL's *Elements of Art*

Long 21. 38 E lat, 37 53 N

EL-KALIL, a village of Syria, situated about 7 leagues from Bethlehem. It is the ancient Hebron, but has received the name of El-kalil, *the well-beloved*, from the Arabs, which is the epithet they usually apply to Abraham, whose sepulchral grotto they still show—See

HEBRON. It is situated at the foot of an eminence on which are some ruins. The adjacent country is agreeably varied by rocky hillocks, groves of fir-trees, stunted oaks, and a few plantations of vines and olive trees. The grapes are not used for wine, which is prohibited by the Mahomedans, but dried for raisins. The peasants cultivate cotton, which is spun by their wives, and sold at Jerusalem and Gaza. They have also some soap-manufactories, and a very ancient glass-house, the only one in Syria—VOLNEY's *Travels in Egypt*

ELKOTH, a village in Gahlee, in the tribe of Naphtali, illustrious for the birth of the prophet Nahum. This village was shewn in Jeime's time, but almost in ruins—CALMET

ELLERTON UPON SWALE, 5 miles S E from Richmond, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, is remarkable for being the place where Henry Jenkins died in 1670*, in the 169th year of his age—*Monthly Visitor*, Oct 1801—GRANGER, iv 212

ELLERSLIE, not far from Paisley, in Scotland, is remarkable for being the birthplace of the renowned and heroic Sir William Wallace—MISS SPENCE's *Sketch of Manners, &c in Scotland*—See GRAHAM's *Mun-Lanerk*

ELLESBIRL, a market town of

* The interesting events that happened in this man's life are very extraordinary. He was born when popery was established by law. He saw the papal supremacy thrown off, two queens beheaded, the monasteries dissolved, the protestant religion established, and popery again set up, a king of Spain married to an English queen, the whole navy of Spain destroyed, the republic of Holland formed, the protestant religion firmly settled in England, a queen of Scotland beheaded, and her son crowned king of England, his son and successor beheaded, his family proscribed, and again settled on the throne.

Shropshire, 16 miles N N W of Shrewsbury It is situated near a deep lake well stocked with fish, particularly eels, whence the town derives its name. Long 2 56 W. lat 52 57 N -

ELITCH-POUR, a city of Hindoostan, the capital of a province or district of the same name It was once the capital of Berar Long 78 5 E lat. 21 12 N

ELMETON, a small village 3 miles N E. of Bolsover, Derbyshire, was the birthplace of Jedediah Buxton, a man who, though only a poor labourer, acquired extraordinary celebrity for his retentive memory, and recondite power of calculation He was born in 1705

ELMINGTON, in Fythorne parish, Kent, gave birth to the brave capt John Harvey, whose arm was shattered in the memorable engagement of the 1st of June, 1794, and who died of his wounds at Portsmouth He was buried at Instiy, Kent — *Beaut of Eng* vii 1083

ELORA, a town of Hindoostan, in the vicinity of Dowlatabad, famous for its numerous pagodas, most of which are cut out of the solid rock

ELPHIN, a town and bishopric of Roscommon, in the province of Connaught, Ireland Murphy, the celebrated dramatic and miscellaneous author, was born here in 1727 Some say that Goldsmith was also a native of this place — See FIRMS Long 8 20 W lat 53 46 N

ELSINORE, or ELSINÖÖR, a seaport of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the isk of Zealand It was a small village, containing a few fishermen's huts, until 1445, it is now the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen It contains 5000 inhabitants, among whom are a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the con-

suls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic The passage of the Sound is guarded by the fortress of Cronberg, situated on the edge of a peninsular promontory, the nearest point of land from the opposite coast of Sweden Near it is Hamlet's garden, where that prince's father is said to have been murdered. — COX, v 110 — KUTTNER's *Travels thro' Denmark*, &c letter iv — CARR's *Northern Summer* Every vessel, as it passes, lowers its top-sails, and pays a toll at Elsinore* It is asserted, that all ships must, on account of the shoal waters and currents, steer so near the batteries as to be exposed to their fire in case of refusal This, however, is a mistaken notion On account, indeed, of the numerous and opposite currents in the Sound, the safest passage lies near the fortress, but the water is of sufficient depth for vessels to keep at a distance from the batteries, and large vessels can sail close to the coast of Sweden Long, 12 34 E lat 55 58 N

ELSTOW, one mile from Bedford, was the birthplace of John Bunyan in 1628

ELTHAM, a town in Kent Here are the remains of a palace in which Edward II often resided, and his son John of Eltham was born The learned Dr George Horne was buried here in 1792 Dogget, a low comedian, was buried here in 1721; and sir William James, who so greatly distinguished himself at the taking of Severndröog, was interred here — *Beaut of Eng* vii 1360 — See 1st of Aug and 16th Dec. BUTLER's *Chron. and Biog Ex*

* This compliment to the Danish crown has frequently varied The origin of it was, to defray the expense of light-houses and buoys erected by the Danes for the security of ships It is said to produce £100,000, some say £300,000, annually — HANWAY's *Travels*, i 47.

ELTON, a village near Newark, in Nottinghamshire. Erasmus Darwin, a celebrated physician, and author of some poetical works, was a native of this place — *Lit Pan* 11 1251

ELVAS, a frontier town of Portugal, in Alentejo, or Alentejo. It has a cistern capable of holding water enough for the inhabitants for six months. On one side of the town is a forest of olive-trees, three miles long. Long 6 40 W lat 38 43 N

ELY, a city in Cambridgeshire, seated on the Ouse, with a cathedral. It is the only city in England not represented in parliament. The chief employment of the inhabitants is gardening, which is carried on in this neighbourhood to a great extent. Cambridge, St Ives, and even London, receive considerable supplies of vegetables from this place. Great quantities of strawberries are also reared here, and some other fruits, but these are chiefly conveyed in barges to Lynn, and thence to Newcastle upon Tyne, and other places in the north of England. Mary Unwin, the affectionate companion of Cowper, was a native of this place, 1724 — *HAYLLY'S Life of Cowper*, 11 204. Long 0 9 E lat 52 24 N

ELY, a village of Fifeshire, in Scotland. It is situated close to the sea, on the southern shore of the Frith of Forth, where there is an excellent harbour, much resorted to by wind-bound vessels. It has manufactories of checks, bed-ticks, and ropes, and vessels of large size are built here. Near the shore rubies have been discovered. Contiguous to the town, in Kincaig rock, is the cave of Mac-Duff, into which, it is related, he retreated from Macbeth and his followers — *SINCLAIR'S Statistical Account of Scotland*

ÉLYMAIS, an ancient province of Persia, lying between the rivers Enlæus and Oroates, and extending from the confines of Media to the Erythræan sea, or Persian gulf

EMATHIA, an ancient province of Macedonia. Lucan, as well as some other poets, frequently confounds Thessaly with Macedonia, and Pharsalia with Philippi

EMBA, or **YEMBA**, a river of Russia, which rises in the southernmost part of the Uralian mountains, and is the most easterly of all the rivers that fall into the Caspian sea

EMBAFE, a village of Egypt, opposite to Boulac, near Cairo, upon the west bank of the Nile, famous for the excellent quality of its butter, and for a variety of lupins, which grow in its vicinity, and are called embaben. These are sold ready dressed in the streets and markets, and they supply Lower Egypt. Their general appellation in the country is, termess. The Christians of the East eat lupins as a stimulus for drinking brandy. Flour is made of them, which is used for cleaning the hands and softening the skin. The stalk reduced to ashes is preferred to other charcoal in the composition of gunpowder — *Cyclop* Long 31 21 E lat 30 5 N

EMBDEN, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle (now the kingdom) of Westphalia, the capital of a county of the same name, with a good harbour. The town-house, library, and cathedral, are worthy of attention. The greater part of the inhabitants are Calvinists, but there are some Lutherans, Papists, and Jews. It was formerly under the protection of the United Provinces, but they sold their right to the king of Prussia in 1744. It is seated on the river Ems, near the sea, 23 miles N. E. of Groningen. Alting and Backhuysen were natives

of this place * Long 7 5. E. lat 53 26 N

EMBO, a village on the E coast of Sutherlandshire, Scotland. In 1727 a person was burnt here for the imaginary crime of witchcraft.

EMBOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, on the Strimonia. It is the ancient Amphipolis, which see.

EMESA, an ancient city of Syria, situated on the eastern bank of the Orontes. It was the birthplace of the emperor Heliogabalus, and is now called Homs, or Hems. Near Emesa, Zenobia, the wife of Odenatus, king of Palmyra was detained by the emperor Aurelian. After collecting the fugitives, she retired within the walls of Palmyra—See EUPHRATES. Long 37 18 E. lat 34 28 N.

EMMAUS, a village about 7 miles N of Jerusalem. On the road to this place, Cleopas and another disciple were joined by our Saviour on the day of his resurrection—*Luke xxiv*. This circumstance has been beautifully described by Mr Cowper.

It happened on a solemn even tide,
Soon after *He* that was our Saviour died,

* The former was a divine, and appointed a director of the college of Wisdom at Heidelberg. When this city was taken in 1622 by Tilly, he narrowly escaped falling a sacrifice to him, as he was entering the house of the chancellor, one of the guard met him, and ignorant of his person, threatened his life. "With this battle axe I have this day killed ten men, Alting if I knew where to find him, should be the seventh." Alting replied with a resolution and constancy of mind, and at the same time with an allowable evasion, which saved his life, "I am a teacher in the college of Wisdom." The latter was an eminent painter of ships and sea pieces. He frequently exposed himself to the dangers of a storm at sea, to store his mind with grand images.

Two bosom friends, each pensively inclin'd,
The scene of all those sorrows left behind,
Sought their own village, busied as they went,
In musings worthy of the great event
They spake of him they loved, of him whose life,
Though blameless, had incur'd perpetual strife,
Whose deeds had left, in spite of hostile suits,
A deep memorial graven on their hearts
The recollection, like a vein of ore,
The further they'd, enriched them still the more
They thought him, and they justly thought him, one
Sent to do more than he appear'd to have done,
To exact a people, and to place them high
Above all else, and wonder'd he should die
Ere yet they brought their journey to an end,
A stranger join'd them, courteous as a friend,
And asked them, with a kind engaging air,
What their affliction was, and begg'd a share,
Inform'd, he gather'd up the broken thread,
And, truth and wisdom gracing all he said,
Explain'd, illustrated, and search'd so well
The tender theme on which they chose to dwell,
That reaching home, "The night," they said, "is near,
We must not now be parted sojourn here."
The new acquaintance soon became a guest,
And made so welcome at their simple feast,
He bless'd the bread, but vanish'd at the word,
And left them both exclaiming, "'Twas the Lord."

EMMENTHAL, one of the finest and richest valleys of Switzerland, in the canton of Aarau, deriving its name from the river Emme, by which it is irrigated. Its cheese is known all over Europe, by the name of "Fromage de Gruyeres."

EMOU, or **HIA-MEN**, an island near the S. E. coast of China, within the jurisdiction of the province of Fo-ken, about 15 miles in circumference. It is particularly celebrated on account of the magnificence of its principal pagoda, consecrated to the deity Fo. Long 110° 27. E lat 24° 3 N.

EMS, a river of Germany, which rises in Munster, and flows into the North sea near Emb'len. It gives name to one of the new departments of Holland, which is the ancient province of East Friesland, through which it flows, whose chief place is Leeuwarden. It has but a limited interior communication, as the tide flows only about 15 miles — *ODDY'S Europ Com* 445.

ENCKHUYSEN, a seaport town of Holland, now in the department of the Texel, on the coast of the Zuyder Zee. It had formerly a good harbour, large, commodious, and much frequented, but it is now too much obstructed by sand to permit very large vessels to enter with convenience. It is, however, a port of good trade, particularly in salt fish. In 1799 this town surrendered to the British fleet. It is situated N. E. of Hoorn. Paul Potter, a celebrated painter of animals, was born at Enckhuysen in 1625, and died at Amsterdam in 1654 — *GAL HIST* Long 5 15 E lat 52 42 N.

ENDIAVOUP STRAIT separates New Guinea from New Holland. It was explored in 1770 by Captain Cook, from whom it received its name, the ship in which he sailed being called the Endeavour.

ENDOR, a city of Manassch, on this side Jordan, placed by Eusebius four miles south from mount Tabor, near Naim. Here the witch lived whom Saul consulted — *1 Sam xxviii* 12 — *CALMET'S Dict of the Bible*. Long 35. 28. E lat 32. 26. N.

ENFIELD, a town in Middlesex. Here was formerly a royal palace, whence Edward the VI went in state to the Tower on his accession to the throne, in 1547. Near it the late Richard Gough, an eminent topographer and antiquary, had a seat, called Four-tree-hill, or Forty-hill, and here he died in 1809.

ENGADINE, one of the highest valleys of Switzerland, in the canton of the Grisons. The river Inn separates it from the Tyrol. It has several manufactories of iron, and some mineral springs. It is divided into Upper and Lower Engadine, and in many parts of it nature displays her wildest scenes.

ENGAILIM, or **EN-ECLAIM**, a town of Judea, in the tribe of Benjamin, situated on the coast of the Dead sea, where the Jordan discharged itself in the sea. Some suppose it was opposite to Engedi, on the east side of the Dead sea.

ENGEDI, or **HAZAZON-TAMAR**, i. e. the Palm-tree city, there being a great quantity of palm-trees around it. The city stood near the lake of Sodom, 300 furlongs from Jerusalem, not far from Jericho and the mouth of the river Jordan. It was in a cave of the wilderness of Engedi that David had an opportunity of killing Saul, who was in pursuit of him — *CALMET'S Dict of the Bible* Long 35 10 E lat 31 28 N.

INGELHOLM, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, 12 miles from Helsingborg. Its name is said to be derived from the Angles, who either first came from this neighbourhood, or passed over to it from Denmark. Long 12 39 E lat 56 15 N.

ENGHIEN, or **ENGUIEN**, a small town of France, in the department of Jemappe, late province of Hainault. It is 15 miles N of Mons, and gave the title of duke to the

prince of Condé's eldest son; the last of which was basely murdered by order of the emperor Napoleon — See VINCENNES Long 3 46 E lat 50 30 N

ENGLIA, an island near the coast of the Morea. It gives name to a gulf on the S E coast of Europe in Turkey, formerly denominated Sinus Saronicus

ENGLAND, the southern, most opulent, and most important part of Britain. England is bounded on the N by the river Tweed, the Cheviot Hills, and an imaginary line extending south west to the Frith of Solway, on the E by the German ocean, on the S by the English channel, and on the W by St George's channel. The extent of England and Wales is estimated at 49,400 square miles, and the number of its inhabitants is supposed to be 9,500,000. England is distributed into 10 counties

SIX NORTHERN COUNTIES

Countries	Chief Places
Northumberland,	Newcastle
Cumberland,	Carlisle
Durham,	Durham
Yorkshire,	York
Westmoreland,	Appleby
Lancashire	Lancaster

FOUR BORDERING ON WALES

Cheshire,	Chester
Shropshire,	Shrewsbury
Hertfordshire,	Hertford
Monmouthshire,	Monmouth

TWELVE MIDDLE

Nottinghamshire,	Nottingham
Derbyshire,	Derby
Staffordshire,	Stafford
Leicestershire,	Leicester
Rutlandshire,	Okeham
Northamptonshire,	Northampton
Warwickshire,	Warwick
Worcestershire,	Worcester
Gloucestershire,	Gloucester
Oxfordshire,	Oxford
Buckinghamshire,	Aylesbury
Bedfordshire,	Bedford

EIGHT EASTERN

Lincolnshire,	Lincoln
Huntingdonshire,	Huntingdon
Cambridgeshire,	Cambridge
Norfolk,	Norwich
Suffolk,	Ipswich
Essex,	Chelmsford
Hertfordshire,	Hertford
Middlesex,	London

THREE SOUTH-EASTERN

Surrey,	Guildford
Kent,	Maidstone
Sussex,	Lewes

FOUR SOUTH

Berkshire,	Reading
Wiltshire,	Salisbury
Hampshire,	Winchester
Dorsetshire,	Dorchester

THREE SOUTH-WESTERN

Somersetshire,	Taunton
Devonshire,	Exeter
Cornwall,	Launceston

The face of the country affords a beautiful variety, and it produces all the necessaries of life

"The elements due order here maintain,
And pay their tribute in of warmth and rain

Cool shades and streams, rich fertile lands abound,
And nature's bounty flows the season round"—OTWAY'S *Windsor Castle*

It has many rivers, the most remarkable of which are, the Thames, Severn, Humber, and Medway. The counties of England are noted for their different productions, admirably delineated by Dodsley in his Poem on Agriculture

"Hail, favour'd island! happy region,
Hail!

Whose temperate skies, mild air, and genial dews,
Inrich the fertile glebe, blessing thy sons

With various products, to the life of man
Indulgent Thine Pomona's choicest gift,

The tasteful apple, rich with racy juice,
Theme of thy curvy'd song, delicious baid,

Affording to the swains, in sparkling cups,

Delicious bev'rage Thine, on Can-
tians' hills,
The flow'ry hop, whose tendrils climbing
round
The tall aspiring pole, bear then light
heads
Aloft, in pendant clusters, which in
males
Fermenting tuns infused, to mellow age
Preserves the potent draught Thine
too the plant,
To whose tough stringy stalks thy
num'rous fleets
Owe then strong cordage with her sister
stem,
Her fancy sister, whence Minerva's
tube,
Tenfold in softness beauty's lovely
limbs,
Present then woven texture, and from
whence,
A second butt, grows the papyrus leaf,
A tablet firm, on which the painter bud
Delimits thought, and to the wondering
eye
Embodies vocal art, and groups the
soad
Thy blazing ladders,
From deep sulphureous pits, consume
less stores
Of fuel hoast The oil imbibing earth,
The fuller's mil assisting, suits dyes
All foreign rivals in the clothier's art
The builder's stone thy numerous quar-
ries hide,
With lime, its close concomitant The
hills,
The barren hills of Derby's wildest Peak,
In lead abound soft, fusile, malleable,
Whose ample sheets thy venerable domes,
From rough inclement storms of wind
and rain,
In safety clothe Devona's ancient
mines,
Whose treasures tempted first Phoenicia's
sons
To court thy commerce, still exhaust-
less, vield
The valued or, from whence, Britannia,
thou

* Minerva, or Isis, is said to have
invented the art of weaving—See note on
Egypt

† Fuller's earth is found in no other
country, and as it is of so great use in the
manufacturing of cloth, the exportation
of it is prohibited. Dr Woodward says,
this fossil is of more value to England
than the mines of Peru would be

Thine honour'd name demerit* Nor
want'st thou store
Of that all useful metal, the support
Of every art mechanic †
With fish abound thy streams, thy
sheltering woods
To fowl give friendly covert, and thy
plains
The cloven footed race, in various herds,
Range undisturb'd Fair Flora's sweet
est buds
Blow on thy beauteous bosom, and her
fruits
Pomona pours in plenty on thy lap
Thence to the dyer's tinging caldron giv'st
The yellow staining weed ‡ luteola,
The glastum § brown with which thy
naked soles
In ancient time their hardy limbs dis-
tain'd,
Nor the rich rubra || does thine hand
withhold
Careful and salutary spring the plants
Which crown thy numerous gardens, and
invite
To health and temperance
Nor hath the god of physic and of day
Forgot to shed kind influence on thy
plants
Medicinal
These are thy products, fair Britannia,
these
The copious blessings, which thy envied
sons,
Divided and distinguish'd from the
world,
Secure and free, beneath just laws, enjoy
Nor read the ravage of destructive war,
Nor black contagious pestilential
breath,
Nor rending earth's convulsions,—fields,
flocks, towns,
Swallow'd abrupt, in ruin's frightful
jaws,
Nor worse, far worse than all, the iron
hand

* The learned antiquary, Bochart, is
of opinion, that the Phoenicians, coming
to buy tin in the island of Albion, gave
it the name of *Brit Annu*, that is, the
land of tin, which, being softened by
the Greeks into *Britannia*, was adopted
by the Romans—RAPIN

† Iron

‡ Weld, commonly called dyer's wood

§ Wood

|| Madder, which is used by the dyers
for making the most solid and richest
red

Of lawless power, stretch'd o'er precarious wealth,
Lands, liberty, and life, the wanton prey
Of its enormous, unresisted grasp."

The constitution of England is a limited monarchy, counterpoised by two senates, one of hereditary peers, the other of representatives chosen by the people. The established religion is, that of the reformed church, under the administration of the king as supreme head, archbishop, bishops, deans, archdeacons, rectors, vicars, curates, &c. England also abounds with dissenters of various descriptions. The British nation has been renowned, in every age, for valour, for justice, for humanity and generosity, for every virtue which supports, as well as for every talent and accomplishment which adorns, humanity. —St James Mackintosh's *Charge at Bombay*, 1803. Its arts and manufactures are spread in every quarter of the globe, and its naval exploits have been the admiration of the whole world*.

* But un' like Rome, from Primus Trojan
Drew the fire sparks of life, and treacherous
Thus Milton sang, nor lightly shall the
To Milton's song her willing truth
Blest Albion! though less wondrous
Of nature on this ever verdant isle,
Though on thy chilly fountains of the
Bleak Boreas sends his ruffian offspring
To sweep then foliage, and with breath
Nip the crude promise of the niggard
Enough of great and fair to thee is
To charm the eye, and lift the thought
Thy colder, but thy not unkind air,
Wakes and rewards fair culture's fruitful
care,

Our favour'd land,
Almighty fortress rear'd by nature's
hand,
By millions guarded, circled by the main,
Shall prove the threats of mad ambition
vain,
And, long as navies on the deep are borne,
May laugh the threatening Continent to
scorn

Home, a Poem

O Britain! praise thy mighty God,
And make his honours known abroad,
He bade the ocean round thee flow,
Not bars of brass could guard thee so

WATTS

Brace the nobler growth of public mind,
And foster freedom of perennial kind
Where goddess form in Iusculum's
sweet shade
Great Tully, with a prophet glance, sur-
vey'd,
For the fair triple power had local birth,
and walk'd with man on England's fa-
vour'd earth
Not yet her mutays from their clouds
complains,
Nor mourn, with dying Brutus, virtue
vain
Not vainly Hampden, Russell, Sidney
bled,
Sweet is their rest on yon ethereal bed
Britons are Britons still, and dare not
yield
The charter which their patriot blood
has seal'd
Britons are Britons still, reverse the
throne,
Guard all its rights, yet vindicate their
own
What though an honest yet misguided
few,
Might Anarchy in freedom's garb, pursue;
What though corruption's foul and
venal chums
Allure infected numbers to her train,
The general heart is sound, the general
cry
Rings over ocean, "Death or Liberty!"
Upon his steel gut throne, with secret
fear,
Gaul's bloody tyrant starts that shout to
hear,
And Europe's crouching realms with
envy see
One monarch reigning, and one people
free
BRADSTREET'S *Sublime Farm*, p. 68.

Let other realms be proud of puer
 skies,
 Of warmer suns and nature's richer dyes,
 Let them exult in all the pomp that
 glows

With ev'ry grace ingenious art bestows,
 While superstition sanctions the parade,
 Religion mourns, and reason's glories
 fade

But golden harvests here invest the
 plain,

Health smiles, and rural beauty decks
 her reign

Here right is fix'd, here equal law pre-
 vails,

Here steady justice holds the impartial
 scales

Religion marks her principles and mit-
 And reason chastens what her voice re-
 These precious boons may Heaven pre-
 serve to thee,

Dear natal land! for ever great and
 free!

Among thy sons the patriot soul main-
 tain,

Untainted by corruption's creeping bane,
 And make them still oppression's fear-
 less foes,

Guard their own rights and feel for
 other's woes

BROWN'S *Philemon*, book x

ENGLAND, NEW, comprehending the northern or eastern states of North America, lies around the great bay which sets up N W between cape Cod and cape Sable. It is bounded N by Lower Canada, E by the province of New Brunswick and the Atlantic ocean, S by the same ocean and Long Island sound, and West by the state of New-York. This grand division of the United States comprehends the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts (including the district of Maine), Rhode Island, Providence Plantations, and Connecticut. The climate is salubrious, and the soil extremely diversified. Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, flax, and hemp, generally succeed very well. Fruits of every sort which suit a temperate climate may be obtained in abundance. Butter and cheese are exported to a great extent,

as well as fish, timber, masts, pot-ash, staves, flax-seed, apples, whale-bone, &c &c

ENGLEWOOD FOREST, near Carlisle, Cumberland, is now a dreary moor, having been disafforested by Henry VIII. It is said, that in this forest Edward I killed 200 bucks in one day. Englewood, or Englishwood, was the residence of Adam Bell, Clum of the Clough, and William of Cloudeley, three noted outlaws, whose skill in archery rendered them formerly as famous in the north of England, as Robin Hood and his fellows were in the midland counties—See SHERWOOD FOREST. At what time they lived does not appear. The author of the common ballad on "The Pedigree, Education, and Marriage of Robin Hood," makes them contemporary with Robin Hood's father, in order to give him the honour of beating them, viz.

The father of Robin a forester was,

And he shot in a lusty long bow

Two north country miles and an inch at
 a shot,

As the Pinder of Wakefield does know
 For he brought Adam Bell, and Clum of
 the Clough,

And William of Cloude'slee,

To shoot with our forester for forty
 mark,

And our forester beat them all three

Collect of Old Ballads, 1727, v 1 p 67

The Bells were noted rogues in the north so late as the time of Q. Elizabeth—See, in Rymcr's *Fæderæ*, a letter from lord William Howard to some of the officers of state, wherein he mentions them

ENGLISH HARBOUR, one of the best harbours in the island of Antigua, situated on the S W. It is well fortified, and has a royal navy yard and arsenal, with conveniences for careening ships of war

ENGSGLEN, a remarkable spring of Switzerland, in the canton of

Berne, in a valley called Gemel. The water flows only from the beginning of May till the latter end of August, towards 8 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. This circumstance is considered as miraculous, the inhabitants fancy that Providence purposely sends them this water in the season and at the time they are to water their cattle. Nothing, however, is more easily explained than this phenomenon. Many brooks issue from mount Lugstien, and form a small lake. In the summer months, the snow water causes this lake to overflow, and the melting of the snow begins with the day and ceases towards night. Lugstien is situated in the S. E. part of the canton of Berne, near mount Grimsel, and not far from the source of the Rhone and the Aar — *Delaux de la Suisse*, 165. Long 8° 20' E lat 46° 32' N.

ENNA, an ancient city of Sicily, now Castro Giovani, situated on an eminence in the middle of the island. It was one of the strongest places in the island, and remarkable for its beautiful plains, fruitful soil, and the numerous lakes and springs which watered its territory, and the waters of which were highly commended for their limpidity and salubriousness. Diodorus informs us, that Ceres*, the goddess of corn and of harvests, was born in this district, and that Proserpine was conveyed hence by Pluto to his gloomy kingdom. Long 14° 20' E lat 37° 30' N.

ENNIS, a post town in the county of Clare, Ireland, of which it is the capital. It is large and populous, and has the advantage of a small

port at Clare, which is situated a few miles lower on the river Fergus; the tide bringing up large boats to Ennis. There are at this town the remains of one of the finest abbey churches in Ireland. Dermody, a young man of considerable poetical talents, but whose follies and vices thwarted all the designs of his friends and patrons, was born here in 1775. — *Mon. Rev. N. Series*, li. 182. Long 5° 51' W lat 52° 49' N.

ENNISCORTHY, a port town of the county of Wexford, in Ireland. It is situated on the river Slaney, which is navigable for small sloops to this town. It has a manufactory of coarse woollen cloth. Near it are lead-mines, and Vinegar hill, in the vicinity, was a strong hold of the men gents in 1798. Long 6° 35' W lat 52° 32' N.

ENNISKILLING — See INNISKILLING.

ENON, a place in Judea, near Jordan, where John baptized. Its situation is very uncertain.

ENELLI, or ENZELLI, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan, about 50 miles N. E. of Rescht. It is situated upon a gulf of the same name in the Caspian sea. The inhabitants cultivate silk, and are employed in navigation. Enelli is one of the chief ports of trade in the Caspian, though not commodious. Long 48° 42' E. lat 36° 41' N.

ENRIE MINHO DOURO, a province of Portugal, so called from its situation between the rivers Minho and Douro, bounded on the N. by the Spanish province of Galicia, on the East by Traloz Montes; on the S. by the province of Beira, from which it is separated by the Douro, and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean. This is the most northerly, the most fertile, and the most populous territory in the kingdom.

* First Ceres taught the lab'ring hind
to plough
The pregnant earth, and quick'ning seed
to sow

ENZERS-DORF, in the neighbourhood of Vienna, is memorable for a victory gained by the emperor Napoleon in July 1809

EPERNAY, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and late province of Champagne, on the river Marne. There are several manufactories of woollen stuffs, hosiery, cutlery, leather, and writing paper, but the most remarkable is that of glazed earthenware, which stands the hottest fire. Epernay has a great trade in Champagne wine, the best of which is produced in its neighbourhood. It was taken by Henry IV of France in 1592, when marechal de Bruin was killed, while that monarch laid his hand on his shoulder — *Voyage dans les Departemens de la France*. Long 4 9 E lat 49 5 N

EPHESUS, an ancient town in Asia, in Asia, which stood 50 miles S of Smyrna, near the mouth of the river Cayster. It has many ruins of ancient splendour. The most remarkable structure was the temple of Diana*, which was burnt by Erostratus in the night that Alexander was born, 356 years B C. The Ephesians were very much addicted to superstition, socery, and curious arts. St Paul resided here three years, and wrought mi-

* The temple of Diana at Ephesus, burnt by Erostratus, was esteemed one of the wonders of the world, but the second wonder, on account of its structure, size, and furniture, was more celebrated. Pliny says, that 220 years elapsed during its construction, that it was 425 feet in length, and 220 in breadth. This temple, though superior to the cathedral of St Paul's at London, is confessedly inferior to the church of St Peter's at Rome. The latter is 840 Roman palms in length, each palm being very little short of nine English inches; and therefore the length of the Ephesian temple was about two-thirds of the measure of the magnificent church at Rome.

racles. Timothy was bishop of this place, and John resided and died here. Mary, the mother of Jesus, was buried here, and Mary Magdalene died in this place. Ephesus was one of the seven churches whose character and doom are recorded in the Revelations, and so truly has this prediction been accomplished, that from a magnificent city it does not now contain more than 10 or 20 families of Turks, without one Christian family among them — **CAIMET** — *Cyclop*. It was in the neighbourhood of Ephesus, according to the legends of ecclesiastical history, that seven youths concealed themselves in a cave, when the emperor Decius persecuted the Christians, and falling into a deep slumber, which was miraculously prolonged without injuring the powers of life, continued in it during a period of 187 years. These **SIXTEEN STRIPERS** are said to have awoken in the reign of Theodosius — **GIBBON'S** *D and F of the Roman Empire*, 4to in 350. Ephesus has produced many celebrated men, as Agathias, a statuary, Scopos, an architect and sculptor, Parthasius, a painter, and Heraclitus, who has been styled the weeping philosopher. Democritus of Abdera was the laughing philosopher.

One pined, one contemn'd the woful times,
One laugh'd at follies, and one wept o'er crimes

DRYDEN'S *Juvenal*

Long 27 33 E lat 37 48 N.

EPHRA, a city of Judea, in the half tribe of Manassah, on this side Jordan. It was situated on the frontiers of the tribe of Ephraim, supposed to have been the same with Ophrah. It was the birthplace of Gideon, who had a very extraordinary call, to deliver Israel from the oppression of the Midianites.

EPHRAIM, or **EPHRAËM**, a city of

Ephraim, towards Jordan, N W of Jericho, whither Jesus is supposed to have retired before his passion — *John* xi 54. Another city of the same name in the wilderness of Judca, in the way from Jerusalem to Jericho, not far from Bethel. Also an extensive forest beyond Jordan, near to which Absalom engaged his father's troops — *2 Samuel* xviii 6, 7, 8. It was not far from Mahanaim, where David abode while the battle was fought in which this rebellious son received the due reward of his unnatural conduct. Long 35 25 E. lat 31 54 N.

EPHRAIM, FOREST OF, a forest in the tribe of Gad, not far from Mahanaim, in Canaan, probably received its name from the defeat of the Ephraimites by Jephtha, for their insolent mutiny against him. — *Judges* xii 4. In this place, Absalom's army was routed by Joab, Abishai, and Itai, David's generals, when there was a great slaughter of the rebels, and the wood, it is said, devoured more than the sword*, Absalom himself was dispatched, as he hanged on a tree, by Joab, who pierced him with three darts through the heart. Thus was disobedience to his parent, treason to his prince, and hypocrisy to his God, punished, and his body was ignominiously thrown into an adjoining pit.

EPHRAIA, DUNKARD'S, or TUNKER'S TOWN, a village of America, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the N W side of Calico creek, which, joining the Conestoga, falls into the Susquehanna 12 miles N of

the town of Lancaster, and more than 40 from Philadelphia. It is inhabited by a community of religious people, called Dunkers, who are mostly Germans and believers in the doctrine of general redemption. They are very plain in their dress and language, and will neither swear, nor fight, nor go to law, nor take interest for the money they lend. This settlement consists of about 40 buildings. The inhabitants subsist by attending a printing-office, a grist-mill, and an oil-mill, and by spinning and weaving.

EPHRATAH, a name given sometimes to Bethlehem.

EPHYRA, or EPYRA, a town of Peloponnesus, now Corinth, in the Morea. It was the residence of Sisyphus, who, according to the ancient poets, was punished in Tartarus for his crimes, by rolling a great stone to the top of a hill, which constantly recoiled, and, rolling down, incessantly renewed his labour.

With many a weary step, and many a groan,
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone,
The huge round stone, resulting with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smokes along the ground,
Again the restless orb his toils renews,
Dust mounts in clouds, and sweat descends in dews.

POPE'S *HOMER'S Odyssey*, book xi.

EPIDAMNUS, a small town of Illyria (now Albania). Its name, which the Romans considered as inauspicious, was afterwards changed into Dyrrachium, now Durazzo, which see. Long 19. 45 E. lat 41 20 N.

EPIDAUROS, a town of Greece, in the ancient kingdom of Argos. This town was celebrated among the ancients for the temple of Esculapius. It is pretended, that this was the

* Commentators suppose that some of the fugitives were destroyed by wild beasts, some by hunger in the labyrinth of the forest, and others by running against the trees in the hurry of their flight — *HENRY'S Exposition*.

birthplace of Esculapius. Epidaurus is mentioned by Virgil as having been famous for horses

High Epidaurus urges on my speed,
Fam'd for his hills and for his horses' breed

Georgic III

Epidaurus is now a small place, called Pidavra. Long 24 14 E. lat 37 38. N

EPINAL, a considerable town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and late province of Lorraine. It is situated on the Moselle, near the mountains of the Vosges, and is famous for its paper-mills. It was taken by marechal Crequi in 1670, when its fortifications were dismantled. Long 6 35 E lat 48 20 N

EPIRUS, a country of Greece, bounded on the N by Thessaly and Macedonia, and on the S by the Ionian sea, on the E by Aetolia, and on the W by the Adriatic. It is now known by the name of Albania.

EPPING, a town of Essex, with two markets, on Thursday for cattle, and on Friday for provisions. They are each kept in Epping Street, a mile and a half from the church. The butter made in this neighbourhood, and called Epping butter, is highly esteemed in London. Long 0 9 E lat 51 46. N

EPPING FOREST, a fine forest in the S W of Essex, formerly a much more extensive district, that contained a great part of the county. It then went by the name of the Forest of Essex, and afterwards, when its boundaries had been considerably contracted, it had the name of Waltham Forest, from its vicinity to the town of Waltham Abbey. Various parts of this delightful spot are adorned with handsome villas. On this forest a stag was accustomed to be annually

turned out on Easter Monday, for the amusement of the London sportsmen.

EPSOM, a town in Surrey, noted for its mineral waters and salts. It has an annual horse-race. Long. 0 15 W lat 51 25 N

EPWORTH, a village in the Isle of Axholm, in Lincolnshire. It was the birthplace of John and Charles Wesley, the distinguished leaders of the Aiminian* Methodists—See WHITEHEAD'S *Life of the Wesleys*. Long 1 3 W lat 53 40 N

ERAKLEA—See EREKLI

ERCHIA, a borough of Attica, now Livadia, Turkey in Europe, was the birthplace of Xenophon (ADAM'S *Geo* 301), the famous general and historian, and the distinguished conductor of the 10,000 Greeks in their celebrated retreat from Cunaxa. Long. 23.57 E lat. 38 5 N

EREC, or ERECH, an ancient town of Chaldaea, which is mentioned in the book of Genesis (x 10) as one of the places in which Nimrod began to establish his kingdom. It was probably the Aracca, placed by Ptolemy in Susiana, on the river Tigris, below its confluence with the Euphrates. Long 45 25 E lat 30 5 N.

EREC, a province of Asia, which extended on both sides along the common bed of the Tigris and Euphrates, from their junction to the sea—*Cyclop* new edit

EREKLI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. It was the ancient Heraclea of Pontus, and has the remains of a palace built by Vespasian. It is a seaport, and has a castle. Long 31 18 E lat. 41 36 N

ERESSUS, or ERESOS, an ancient town in the south-western part of the island of Lesbos, was the native

place of Theophrastus, the successor of Aristotle in the Lyceum at Athens. He was accustomed to say, that nothing was so valuable as time, and that those who wasted it were the worst of prodigals. Long 26 0 E lat 34 8 N

ERETRIA, an ancient port of the island of Eubœa, S E of Chalcis, now in ruins. It was taken by Datis and Artaphernes, two of Darius's generals, after a siege of seven days. It was burnt to the ground, and the inhabitants were carried into captivity.—PRIDEAUX'S *Con* 1 161 Long 24 0 E lat 38 18 N

ERFURTH, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, lately subject to the elector of Mentz, and governed by a lieutenant. It stands on the river Gera, and is well fortified. It has several churches, a university, a botanic garden, an anatomical theatre, and an astronomical observatory. The territory belonging to this city is for the most part fertile, but defective in wood. In 1802, the city and district were given among the indemnities to the king of Prussia. The emperor of Russia and the emperor of the French had an interview at this city in 1808, which lasted nineteen days*, when, it is supposed, they agreed to alienate Austria from the present reigning family, with the establishment of a branch of the Russian family on the Austrian throne, or rather over a considerable part of the Austrian territories, as well as the dismemberment of the Ottoman dominions.—*Lit Pan* vi 586 Long 11 6 E lat 51 0 N

* The emperors Alexander and Napoleon, each of them, paid 50 guineas a day for the houses they respectively inhabited at Erfurth, and during their stay in that town the sum spent in cash is calculated at 1,700,000 *ix* dollars, about £250,000 sterling.—*Lit Pan* v 592

ERICHT, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in the N W of the district of Athol, in Perthshire. It extends several miles into Invernesshire. Near this place wandered the fugitive Pretender, in 1746, lurking in caves, and among rocks, and exposed to all the rigour of an inhospitable climate. The waters of this lake descend into another, called Loch Rannoch.

ERIDANUS, the poetic name of the Po, supposed to flow according to Virgil (*Æneis* vi) from the infernal regions.

Beneath a laurel shade, here mighty Po
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his
head below

DRYDEN

Lucan, in his *Pharsalia*, has also noticed this river

Hence vast Eridanus with matchless
force,
Prince of the streams, directs his regal
course,
Proud with the spoils of fields and woods,
he flows,
And drains Hesperia's river as he goes.
His sacred banks, in ancient tales re-
nown'd,
First by the spreading poplars shade
were crown'd
When the sun's fiery steeds forsook their
way,
And downward drew to earth the burning
day,
When ev'ry flood and ample lake was dry,
The Po alone his channel could supply.
Hither rash Phaeton was headlong driv'n,
And in these waters quench'd the flames
of heav'n
Rowe's *Pians Lucan*, book ii.—See Po.

This river has been noticed by Addison, in his Letter to lord Halifax

Er'd with a thousand raptures, I survey
Eridanus thro' flow'ry meadows stray,
The king of floods that, rolling o'er
the plains,
The tow'ring Alps of half their moisture
drains,

And, proudly wrold with a whole winter's
snows,
Distributes wealth and plenty where he
flows

The king of Prussia has thus noticed
Phaeton's fall.

Tel etait Phaeton, ce jeune temeraire,
A lui prêter son char il contraignit son
pere,

Sans qu'il sût gouverner des courriers
si foudroyans,

Sans savoir le chemin qu'ils tenaient dans
les cieux

Du char de la lumiere il prit en mains
les rênes,

Par courant égaré des routes incertaines,
La foudre le fiappa, d'un vaste champ des
airs

Sou corps précipités d'abyme dans les mers.
L'Art de la Guerre, chant 1

ERIE, FORT, a strong fortification in the township of Bertie, Upper Canada, situated on the N shore of lake Erie, at its eastern extremity, and the W bank of Niagara river. The harbour is capable of accommodating vessels of any size, though they are exposed to the westerly winds, but the anchorage is good. Long. 79° 0' W lat 42° 45' N

ERIE, LAKE, in North America. It is nearly 300 miles long from E to W and 40 in its broadest part. The islands and banks towards its W end are so infested with rattlesnakes, as to render it dangerous to land on them. The lake is covered, near the banks of the islands, with a large pond lily, the leaves of which are thickly spread on the surface of the water, to an extent of many acres on these, in the summer, lie myriads of water-snakes basking in the sun. Of the venomous serpents that infest this lake, the hissing snake is the most remarkable. It is about 18 inches long, small, and speckled, when approached, it flattens itself in a moment, and its spots, which are of various colours, become visibly brighter through rage: at the same time, it blows from its mouth, with great force, a subtle wind, said to

be of a nauseous smell, and, if inhaled by the unwary traveller, it will inevitably bring on a decline, that in a few months will prove mortal. No remedy has yet been found to counteract its baneful influence. But these are not the only toes which are encountered, for, according to an elegant modern poet,

"On its banks fierce tigers steal along,
And the dread Indian chants a dismal
song,

Here hum to fends on midnight errands
walk,

And bathe in brains the murderous to-
mahawk." — CAMPBELL's *Pleasures
of Hope*

This lake at its N E end communicates with lake Ontario by the river Niagara.

ERISCA, a rocky island which lies off South Ulst, was where the Pretender landed in 1745 — HOME's *Hist. of the Rebellion*. Long 7° 22' W lat 57° 5' N

ERISSE, or HIERISSOS, an isthmus of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, formerly the Thracian Chersonesus. It is about 12 furlongs broad, through which Xerxes is said by Herodotus to have cut a canal, to avoid sailing round mount Athos. The gulfs of Monte Sancto and Contessa are separated by it. ERISSE was the ancient Acanthus, where Artacæus, the tallest man in Xerxes' army, and the superintendent of his works, died. Long 24° 2' E lat 40° 20' N

ERITH, a village in Cambridgeshire, between Holtwell Fen and Somersham, on the Ouse. It has a causeway leading from St Ives into the isle of Ely. There is a piece of antiquity near this place, called Bellar's Hill, an artificial mount, generally supposed to be the place where the people took up arms against William the Norman, in 1066, after he had defeated Harold

at the battle of Hastings. At that time it was surrounded by marshes and bogs. Long 0 9 W lat 52 11 N

ERITH, a village in Kent, on the Thames, 14 miles E S E of London. Near it is Belvedere House, the fine seat of lord Fairclay.

ERIVAN, or IRIVAN, a town of Asia, capital of Persian Armenia, with an Armenian patriarch. It is defended by a fortress, in which is the governor's palace, and by a castle, which is seated on the river Zengur, near a lake of its own name. The baths and caravansaries are beautiful, but the churches of the Christians are small and half under ground. Long 44 10 E lat 40 20 N

ERLANG, a handsome town of Germany in Franconia, on the Rednitz, 18 miles N W of Nuremberg. The principal manufactures are hosiery and hats. Long 10 59 E lat 49 37 N

ERLAU, a town of Upper Hungary, near which there is a fine hot mineral spring, which is used for bathing. It has a university, and is the see of a bishop. The manufactures are wax and leather. The neighbourhood of Erlau is famous for an excellent sort of wine, little inferior to that of Burgundy. Long 19 50 E lat 48 0 N

ERMESVILL, a town of the Isle of France, now in the department of Orse, is memorable for being the burial place of J. J. Rousseau — *SMITH'S Sketch of a Tour*, i. 97. Long 2 25 E lat 48 50 N

ERYTHRÆ, a city of Ionia (now Natolia), opposite to the island Scio. It gave name to the Sibyl who dwelt here in the time of the Trojan war, and foretold the destruction of Troy.

Yet come it will, the day decreed by fate,
(How my heart trembles while my tongue
relates')

The day when thou, imperial Troy! must bend,
And see thy warriors fall, thy glories end
HOMER'S *Iliad*

Long 26 22 E lat 38 22 N

ERYTHRÆUM MARE, now the Red sea.

ERYX, a mountain of Sicily, now San Giuliano. There was on the side of the mountain a strong town of the same name.

ERZERUM, a city of Asia, in Armenia, or Turcomania, situated in a beautiful plain fruitful in all sorts of corn, but wood is scarce. They have a great trade in furs, silks, cottons, calicoes, drugs, copper and brass wares, the ore of which is found in the neighbouring mountains. This town is a thoroughfare for the caravans to the East Indies. Gallnuts grow in abundance in its neighbourhood. Long 40 35 E lat 39 36 N

ESCARLEBY — See FFCARLEBY

ESCAUT, more generally known in England by its Flemish or Dutch appellation of the Scheldt, or Schelde, was formerly a river of Austrian Flanders, and is now a river of France, which gives its name to one of the northern departments. It has its source in the department of the Somme, near Beaurevoir, a few miles to the north of Saint Quentin, a town of the department of the Aisne, runs by Beauvoisi, Catelet, Homecourt, Crévecœur, Cambrai, Houdan, Bouchain, Neuville, Denain, Valenciennes, Fraine, and Condé, where it becomes navigable, after having received the Aisne, it then flows to the Mortagne, where it receives the Scarpe, from thence it goes on to Tournay, Gand, and Antwerp, where it is 701 metres or 360 fathoms wide, and 10 metres or 30 feet deep at low water; the tide at high water rises 15 feet. After having passed Antwerp, the Escaut branches out into two channels, the eastern one passes by Bergen-op-Zoom, the west channel

enters the Upper Escaut, loses itself between the islands of Zealand into the North Sea, near Flessingue, or Flushing. From Antwerp to this place its course is 74 miles, widens gradually, and has pretty nearly the same depth every where, but its bed is obstructed by sand-banks, which render its navigation difficult and dangerous. The Escaut has a communication with the river Somme, by means of a canal, part of which is under ground.

ESCAUT, THE DEPARTMENT OF, is the ninth department of the first region, or United Countries of France, and derives its name from the river Escaut, which traverses it from north to south. It is composed of part of Austrian Flanders, its chief place is Gand. The limits of the department of the Escaut are, to the north, the kingdom of Holland, to the east, the departments of the Dyle and of the two Nethes, from which it is separated by the Escaut, to the south, the department of Jemappes, and to the west, that of the Lys. Its principal rivers are, the Escaut, the Lys, the Duienn, the Lievre, the Dender, &c. The soil is in general fertile, and produces all sorts of corn and vegetables, chiefly hemp, flax, and hops. It abounds in game. Domestic fowls and sweet water fish are plentiful. The chief manufactures are those of linen yarn, linen cloth, cobalt, Prussian blue, ribands, woollen cloth, earthen-ware, glass, and writing-paper. There are also several paper-mills, sugar-houses, salt-works, and bleaching-grounds.

ESCURIAL, a village on the Guadara, in New Castle, Spain, about 22 miles to the N W of Madrid. A magnificent palace, church, and monastery, were built here by Philip II. in commemoration of the victory gained over the French at

St. Quentin's, August 10, 1557*. It cost 6,000,000 of crowns, has 800 pillars, 11,000 windows, and 14,000 doors (Mr Twiss says 1000 windows and 8000 doors). This stupendous work was finished in about 24 years from its foundation, being laid in the year 1563. It is usually the place of sepulture of the kings and queens of Spain. Among the most remarkable deposited here are, Charles V. who died at the monastery of St. Just, in 1558, Philip II. who died in the palace of the Escorial, in 1594, Philip III. who died at Madrid, in 1620, Philip IV. who died at Madrid, in 1665, Charles II. who also died at the last mentioned city in 1700†, Louis I. who died in 1721. Queen Isabella of Portugal, wife of Charles V. was interred here in 1539, she died at Toledo, Anne of Austria, the fourth wife of Philip II. who died at Badajoz, 1580, Margaret of Austria, consort of Philip III. who died in the palace of the Escorial, in 1611, and Elizabeth, wife of Philip IV. and daughter of Henry IV. of France, who died at Madrid, 1664 — *Delices de l'Espagne*, 284 — THOMPSON'S *Description of the Escorial*, part ii. 41. In an adjoining apartment, the bodies of the princes and some of the queens are deposited, and among these the duke of Vendome

* This battle was fought on St. Lawrence's day, and as this saint is said to have been broiled alive on a gridiron, the founder chose to have the building on the plan of that culinary instrument, the bars of which form several courts, and the handle is the royal apartments. Gridirons are met with in every part of this building, &c. — TWISS'S *Travels*, 99 — ROBINSON'S *Eccles. Researches*, 260 — BRADY'S *Class. Calendar*, ii. 120.

† Charles II. died without any children, which occasioned the War of the Succession — GUEUDEVILLE, *Atlas, Illustr.* — *Précis d'Histoire de Zoff*, iii. 785.

was honoured with a resting place in 1712—*Twiss's Travels*, 99—*DWINBERNE's Travels*, II 222.—*TOWNSEND's Tour*, II 119—*ROBERTSON's Charles V* IV 281 Long 3. 50. W lat 10 35 N.

ESDRAGON, THE PLAIN OF, in the tribe of Issachar, extends east and west, from Scythopolis to mount Carmel, called likewise the great plain, the valley of Jezreel, and the plain of Esdrela

ESHER, a village in Surry, where Wolsey had a palace Mr William Dickett, the ingenious inventor of the drill-plough, and many other useful instruments in agriculture, died at this village in 1802, aged 72 Long 0 15 W lat 51 28 N

ESK, a river of Dumfriesshire, which falls into the Solway Frith

ISK, a river in Edinburghshire, enters the Firth of Forth at Musselburg

ISK, NORTH and SOUTH, two rivers in Angus-shire, which fall into the British Ocean

ESKER, a river of Turkey, which runs into the Danube 20 miles W of Nicopolis It was the ancient Oeskus

ESKI-MISAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, supposed to be the ancient Stratonicæa.

ESKIHISAR, a town of Natolia, the ancient Laodicea, now almost a heap of ruins It was near Deg-nizlu, which see

ESKILSTUNA, a town about 54 miles W from Stockholm, in Sudermania, Sweden Proper, is remarkable for the manufactories of steel and cast iron which the government has established there --*CATTEAU's View*, 202 Long 16 5 E lat 59 20 N

ESKIZADRA, a town of European Turkey, the ancient Bercea, situated not far from Thessalonica, and S of Idessa Here Paul preached with success, and bestowed a peculiar eulogium on its inhabitants, for diligent examination of the Scriptures—

Acts xvii.—*Companion to the Bible.*—*BEVAN's Life of Paul*, 39. Long. 22 10 E lat 40 45 N

ESNE, or ESSENAT, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, supposed to be the ancient Syena, but Norden thinks it was Latopolis It is a large place, in the centre of which is an ancient temple, with walls on three sides, and in the front 24 columns, well preserved they support stones, placed crosswise, on which great tables are laid, which form a roof Within the temple are three stories of hieroglyphics, of men about three feet high, and at one end the lowest figures are as big as the life one of them had the head of Isis The ceiling is curiously adorned with all sorts of animals, painted in beautiful colours This temple appears to have been used as a church, for there are several inscriptions on the walls in black letters On the N side of the town is another temple, with pillars somewhat like those of the Corinthian order The whole building is richly carved with hieroglyphics A man with a goat's head, and another with that of a crocodile, are cut over the middle of the door: there are other crocodiles' heads, and whole crocodiles, so that it is probable that this animal was worshipped here However, it must be observed, that Strabo mentions the city of Crocodiles as distinct from Aphroditopolis and Latopolis A mile to the S. is the monastery of St Helen, by whom some say it was founded It now appears to have been a large burying-ground, and there are many magnificent tombs in it Esne lies near the grand cataract Long 31 40 E lat 24 46 N

ESPALION, a small town of France; in the department of Aveyron, late province of Gascony, the chief place of a district of the same name: It is situated on the river Lot, 16

miles N. E. of Rhodéz, and has some manufactories of woollen cloth. Corn, wine, and madder, grow in the neighbourhood Long 2 50 E, lat. 44. 30. N

ESPEJA, a town of Spain, N N E of Montilla, in Andalusia Here general Mackinnon, who lost his life at the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo, in 1812, was buried with military honours.—*Mon Rev* lxxi 391

ESPERIES, or **EPERIES**, a town of Hungary, N of Tokay, near which are some famous salt-mines. Long 21. 13 W lat 49 8 N

ESPIRITU, SANTO, the largest and most westerly of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific ocean, about 57 miles in length and 30 in breadth

ESPIRITU, SANTO, a province of Brasil, which is chiefly productive of sugar

ESPIRITU, SANTO, a bay on the west coast of East Florida

ESSECK, a trading town in Sclavonia, Hungary The city of Munkacs, or Esseck, celebrated in modern times for a bridge of boats five miles in length, over the river Drave and the adjacent morasses, has been always considered as a place of importance in the wars of Hungary This remarkable bridge, which is flanked with towers, and supported on large wooden piles, was constructed, A D 1566, by sultan Soliman, to facilitate the march of his armies into Hungary —See *Browne's Travels*, and *Busching's Geo* ii 90 —*Gibbon's Decl and Fall R Emp* ii 119 Long 19 57 W lat 45 40 N

ESSEN, a small town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, remarkable for its manufactories chiefly of swords and fire-arms, but more particularly for a rich abbey, which, until the peace of Luneville in 1801, was a free imperial abbey. It was secularized, and its possessions, with

the town and territory, were given to the king of Prussia, as an indemnity for his losses on the right shore of the Rhine. After the peace of Tilsit, in 1807, when Prussia lost all her dominions beyond the Elbe, Essen was added to the grand duchy of Berg and Cleves, which now belongs to the eldest son of the late king of Holland Long 6 57 E, lat 51 23 N

ESSQUEBO, or **ESQUIVO**, one of the four provinces into which the Dutch possessions of Guiana are divided, the other three being Surinam, which is the chief settlement, Berbische, or Berbiz, and Demarara This settlement derives its name from that of the large river on which it is situated, and which, at its discharge into the Atlantic, is 3 mile wide The productions of this country are sugar, coffee, and cotton

ESSERUM, a small town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, in the district of Cronberg. It is remarkable for a royal stud of horses, and for having constantly flocks of the most renowned foreign sheep, Spanish and others, which are distributed among the farmers to improve the Danish breed Long 12 53 E lat 55 58 N

ESSEX, one of the eastern maritime counties of England, in which are the forests of Hamault and Epping It is noted for butter, affords fine pasture for cattle, and sends many calves to London The principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Roding.

ESTAKAR, a town of Persia, in Farsistan Near it are the ruins of the ancient Persepolis It is 50 miles N E of Schiras Long 53 40 E lat 30 5 N

ESTHONIA, or **REVEL**, one of the governments of the Russian empire It lies to the E of the Baltic Altee

having been long an object of bloody contention between the Russians, the Poles, and the Swedes, it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of Oliva in 1660, but it was subdued by Peter the Great in 1710, and finally ceded to Russia in 1721.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Spain, about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, bounded on the N by Leon and Old Castile. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruits, but the air is bad for foreigners, on account of the excessive heat. Badajoz is the capital.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the Tago. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital.—See BURLIN's *Arith. Quest.*

ESTREMOS, a town of Alentejo, or Alentejo, Portugal. It is famous for its earthen-ware, esteemed for beauty and smell. In 1663, don John of Austria was defeated near this place by the Portuguese under Schomberg.—*Campagne de Schomberg*, par DUMOURILZ. Pedro, king of Portugal, died here in 1368.—*MAJOR'S Un Hist.* xv. 29. He was much regretted by his subjects, having left behind him the character of a just and impartial prince, a sting to vice, and a promoter of virtue, a great benefactor to the indigent, and a pattern of piety.—*BROCKWELL'S Hist. of Portugal*, 58.—*Abregé Hist. d'Espagne*.

ETAMPES, a considerable town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, and late province of the Isle of France, seated on the river Loet, on Etampes, which abounds with crawfish.

ETRU, or **ETROU**, a village of Upper Egypt, situated near the Nile, above Esneh, built on the ruins of

the great city of Apollo, or Apollinopolis Magna. It possesses the remains of a magnificent ancient temple. Modern edifices are built within its inclosure.—**DENON**—**SAVARY**.—Long. 32 22 E. lat. 24 40 N.

ETHIOPIA. Ethiopia was a name given to several countries both in Asia and Africa, whose inhabitants were perfectly black, or of a swarthy complexion, but Ethiopia, in a more restricted application of the term, or Ethiopia Propria, was limited on the N by Egypt, on the W by Libya Interior, on the E by the Red sea, and on the S by a part of Africa unknown to the ancients. Ethiopia at present includes the countries of Nubia, Abyssinia, Abesh or Abex, and Anian, which are bounded by Egypt and the desert of Barca on the N, by the Red sea and the Eastern ocean on the E, by Zanzibar and Caffraia on the S, and by Guinea, Nigritia, and Ziara, on the W. Nevertheless, all the countries still that lie in almost a straight line from Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope may be comprehended under the general name of Ethiopia.

ETIENNE, ST a considerable town of France, in the department of the Loire, and late province of Forez, in the Lyonnais, remarkable for its manufactories in iron and steel, for the tempering of which the water of the brook Eumens, on which it is seated, is extremely good. Beside the manufacture of arms, hardware, and cutlery (the most considerable in France), the weaving of ribands forms a considerable article of commerce. Coal-mines are found in its neighbourhood, and a soft stone fit for grindstones. The merchandize of St Etienne is conveyed to Nantes by the Loire. Long 4 30 E. lat 45 22 N.

ETIVE LOCK, a navigable inlet of the sea in Argyleshire, Scotland, in

which lake Awe discharges itself. The river Eue also runs into it, after pouring through Glen Eue, a valley famous for the residence of several of Ossian's heroes — *Gaz of Scotland*.

ETNA, MOUNT, a volcano of Sicily, called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is 60 miles in circumference at the base, and near 11,000 feet in height. The top is always covered with snow, though it never ceases to smoke, and often sends forth flame. The cinders serve for manure.

"Through lucid clouds the vivid light-
nings play,
And smoke and ashes hide the face of
day,
In one vast sheet the liquid fire descends,
And to the foaming deep its course
extends
The burning lava fills the sea-girt shore,
Where the returning tides invade no
more
The harden'd mass with fertile power
end'd,
By sun, and sun, and rain at length subdu'd,
Perpetual verdure the dark lava gulf,
Supports the olive, and the vine sustains
The anxious peasant then renews his
 toil,
And tills with fearful hand the treache-
rous soil." — *Month Mag* vi 122

Towns and villages have been fre-
quently destroyed by its eruptions*
—**BRYDENE'S TOWN** — **SPALLANZANI**,
a. 195 — See **CATANIA**

ETON, a large village in Buck-
inghamshire, on the northern bank
of the river Thames, opposite to
Windsor. It is noted for its great

public seminary, or college, which
was founded by Henry VI in 1440.
Several eminent men have been
buried in the chapel belonging to
the college; among whom were
sir Henry Saville, who founded the
Savilian professorships of astronomy
and geometry at Oxford, sir Henry
Wotton, an eminent statesman and
ambassador, and Francis Rowse,
an eminent writer among the Puritans.
Oughtred, a famous mathe-
matician, who was born here, is
said to have died of joy upon hear-
ing of the restoration of Charles II.
—**GRANGER** ii 189 — **HAKFELD'S**
Hist of Windsor Long O 54
W lat 51 39 N

FERRIA, an ancient division of
Italy.

FERRUA, a country of Italy, late
duchy of Tuscany, situated between
the Mediterranean sea, the Tiber,
and the Apennines, and erected
into a kingdom in 1801, but has
since been annexed to the kingdom
of Italy.

FERRIA, a village in Stafford-
shire, near Newcastle. It is the
principal seat of the potteries, and
here Mr Wedgwood, the ingenious
and philosophical inventor of various
wares, died, sincerely lamented and
regretted, in 1795. — **JONES'S Dict**
— **WARNER'S N Tour**, ii 169 —
Long 2 2 W lat 53 12 N

ETTENHEIM, a town of Germany,
in the bishopric of Strasburg, 15
miles N of Friburg. The duke
d'Enghien was seized here by Bona-
parte's order, and soon after mur-
dered. — See **VINCENNES** — **GOLD-**
SMITH'S Secret Hist of the Cabinet
of Bonaparte, 153 — **JOHNSON'S**
Hist of Europe, iii 439

Eu, a seaport of France, in the
department of Lower Seine, late
province of Normandy. The prin-
cipal trade is in lace. Long 1 30
E lat 50 2 N

EUBÆA, one of the most consider-

* Empedocles, by some, is said to have
thrown himself into the crater of Etna
and perished in the flames, to which
Horace has alluded.

"Then will I tell Empedocles's story,
Who, nobly fond of more than mortal
glory,

Fond to be deem'd a god, in madding fit
Plung'd in cold blood in Etna's fiery
pit." — **FRANCIS**

able of the ancient Greek islands, now the island of Negropont

EVERGERAUX, between the village of Chanceaux and the town of St. Seine, in the department of Côte d'Or, late province of Burgundy. It is remarkable for being the place where the river Seine rises — *MILLIN'S Travels*. Long 1 45 E. lat. 47 24 N

EVEHAM, a borough of Worcestershire. It is seated on a hill, that rises with a gradual ascent from the Avon which almost surrounds it, and over which it has a stone bridge. It was formerly noted for its abbey, and contains three churches. The richness of the soil in the vicinity has been long an inducement to turn many of the fields into gardens, and the peculiar fineness of the vegetable productions of this place has rendered Eveham gardeners proverbial for unrivalled skill. They not only supply the neighbourhood, but also the city of Worcester, 14 miles distant, Birmingham, 30, and during the asparagus season, Bath and Bristol, more than 20

EVEHAM, THE VALE OF, in Worcestershire, on the banks of the Avon, which flows along the S. L. part of the county in its course to meet the Severn. In this vale, Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, and his son Henry, were defeated and slain, in 1265, the very year in which, by virtue of his usurped authority, that admirable part of our constitution, the house of commons, is said to have first received its existence — *RAPIN*, i 341 Long 1 45 W lat 52 4 N

EUGANEI, one of the ancient divisions of Cisalpine Gaul

EVGILLAE, a wretched village of Turkey in Asia, on mount Caucasus. About 9 miles from it is the source of the ancient Scamander — *CLARKE'S Travels*, ii 144

EVOS, a considerable town of

Portugal, capital of Alentejo, or Alentejo, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is seated in a country, which, though a little unequal, yet is very pleasant, surrounded on all sides by mountains, and planted with large trees of divers sorts. It is well fortified. Long 7 30 W. lat 38 28 N

EUPATORIA, or **EUPATORIA**, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Tamuda, on the Black sea Long 33 16 E lat 45 14 N

EUPATORIA, or **MAGNOLIS**, now **TEHENIKH**, an ancient town of Pontus, at the confluence of the Iris and Lycus, N of Amasia. It was the residence of Mithridates Long 36 28 E lat 40 39 N.

EUPHRATES, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of Turkey in Asia. It has its rise about a day's journey from Erzerum, and another source about two days' journey from the same place. They both lie to the eastward, on high mountains covered with snow almost the year round. The plain of Erzerum is inclosed between two fine streams, which, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After their junction, three days' journey from Erzerum, it begins to be navigable for boats, but the channel is so rocky that the navigation is not safe. It falls into the gulf of Persia. On the banks of this river, about 60 miles from Palmyra, Zenobia was taken prisoner by the Romans under Aurelian, A. D. 273 — See **TIVOLI**

EURI, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Normandy.

EURE AND LOIRE, a department of France, so called from the rivers of that name.

EVREUX, an ancient town of France, in the department of Eure, and late province of Normandy, with a bishop's see. The cathedral

is a handsome structure, and the trade consists in corn, linen, and woollen cloth. It has a manufactory of cotton velvets, and another of ticken.

EURIPUS, the channel of Negropont, between Greece and that island. It is remarkable for the irregularity of its tides, which are said to flow seven times each day, and each night — *ADAM'S Geo* 335.

EUSDALE, an island of Scotland, at the coast of Argyle, famous for its slate. About two millions are sent annually to England, Norway, and the West Indies — *PENNY'S Tour*, 1772 361.

EUROPE, one of the quarters of the globe, but much smaller than either of the other three. It is free from the excessive heats of Asia and Africa, and its temperate climate has contributed to the vigour of the frame, and the energy of the mind.

Between that zone, where endless winter reigns,

And that, where flaming heat consumes the plains,

Array'd in green, beneath indulgent skies,
The queen of arts and arms, fair Europe, lies.

Around her northern and her western shores,

Throng'd with the funny race, old Ocean roars.

The mid-land sea, where tide ne'er swell'd the waves,

Her richest lawns the southern border laves.

MICKLE'S Lusiad, book iii.

It is about 3900 miles in length, and about 2350 in breadth — *PINKERTON*.

EUROTAS, a river of Laconia, which commenced on the frontiers of Arcadia, watered Sparta, and, proceeding southwards, discharged itself into the Laconic gulf. We give indiscriminately the modern name of Vasilopotamos, or Iris, to the Eurotas. It is known at Mistra by the name of Iri, and not Iris, as far as its junction with the Tase.

it then takes the name of Vasilopotamos, which it retains through the rest of its course — *CHATEAUBRIAND'S Travels*, i 136.

EUROTAS, a river of Greece, in Thessaly, near mount Olympus.

EUROTAS, a river of Italy, near Tarentum, the same with the river Galeus.

LU XIMEDON, a river of Pamphylia (now Naxolia) Asia. It rises in the mountains of Taurus, and falls into the Mediterranean. Near the mouth of this river, Cimon, the son of Miltiades, (A.C. 470) captured or destroyed the Persian fleet of 200 sail, and afterwards, landing at the head of his victorious troops, totally routed the Persian army encamped on its banks, and erected two trophies in honour of his signal and almost unparalleled success — *PRIEUX'S Con* fol 197. The Lurymedon falls into the Mediterranean sea about 31° 0' East.

LUSTATA, Sr. one of the least of the Lceward Islands in the West Indies, which properly is nothing but a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow. It is strong by situation, and has a good fort. It lies to the N. W. of St. Christopher's, and belonged to the Dutch, from whom it was taken by admiral Rodney in 1781, but was soon after taken by the French, and restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783, but surrendered again to the English, 1810 — *BELSHAM'S Geo* III in 205 208. Long 63, 5 W lat 17 29 N.

LUXINI, the ancient name of the Black sea.

LWELL, a market town in the county of Surrey, situated at the foot of Banstead Downs. Here is the head of an extraordinary spring, which forms a curious natural jet d'eau, breaking out in several places. After watering Epsom Court meadows it flows in a fine stream called

the Malden, and falls into the river Thames at Kingston. Near this town stood the magnificent palace, from its grandeur and splendid decorations denominated "None Such," erected by king Henry VIII — Charles II having conferred it upon his favourite mistress, the infamous duchess of Cleveland, she caused it to be taken down, and sold the materials.

LWELME, a village in Oxfordshire, E. of Wallingford. Chaucer, the father of English poetry, was buried here in 1400, and captain George Carleton, who distinguished himself under the celebrated earl of Peterborough in Spain, was born here — *GRANGER'S BIO. HIST.* i. 64 — *Mon. Rev.* lix. 55. Long 1° 8' W lat 51° 46' N.

EXE, a river which rises in Exmoor, Somersetshire, and falls into the sea at Exmouth.

EXETER, a city in Devonshire. It has a manufactory of serges and other woollen goods, and a share in the Greenland and Newfoundland fisheries. Bollev, the founder of the Bodleian library, Budgell, one of the writers in the *Spectator*, Hooker, the learned and judicious bishop, Jackson, an eminent musical composer, King, a lord chancellor in the reigns of George I. and II., Ockley, a famous Orientalist, Yalden, the poet, and Hudson, sir Joshua Reynolds's master in the art of painting, were natives — *Beaut. of England*, iv. 140. D'Urfey, a dramatic author, and the diverting companion of many polite societies, from the beginning of Charles the 2d's to the latter part of George the 1st's reign, was also born in or near this city — See the *Guardian*, No. 67. Noy, the instigator of that odious measure adopted by Charles I. called ship money, was buried at Exeter 1634. John Devdras, a tanner's son of Exeter, sought to

take away the crown from Edward II. in 1314, by maintaining that he was himself Edward, and changed at nurse. So extraordinary and ill-formed a project brought the impostor to the gallows — *Rapin*, i. 303. Long 3° 28' W lat 50° 44' N.

EXETER, a post-town of America, in the county of Rockingham, and state of New Hampshire, and, Portsmouth excepted, the most considerable seaport of the county. It is situated on the head of Swanscoot, or Exeter river, 15 miles S. W. of Portsmouth. The town is well situated for manufactures, and has six saw-mills, a fulling-mill, sluting mill, paper-mill, snuff mill, two chocolate and ten grist mills, iron works, and two printing-offices. The saltery business is very considerable — Some few vessels of different burdens are built here, and the river is capable of floating those of 500 tons. Long 70° 12' W lat 43° 0' N.

EXMOUTH, a village in Devonshire, much frequented for sea bathing. Long 3° 30' W lat 50° 40' N.

EXAM, a village 3 miles E. from Tideswell, in the northern part of Derbyshire, was the birthplace of Miss Anna Seward, distinguished by her poetical writings. She was born in 1713, and died at Lichfield 1809 — *Gent. Mag.* — *Lit. Pan.* — *Mon. Rev.* lxx. 21.

EYDER, a river which rises S. of Kiel, forms the boundary between Holstein and Sleswick, and falls into the North sea. A canal has been formed from Rendsburg, by which it flowed to the Baltic sea; and thus a safe inland navigation has been afforded between the Baltic sea and the German ocean — *KUTTNER'S Travels through Denmark*, &c. letter 1 — *ODDY on Commerce*.

EYFMOUTH, a small fishing-town in the shire of Berwick, having a

good harbour for small craft at the mouth of the river Eye. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, the French took possession of it and fortified it, as it was a convenient port for landing supplies for Mary queen of Scots; but they were soon driven from it. A considerable fishery occupies the inhabitants, and much corn and meal is exported annually. It is situated 9 miles north by west of Berwick. Long 2 9 W lat 5 53 N

ELY, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland 20 miles S of Königsberg. Here a severe battle was fought in the month of February 1807, between the Russians and French, when the former ultimately retreated. — *Mon Rev* lvi 355 — *Europ Mag* ii 229 — *Lat Panorama*, ii 12. Long 20 42 E lat 54 20 N

ELDOD, the ancient Azotus, which sustained a siege against Psammetichus, king of Egypt, 29 years, is situated between Gaza and Joppa. It is famous at present for its scorpions. — *VOINFEY*, ii 388. Long 34 47 E lat 31 30 N

EZIONGABER, a city of Arabia Deserta, on a gulf of the Red sea, called the gulf of Elani. At this port Solomon equipped his fleets for the voyage to Ophir. — *CALMET* — 2 *Chron* viii. It is now a very inconsiderable place. Long 34 32 E lat 29. 4 N

F.

FAENZA, an ancient town of Italy, in the states of the Church, famous for its fine earthen-ware. It was the birthplace of Torricelli, who very much improved the making of microscopes and telescopes, and from whom the barometer was called the Torricellian tube. Long 12. S. E. lat. 44 17 N.

FAHLUN, the capital of Dalecarlia, in Sweden, situated in the midst of rocks and hills, between the lakes of Run and Warpen. The houses are built of wood, and two stories high. In its vicinity is a famous copper-mine — *CATIEAU's View*, 222. Gustavus Vasa narrowly escaped being seized by the soldiers of Christiern II. at Fahlun, and owed his safety to the presence of mind of a woman in whose house he had been concealed. — *Anti-Jacobin Rev* from *KER PORTER'S Travels*, xxviii 152. At Fahlun, Linnæus, or Von Linné, the son of the celebrated botanist, was born, who would, probably, have equalled his father, had not the ardour of his pursuit been damped by his mother, whose conduct furnished another example of that rare and detestable depravity exhibited by the mother of Savage the poet. The wife of the great Linnæus, in addition to acts of the utmost atrocity, conceived a hatred for her only son, which she displayed by every affront and persecution that her situation gave her the means of inflicting on his susceptible and naturally amiable mind. He died in the year 1783. Long, 16 0 E lat 60 34 N

FAIRFORD, a market-town of Gloucestershire, on the river Colne, south-east of Cirencester. Its church is remarkable for the beauty of its painted windows, twenty-eight in number, said to be the work of Albert Durer. In the church is a curious monument to the memory of its founder, John Tame, a merchant of London in the reign of Henry VII. The glass windows above-mentioned were taken by one of his vessels on board of a ship bound to Rome. About three miles from Fairford is the grand canal which unites the Severn and Thames. Long 1 44 W lat 51 40 N

FAIR HAVEN, an ancient sea-port

in the south eastern part of the island of Crete Long 26 30. E. lat 34 59 N

FAIRHEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the northern coast of the county of Antrim. It forms part of that interesting basaltic region referred to in geological controversies Long 6 2 W lat 55 44 N

FAIR ISLE, in the Northern Ocean, between Shetland and Orkney. On this island the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish armada, was wrecked in 1588 Long 1 40 W lat 59 25 N

FAISSANS — See **PHEASANT'S ISLE**

FAKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, near the river Yare, 20 miles N W from Norwich. Its markets are frequented for corn, which is said to be the best in the country Long 0 51 E lat 52 49 N

FALAISE, a handsome town of France, in the department of Calvados, and late province of Normandy, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of William the Conqueror in 1027. It has a good trade in serge, linen, and lace, and its annual fair, which begins on the 16th of August, and lasts eight days, is the most famous in France next to that of Beaucaire. It is seated on the river Anté Long 0 4 E lat 48 53 N

FALERUS, a district of Italy, in Campania, between Sinuessa, near the coast, and Teanum, famous for its wine

FALKIRK, a handsome town of Stirlingshire, in Scotland chiefly supported by the great markets for Highland cattle, called **TRYSSES**, which are held in its neighbourhood thrice a year. 15,000 head of cattle are sometimes sold at one tryss: these for the most part, are sent to England, and fattened for the dutcher. The English under Edward I de-

feated the Scots commanded by the illustrious Wallace, at Falkirk, in 1298. In the church yard, on a plain stone, is an epitaph on John de Graham, styled the right hand of the gallant Wallace, killed at the battle which was fought between this town and the Carron works, at a place, called to this day Graham's Moor* — **PENNANT'S Tour**, 1769, 240 — **KERR'S Hist of Robert I** 4. 85. At Falkirk, in 1746, the rebels defeated the king's forces. Long 3 55 E lat 56 0 N

FALKLAND, a town in the county of Fife, in Scotland. Its chief manufactures are coarse linens and Osnaburghs. It was one of the residences of the Scottish kings, and here James V expired in 1542, a prey to grief and vexation — *Hist of the Roy Pant* 23 — *Ency Brit* xvii 681 Long 3 12 W lat 56 15 N

FALKLAND ISLANDS, near the Straits of Magellan, in America, were discovered by captain John Davis in 1592†, and, in 1764, lord Egmont, then first lord of the Admiralty, sent commodore Byron to take possession of them in the name of his Britannic majesty. The commodore accordingly, made a settlement on a part which he called Port Egmont, but, in 1770, the Spaniards forcibly dispossessed the English garrison. This produced an armament on the part of the Bri-

* Edward had two of his ribs broken previous to the engagement, *Rapinsays*, as he was mounting his horse, *Ency Brit* says, while he slept on the ground, but they both agree in its not preventing him from commanding, with great presence of mind — *RAPIN*, i 380 — *Ency Brit* xviii 612

† The discovery of the Falkland Islands has been generally, though erroneously, attributed to sir R Hawkins. Captain John Davis was then discoverer — *URNEY'S Voy and Discoveries in S Sea*, ii 4

tish court, but the affair was settled by a convention, in consequence of which the English regained possession of the place, which, however, in 1774 it was thought proper to abandon—*ADOLPHUS's Hist of Eng* 1 417 Long 60 0 E lat 51 30 N

FALKÖPING, a small town of Sweden, in West Gothland, L by N of Gotheborg In 1389, Albert, king of Denmark, was defeated and taken prisoner at this place by the troops of the famous Margaret, to whom a powerful faction had given the throne of Denmark—*Hist de Danemarck* par M. Mallet, 1 361—*Copenhagen*, 1758 See note at **CALMAR** Long 13 10 E lat 58 12 N

FALMOUTH, a seaport of Cornwall From this port Drake set sail on his voyage round the globe in 1577—*Naval Chron* 1 24 It has a very noble and extensive harbour, communicating with a number of navigable creeks, and it is a flourishing town of great traffic, which has been much improved by its being the station of the packets to Spain, Portugal, and America The entrance of the harbour is defended by the castles of St Maw's and Pendennis Long 5 2 E lat 50 8 N

FALSE BAY, a bay to the L of the Cape of Good Hope, frequented by vessels during the prevalence of the N W winds in May, which render it dangerous to remain in Table Bay It is 18 miles wide at its entrance Long 18 33 E lat 34 10 N.

FALSTER, a little island of Denmark, lying near the entrance of the Baltic, between the islands of Zealand, Laland, and Mona Nykøping is the capital Long 9 35 E lat 54 10 N

FAMAGUSTA, a town in the island of Cyprus. It was taken by the

Turks in 1570, after a siege of six months, when they slayed the Venetian governor alive—*MILLOT, Hist Gen* in 394—*Mod Europe*, ed 1794, ii 404 Long 35 55 E lat 35 10 N

FAMINE, PORT, a fortress situated on the N E coast of the straits of Magellan, in South America, now neglected in consequence of a Spanish garrison having perished for want. In the year 1581 they built a town at this place, which they called Philippeville, and left in it a colony, consisting of four hundred persons When our celebrated navigator, Cavendish, arrived here in 1587, he found only one survivor, all the others having died through famine, except about twenty-three persons, who set out for the river Plata, and were never afterwards heard of Cavendish called the place Port Famine It is a very fine bay, in which there is convenient room for many ships to moor in great safety Here are also good wooding and watering, plenty of fish, and different sorts of fowl The place also abounds with wild celery

FANTI, a small but populous kingdom of Africa, on the Gold coast of Guinea, noted for its palm wine. Long 0 0 E lat 5 40 N

FARAF, or FOUAH, a town of Egypt, situated on the west branch of the Nile, was formerly a seaport, though it is now 20 miles from the sea It was once a very commercial town, but has greatly declined from its former splendour Belon, who travelled in Egypt in 1530, says, that Rosetta was much smaller than Fouah, but the reverse has since taken place Its contracted limits, the ruined state of its ancient edifices, and those yet standing undermined by want and wretchedness, announce the rapid approach of a general decay The fields, however,

that surround Fouah display a rich and smiling fertility, whilst its delightful gardens produce fruits which, on account of their superior excellence, are held in high estimation. Long 31 0 E lat 31 10 N

FARGANI, the capital of an ample and fertile province of the same name in Zigatar, containing many towns and villages. It is of honourable record, as having been the birthplace of the celebrated astronomer, who, from it, bears the name of Alfargani. Fargani abounds with the richest mineral productions, gold, silver, copper, and other ores. Torquoise stones and sal ammoniac are also found in its mountains, and fountains of burning naphta. — MAURICER'S *Mod Hist Hindost* 1 201

FARLEY, an ancient village situated on the river Frome, at the eastern extremity of the county of Somerset, 6 miles S E from Bath, and the same distance N from Frome. In the castle, now in ruins, was born Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of George, duke of Clarence, brother of king Edward IV, created countess of Salisbury by Henry VIII and beheaded in 1541. She was the last of the line of Plantagenet. — *Hist of the Roy Family*, 140 — *PLENNANT'S Hist of London*, 303 — *COLLINSON'S Hist of Somersetshire*, iii 361 — *BUTLER'S Chron Et* Long 2 33 W lat 51 18 N

FARNDON, or FARRINGTON, about 9 miles S from Chester, on the river Dee, in Cheshire, was the birthplace of Speed the historian, 1555. — *LASSON'S Brit* vol ii 656 Long 3 7 W lat 53 8 N

FARNHAM, a town in Surry, which has a great wheat market and fine plantations of hops. Queen Boadicea was defeated here by Paulinus, and was buried at Winchester A D. 54. — *MILNER'S Hist. of Winchester*,

i 35 note Sir William Temple, an able negotiator and celebrated statesman, but justly censured for his unchristian principles, died near Farnham in 1700. Here the senior department of the royal military college is established, which was first at High Wycombe. Long 0 46 W lat 47 40 N

FARO, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarve. It has some trade in almonds, figs, oranges, and wine. Many tunnies and sardinhas are caught here. Long 8 0 W lat. 36 59 N

FARO, of FARO ISLANDS, a number of islands, seventeen of which are inhabited, belonging to the Dunes. They are situated to the W of Norway. No trees are seen in these islands, but there are fine pastures for sheep. Vast quantities of sea-fowl frequent the rocks, and they export tallow, goose-quills, and feathers. — *Athenæum*, iv 292 Long 6 0 W lat 62 0 N

FARO OF MISSINA, the strait between Italy and Sicily. In these straits Ruyter, a famous Dutch admiral, was wounded, and died soon after at Agosta, or Augusta, in 1676. — See AGOSTA and FLUSHING

FARRA, a small town of Persia, capital of a district of the same name to the north of Segistan. It is situated in a fertile soil, having plenty of water, and has a considerable commerce. — *KERR'S Voy and Trats* viii 214 Long 62. 40 E lat 33 40 N

FARRINGTON, a market town in Berkshire, 14 miles west from Abingdon, on an eminence near the Thames. Here, in 900, died the excellent Alfred,

In whom the splendour of heroic war,
And more heroic peace, when govern'd
well,
Combine, whose hallow'd name the
virtues saint,

And his own Muses love, the best of kings! — *THOMSON'S Summer*, ver 1478.

Long. 1. 15. W lat 52 34 N

FARSISTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the E. by Kerman, on the N by Irac-Agemi, on the W by Khuzestan, and on the S by the gulf of Bussarah. It is one of the most fertile provinces of the kingdom, and is famous for its excellent wines, called the wines of Schiraz, the capital of this province. Here are the ruins of Persepolis, perhaps the most magnificent in the world.

FAS — See **FEZ**

FAVOGNANA, a fruitful island off the west coast of Sicily. It was formerly called Ægusa, and near it the Romans, under the consul Lutatius, defeated the Carthaginians, commanded by Hanno, and thus terminated the first Punic war, which had continued twenty-four years without intermission, A M 3763, A R 512, Ant J C 210 — *ROLLIN*, II 25 — *HOOKE'S Rom Hist* quarto, II 63 Long 12 25 E. lat 38 0 N

FAYENCE, a town of France, in the department of Var, late province of Provence. It is situated N of Frejus, and is noted for its earthenware Long 6 34 E lat 44 34 N

FATSISIO, an island of Japan, to which the grandees of Japan are banished when they incur the Dairio's displeasure — *ZIMMERMAN on Solitude* Long 139 45 E lat 33 0 N

FECAMP, an ancient and trading seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, and late province of Normandy. It had lately a Benedictine abbey, remarkable for its opulence and great privileges. The church is one of the largest in France. Charles II landed at this place when he fled from England, after the battle of

Worcester, in 1651 — *BUTLER'S Chron and Biog. Exer.* — See **BRIGHTHELMSTONE** Long 0 23 E lat 49 37 N.

FAYETTEVILLE, a town of North Carolina America. It trades in tobacco, wheat, hemp, cotton, naval stores, &c Long 75 45 W. lat. 35 15 N

FECKENHAM, a village in Worcestershire, about 7 miles from Dronwich. This place is remarkable for having been the birthplace of John Howman, generally known by the name of Feckenham. He was a man of great learning and piety, and though a Papist, and living in the persecuting reign of the execrable Mary, "was cruel to none, but courteous and charitable to all who needed his help or liberality" — *Biog Dict* — See **WISBEACH** — *NASH'S Worcestershire*, I 413 and 441

FIEHRBILIN, a town of Germany, in the middle mark of Brandenburg, on the Rhine. The elector Frederick William the Great, defeated the Swedes near this place in 1675, when 3000 were left dead on the spot, among whom were many officers, and a great many were made prisoners Long 12 50 E. lat 52 53 N

FILICAPPI, the S W point of Sicily

FIERRE, a town of Italy, N W of Verona. The principal trade is in iron.

FELTRIN, a small district of Italy, bounded on the north by the Bellunese, on the east and south by the Trevisan, and on the west by the Trentin and Vicentin. It is 25 miles in length and 10 in breadth, and produces a sufficiency of grain, and an abundance of fruit, especially fine nuts, wine, silk, black cattle, sheep, live wood, and game, and the air is salubrious. The territory contains, besides the capital,

120 villages, 20 parishes, and 42,000 inhabitants. The only place of note is Feltri.

FEMERN, or FEMREN, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, separated from Holstein by a narrow strait called Femern Sound, about 27 miles in circumference. It contains the town of Burg, and a few villages. Though small, it is very strong, and considered as one of the keys of Denmark, towards Holstein.—*CRUTWELL'S Gaz.* In the 15th century, this island was totally destroyed by Eric, king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, who burnt the villages, carried off the cattle, and put the inhabitants to the sword.—*Ant.-Jacobin Rev. from Travels in Germany and Sweden*, xxxix. 476.

FLRABAD, the capital of the province of Mazanderan, in Persia, situated near the S coast of the Caspian sea. The environs produce sugar, cotton, and silk. Long 52 0 E lat 36 45 N.

FERGUS, a river of the county of Clare, Ireland, which forms a large estuary full of islands at its junction with the Shannon. This river dips under ground in some part of its course. Ennis is on this river, and has a small port at Clare, which is situated a few miles lower on it. This river is navigable from the Shannon up to Clare.

FERMANAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster. It is divided into two parts by the lake Lough Erne. It is rugged and hilly, but affords pasture for cattle. The principal town is Enniskillen.

FEROY, a very flourishing town of Ireland, 17 miles N from Cork. It has an extensive porter-brewery, a flour-mill, a woollen-manufactory, a bank, and several respectable shops. It is situated on the Black-water. Long. 8. 15 W. lat 52 10 N.

FERNAMBUO, or OLINDA, a province of Brasil, lying along the coast of the Atlantic, the chief articles of trade are cotton, sugar, cattle, hides, and Brasil wood.

FERNAMBUO, or OLINDA, a town of Brasil, in the province of the same name, with a small inconvenient harbour. In 1594, it was taken by the English, and 15 vessels laden with sugar and other property. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, who called it Olinda.—*CRUTWELL*. Long 36 16 W lat 8 13 S.

FERRARA, the chief place in the department of the Lower Po, in the kingdom of Italy, late States of the Church. It is situated on the river Po, and has fine buildings, but its inhabitants are extremely poor. Fencing is the only science cultivated here, and it was formerly noted for its manufacture of sword-blades. Ariosto*, Benivoglio, Ghaldi, and Guarini, were natives of this place.—*Lady CRAVEN'S Tour*—*SMITH'S Sketch of a Tour*—*ADDISON'S Remarks*, 75. Long 11 41 E lat 44 54 N.

FERRO, or HIERO, one of the Canary Isles, remarkable for this circumstance, that several geographers have reckoned their first meridian from its westernmost extremity (about 17½ west from the meridian of London).—*See BUTLER'S Ex on Globes*. It is a dry and barren spot, affording no water, except what is supplied in a surprising manner by the fountain-tree, which grows in this island, and distils water from its leaves, in such plenty, as to answer all the purposes of the inhabitants.

FERROE ISLANDS.—*See FARO*.

FERNANDEZ.—*See JUAN FERNANDEZ*.

FERNANDEZ Po, an island of Africa, in the Atlantic, near the

* Some say he was born at Reggio, but buried here.

coast of Benin, about 60 miles in circumference. The land lies high, and the soil is fertile in manioc, or manihot*, sugar canes, rice, fruit, and tobacco. The inhabitants are rude and uncivilized—CRITWELL Long. 7. 40 E lat 3 28 N

FERNs, a town of Wexford, in Leinster, Ireland Goldsmith is said by some to have been born here.—See ELPHIN Long 6 28 W. lat 52 23 N

FERNEY, in the department of Leman, between Gex and Geneva, is famous for having been the residence of Voltaire† during the last twenty years of his life—*Vie de Voltaire*, Paris, 1797 --LEMAISTRE'S *Travels*, i 35—38

* *Jatropha Manihot* Cassava The physic nut shrub, whose root makes the cassava bread in the West Indies, being, though a violent poison, rendered sweet and harmless, by washing its grated substance

† Though Mons de la Harpe, in his *Cours de Litterature*, tome xvi. partie 2 has rendered ample justice to the merits of Voltaire, he never approved of the many reprehensible expressions and dangerous sarcasms against religion which are met with in his works, and whose character he has drawn in the following lines

Voltaire dans Ferney, son bruyant arsenal,
Secouant sur l'Europe un magique fatal,
Que, pour embrâser tout, trente ans on a vu luire

Par lui l'impïété, puissante pour détruire,
Ebranla, d'un effort aveugle et furieux,
Les trônes de la terre appuyés dans les cieux

Ce flexible Protée étant né pour séduire:
Fort de tous les talens, et de plaire, et de nuire,

Il sut multiplier son fertile poison
Armé du ridicule, eludant la raison,
Prodiguant le mensonge, et le sel, et l'injure,

De cent masques divers il revêt l'imposture

Impose à l'ignorant, insulte à l'homme instruit:

Il sut jusqu'au vulgaire abaisser son esprit,

FERROL, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a famous harbour, not only one of the best in Spain, but even in all Europe, for here the vessels lie safe from all winds, and here the Spanish squadrons frequently rendezvous in time of war It is situated on a bay of the Atlantic, Long 8 4 W, lat 43 30 N

FORTE MILON, a town of France S W of Soissons, in the department of Aisne, late province of the Isle of France The famous poet Racine was born here in 1639 He was much esteemed by madame de Maintenon, and in favour with Louis XIV till this monarch, seeing a memoir in his hands, drawn up by the poet, on the distress of the French people, he forbade her seeing him again The consequences of this prohibition occasioned the poet's death in 1699.

FIESOLE, or FIESOLE, anciently Fiesole, now a lonely but beautiful village of Italy Placed on the summit of a lofty and broken eminence, it looks down on the vale of the Arno, and commands Florence, with all its domes, towers &c and the road that leads to it The recesses, swells, and breaks of the hill on which it stands, are covered with groves of pines, ilex, and cypress That a place graced with so many beauties should delight the poet and the philosopher is not wonderful, and accordingly we find it alluded to with complacency by Milton, panegyriized by Polman, inhabited by

Faire du vice un jeu, du scandale une école

Grace à lui, le blasphème, et piquant, et frivole,

Circulait embelli des traits de la gaieté,
Au bon sens il ôta sa vieille autorité,

Repousa l'examen, fit rouger du scrupule,

Et mit au premier rang le titre d'inculte

Picus, and frequented by Lorenzo. —J C LUSTACE, *Class Tour*, II 225 —BUTLER'S *Chron and Biog* Et 8th Jan

FIRITOOR, a city of Hindoostan, west of AGA Selim Shah, who took the name of Jhingane, or conqueror of the world, the fourth Mogul emperor, was born here in 1500 —MARTINE'S *Mod Hist of Hindostan*, II 183 Long 78 10 E lat 27 12 N.

FEUILLANS, a village in France, about 25 miles distant from Toulouse. It was remarkable for the first and chief establishment of the Feuillans, a religious order, who went barefooted, clothed in white, under the strict observance of the rule of St Bernard. The name was occasioned by a reform of the order of Bernardus, first made in the abbey at Feuillans by the seign. Butler, who established it about the year 1550 Long 1 22 E lat 43 30 N.

FEVERSHAM, a large town of Kent, seated on a creek of the Medway, and much frequented by small vessels. It is famous for the best oysters for laying in stews, and has several gunpowder-mills in its neighbourhood. Stephen, king of England, was buried in an abbey which he had founded at Feversham, in 1154*, Here that misguided prince James II attempted to embark for France, after the success of the prince of Orange, but was stopped by the populace, and conveyed back to London —See AMBLETUSE —ROCHESTER Long 0 55 E lat 51 22 N

FEZ, or FAS, a country of Africa, in Barbary, bounded on the W by the Atlantic ocean, on the N by

the Mediterranean sea, on the E. by Algiers, and on the S by Morocco and Taflet. It is about 125 miles in length, and the same in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W. and S. where mount Atlas lies. However, it is populous and fertile, producing citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, sugar, honey, flax, cotton, pitch, and corn in abundance. The inhabitants breed camels, beeves, sheep, and the finest horses in Barbary. It is watered by several rivers and streams, and the principal town is Fez.

FEZ, the capital of Fez, on a river of the same name, in Africa. It is an ancient, strong, and one of the largest and handsomest cities in all Africa. The palaces are magnificent, and there are 700 mosques, 50 of which are very considerable, adorned with marble pillars, and other ornaments. The houses are built of brick or stone, and adorned with mosaic work. Those of brick are ornamented with glazing and colours like Dutch tiles, and the wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt. There is a court to every house, in which are square marble basins. The roofs are flat, and they sleep there in the summer. All the trades live in separate parts of the city. Caravans go hence to Mecca, with Cordovan leather, indigo, cochineal, ostrich feathers, and British cloth Long 5 5 W lat 33 40 N.

FEZZAN, a country of Africa, which, though placed in the midst of a desert, produces dates, olives, limes, apricots, pomegranates, figs, Indian corn, &c. They have also various animals —LUCAS'S *Acc Afr Assoc*

FICHTELBERG, [†]high mountains of Germany, in the district of Cu-

* His body remained there till the suppression of the abbey, when, for so small gain as the leaden coffin wherein it was wrapped, it was taken up and thrown into the next water —RAPIN, I 210 folio

lembach, in Franconia, from which spring four large rivers, viz the Maine, the Sala, the Eger, and the Nago.

FIELDHEAD, about 6 miles S W of Leeds, in Yorkshire, was the birthplace of Dr. Joseph Priestley, a metaphysician, politician, theologian, and an unrivalled experimental philosopher. He was born in 1733, and died in 1804 — *Mon Rev.* li 370.

FIFENESS, a cape of Scotland, on the east of the county of Fife, with a village of the same name. The passage of the cape is rendered dangerous by a ridge of rocks, which extends a considerable way from the cape into the sea. They are called the Car rocks.

FIFESHIRE, a rich and populous county of Scotland.

FIGALO, CAPE, in Epirus, the ancient Actium (see *PERLUSA* and *AMBRACIA*), near which Augustus defeated Antony and Cleopatra in a naval battle, 3d Sept year of Rome 723, 30 B C — *ADAM'S An Geo* — *ROLLIN*, x 209 — *MAJOR'S Un Hist* i 308. Long 21 10 E. lat. 48 45 N.

FIGUERAS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, where the Spaniards, in 1786, began to erect a fortress. Though very strong, it was taken by the French in 1794. It is 20 miles from Gerona. The surrounding country is agreeable, and the plains are well cultivated and divided by hedges of aloes and wild pomegranates. Long 2 50 E lat 42 20 N.

FIGUERO DOS VINHOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, situated near some lofty mountains, on a small river which runs into the Zezeree, celebrated for its wine, 20 miles north from Thomar. Long 8 15 W lat 39 30 N.

FINE, LOCH — See **LOCH-FINE**.

FINISTERRE, CAPE, the most

western cape, not only of Spain, but also of Europe. It was thought, by the ancients, to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the Land's End. In 1747, Anson took nine men of war, three East Indiamen, and six merchantmen, coming from France under the command of Mons Jonquierre*, off Cape Finisterre — *Natal Chron* i 238.

FINISTERRE, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Bretagne. Quimper is the chief place.

FINLAND, one of the late five general divisions of Sweden†, bounded on the N by Bothnia and Lapland, on the E by Wiborgh, or Russian Finland, on the S. by the gulf of Finland, and on the W by that of Bothnia. It contains the provinces of Finland Proper, the isle of Oeland, Ostrobothnia, Tavasteland, Nyland, Savolax, and that part of the fief of Kymen and Carelia, which Sweden has possessed. Abo is the capital.

FIORINZO, a seaport of Corsica, on a gulf of the same name. It was taken by the English in 1794. Long 9 20 E lat 42 35 N.

FISHGUARD, a small fishing-town in Pembrokeshire, carries on a good trade in herrings. A manufactory of coarse cloth is carried on in the town. From the north-east wall of the church is a remarkable echo, which repeats sentences three times distinctly, and near it is a chalybeate spring. In 1797, 1200 French landed in the bay, but were soon made prisoners by some sea-fenci-

* The French admiral, on presenting his sword to the conqueror, said, "Mons vous avez vaincu l'Invincible, et la Gloire vous suit (pointing to the two ships so named)." — *Biog. Diet*.

† By the treaty of Fredericksburgh, in 1809, Finland was annexed to the Russian empire — *Lat. Panormia*, vi 792 — *Mon Mag* xxviii 534.

bles and a troop of yeomen cavalry, amounting to six hundred and sixty-six effective men, under the command of lord Cawdor — *Naval Chron* iii 7 To the speedy and favourable termination of this, at first, formidable aggression, it appears the females contributed Numbers assembled upon the surrounding heights, clad in their scarlet whittles (long mantles), and drawn up in ranks, and the enemy took them for additional forces — *Cyclop* Long 5 0 W lat 52 0 N

FISH RIVER, GREAT, Rio l'Infante of the Portuguese, a considerable river of Africa, which, rising in the unknown interior regions, takes a southerly direction, divides Caffria from the country of the Hottentots, and falls into the Indian ocean, in lat 30 30 S — The deepest parts of this river are inhabited by the hippopotamus, and the adjacent woods by elephants, rhinoceroses, and buffaloes

FIUM, a large town, capital of a province of the same name, in Egypt It is very populous, and the Copts have a bishop's see Here are many ruins of magnificent ancient structures They carry on a considerable trade in flax, linen, mats, raisin, and figs This province contains a great number of bridges, built by the ancient Egyptians Long 30 49 E lat 29 2 N

FIUME, or ST VLIT, a seaport town of Istria, situated near the gulf of Venice, on the confines of Croatia From this port vast quantities of goods are exported, which come from Hungary, and its environs abound with grapes, figs, and other fruits Long 14 30 E lat 45 30 N

FUMESINO, a river of Italy, the ancient Rubicon, which enters the Adriatic about 8 miles to the N of

Rimini It is called by some the Pisatello, which see, and RUBICON

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a promontory of Yorkshire James, the son of Robert III afterwards James I of Scotland, was taken prisoner off Flamborough-head by an English vessel, he having secretly embarked for France in 1405, to avoid the snares of his ambitious uncle*, and was unjustly (there being a truce between England and Scotland) detained near twenty years by Henry IV — ROBERTSON'S *Hist of Scot* — *Fancy Brit* — GRANGER'S *Hist of Eng* i 33. Innumerable multitudes of sea-fowls frequent its rocks Paul Jones captured the *Serpis* near it in 1779 — *Naval Chron* i 400 — ADOLPHUS'S *Hist of Lat* iii 174

FLANDERS, a country of the Netherlands It is fertile in grain and pastures, and the air is good The manufactures are linen, lace, and tapestry By the treaty of Campo Formio, A D 1797, the whole of Austrian Flanders was annexed to the dominions of France, and converted into the departments of the Lys and Scheldt The climate of this country is temperate and salubrious, the soil in general is fertile and fit for tillage, and in some places it is uncommonly fertile The land produces all kinds of grain and vegetables — Flax is a very considerable commodity, and has greatly contributed to the wealth of the country The pasture grounds are excellent, and nourish a valuable breed of cattle, which yield rich cheese and butter The breed of horses and sheep is also considerable The

* According to Rapin, i 498, this uncle had previously confined his elder brother David, and caused him to be starved to death

Flemings were at one time the principal manufacturers of Europe, and by them the English were taught the art of weaving, and probably that of agriculture. Their trade was also very extensive. The most beautiful table-linen is still the manufacture of this country, and its lace is superior to every other. The principal rivers are, the Scheldt and the Lys.

FLECHE, a town of France, in the department of Saite, late province of Anjou, seated on the Loire. Here is a college that was built in 1603 by Henry IV. of France. It has manufactories of veils, and of light French stuffs called stamme. The vicinity abounds in grain and vines, and its poultry is much esteemed. In the chapel of the college were deposited, in gold boxes, the hearts of Henry IV. and his queen, Mary Medicis. Henry was assassinated at Paris in 1610, and Mary died at Cologne in 1642.—See COLOGNE. Long 0 3 W lat 47 39 N.

FLEH, a little village in Misnia, Upper Saxony, south-east from Dresden. It was the birthplace of the eminent civilian and historian, Puffendorf, in 1631.

FLENSBURG a town of Denmark, and the most commercial in the duchy of Sleswick, with a good harbour. The famous queen Margaret died on board a ship in this harbour, in her passage to Zealand in 1412.—See CALMAR.—Busching.—KUTLINER'S *Travels in Denmark*, &c. letter 1.—*Hist. de Danemarck* par Mons. Mallet, i. 381. Long 9 40. E lat 54 50 N.

FLEURS, a large village at the eastern extremity of the department of Jemappe, late province of Namur, Netherlands, N. E. of Charleroi. The French gained a victory over the allies here in 1690, and in June 1794 the Austrians were de-

feated in a general attack of the French posts. The battle continued fifteen hours, the Austrians are said to have had 100,000 men, and the French only 40,000. The former were commanded by the prince de Cobourg, the latter by Jourdan.—*Vind. Europe*, iv. 118.—SEGGER'S *Tied. Wm.* iii. 96.—*Dict. des Treize Departemens*. Long 4 25. E lat 50 0 N.

FLINT a town of Flintshire, in North Wales, and capital of the country. At this place the infatuated Edward II. received from exile his imperious favourite Piers Gaveston, who had landed at Carnarvon from Ireland in 1311.—*PEN-NANT'S Wales*, i. 45. Here are the remains of a castle, in which the unhappy Richard II. was delivered into the hands of his rival, the duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV. in the year 1399.—RAPIN, folio, i. 472. Flint sends one member to parliament, but it is a small place, without trade, and the assizes are held at Mold. Long 3 2 W lat 53 16 N.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of North Wales. Part of Flintshire extends on the E. side of the Dee, about 9 miles, between Cheshire and Shropshire. It is at first no more than 5 miles across, but spreads out in its most eastern part to about 8 miles. This country is entirely destitute of the fossil usually called by the same name. The cows, though small, yield a great quantity of milk, and their flesh is excellent. There is good butter, cheese and honey, of which last the natives make methueglin, a wholesome liquor, much used.

* Mr. Pennant relates a remarkable instance of the ingratitude of a greyhound, which had been so attached to Richard II. during his prosperity, that it would follow no other person, but, upon his deposition, forsook the fallen monarch, and attached himself to his unlawful successor.

in those parts. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Wheeler, Dee, Se-
vion, Llwy, and Allen.

FLODDY FIELD, on the river Till, in the northern part of Northumberland. Here, on the 9th of Sept in 1513, James IV of Scotland was slain, and the army defeated by the English under the earl of Surrey. The former lost about 10,000 men, and the latter about half that number. — *PRESNANT'S Tour in Scot.* 282. It is remarkable, that James I, II, III, and IV, who succeeded each other in the throne, died in natural deaths. — See PERTH, ROXBURGH, and BANNOCKBURN.

FLORENCE, the capital of Etruria, late duchy of Tuscany, Italy, on the river Arno. It has many fine buildings, and a bridge entirely of marble. Most of its palaces were adorned with fine paintings and sculptures, but since the French revolution many have been removed to Paris. The chapel of Lorenzo, built for a burial-place, is the finest and most expensive that was ever erected for the dead. The gnomon erected by Toscanelli in one of its churches, about the year 1490, for the purpose of determining the solstices, has justly been denominated the noblest astronomical instrument in the world. — *Roscoe's Lorenzo de Med.* ii 111. Catherine de Medici was born here in 1519, and George Colman in 1753. — *Leo X.**

* The character of this pontiff has been finely celebrated by Pope in the following lines:—

But see each Muse, in Leo's golden days,
Starts from her trance, and trims her
withered bays
Rome's ancient genius, o'er its ruins
spread,
Shakes off the dust, and rears his
rev'rend head.

Then Sculpture and her sister arts revive,
Stones leap to form, and rocks begin to
live;

was born here in 1475, Machiavel in 1469, Magliabechi in 1633. Cimabue (*Roscoe's Lorenzo*), who revived the art of painting in Italy; Dante, the father of Italian poetry; Lingueira (*Roscoe's Lorenzo*, ii 222), the inventor of engraving, Giotto (*Roscoe's Lorenzo*, ii 178), an admirable painter, Vesputius Americus (*ROBERTSON'S Hist. Am.* i 149 — *Roscoe's Lorenzo*, ii 12), who gave his name to America, and Vitruvius, an architect, were natives. In the church of San Croce are a number of interesting monuments, particularly those of Galileo, the precursor of astronomical truth, and of Michael Angelo Buonarroti, who died at Rome, but was here interred, with great pomp, by order of the reigning duke. — *PHILLIPS'S Collect. on of Mod. Voy. and Travels*, ix — *Mon. Rev.* lxx 502. Long 11 15 E. lat 43 40 N.

FLORIDA, a country of North America, bounded on the N by Georgia, on the E by the Atlantic ocean, on the S by the gulf of Mexico, and on the W by the Mississippi. It is divided into East and West Florida, St Augustine is the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter. The country about St Augustine is by far the most fruitful, yet, even here, two crops of Indian corn are annually produced. The banks of the rivers are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The interior country, which is high and pleasant, abounds with wood of almost every kind, particularly white and red oak, pine, hickory, cypress, red and white cedar. The intervals between the hilly parts are very rich,

With sweeter notes each rising temple
ring,

A Raphael painted*, and a Vidua sung.
* See URBINO. † See CREMONA.

and produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas. But this country is valuable, in a particular manner, for the extensive ranges for cattle. Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. Having often changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards, it was, in 1763, ceded by the latter to the English, in whose hands it continued till 1781, when it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them by the treaty of peace in 1783. In 1811, the western part of Florida was peaceably given up to the United States.

FLOUR, St. an episcopal town of France, in the department of Cantal, and late province of Auvergne. Good knives are made here, and its fairs are famous for the sale of mules and rye. Long 3 11 E. lat 45 2 N.

FLUELEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwytz, about a mile north of Altdorf, on the east side of the lake of Lucern. Here is a chapel erected to the memory of Tell. — See **ALTDORF** and **KESNACH**. Long 8 25 E. lat 46 56 N.

FLUSHING, a strong seaport of Zealand, in the Seven United Provinces. The inhabitants of Sluys pillaged this town in 1485. The states general seized it on the 27th of April, 1573, by means of seven boats filled with soldiers, sent by the prince of Orange from the Brill. When they landed, they hanged the Spanish commander, Francis Pacioti, one of the greatest engineers of his time, and the friend of the duke of Alva. They pillaged the churches and cloisters, and made themselves dreaded both by land and sea, taking likewise the town of Vere, and defeating a fleet of Spanish ships, commanded by the duke of Medina Celi, the duke of Alva and the prince of Parma

endeavouring to retake it, but in vain. On the 29th January, 1574, the Flushingers took several Spanish vessels, which were sent from Antwerp to the succour of Middleburgh, then besieged by the confederates. The states pledged this, with some other towns, to queen Elizabeth, as a security for her assistance, and surrendered it to the earl of Leicester, who was made governor, the 29th of October, 1585, and arrived the same year with 6,800 soldiers and above 500 gentlemen. In the year 1616, it was restored, with the other towns, to the states, by the negotiation of John Olden Barneveldt, ambassador to James I. It is one of the three places that Charles V. recommended his son Philip II. to keep with care. The brave admiral De Ruyter was born here. — See **AGOSTA**. In 1471, Edward IV. embarked at Flushing on his expedition against Henry VI. It was taken by the English in 1809, after a severe bombardment, but they soon after evacuated it, and the whole island of Walcheren, on which it is situated. Long 3 28 E. lat 51 29 N.

FOCHAPERS, a small town situated on the west bank of the river Spey, in the county of Elgin, or Murray. It is a thriving town, and is greatly increasing in size. Long 3 3 W. lat 57 30 N.

FØEMUND, a large lake of Norway, about 35 British miles in length, by 8 at its greatest breadth.

FOGGIA, a town of Naples, and the chief place in the Capitanata. The houses are neatly built of white stone, and it is supposed to contain 20,000 inhabitants. Here Conrad caused his brother Henry to be murdered, by which fratricide he became heir to the emperor Frederick. Charles I. duke of Anjou, died here in 1285. Long 15 33 E. lat 41, 25 N.

FOIX, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and late county of Foix, seated on the river Arriege, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Here is a manufactory of coarse woollen cloths, and some copper-mills on the river, that metal being here a considerable object of commerce. Long 1 32 E. lat 43 0, N.

FOKIN, a province of China, bounded by Chikiang on the N by Canton on the S and on the other parts by the sea, being opposite to the island of Formosa.

FOKSHIANI—See **FORHANI**.

FOLIGNI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territories of the pope, and district of Umbria. It is a trading place, remarkable for its sweetmeats, its paper mills, silk-manufactories, and fairs. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near a fine fertile plain. Long 12 24 E. lat 42 18 N.

FOLKSTONE, a town of Kent, on the English channel. It was once a flourishing place of large extent, containing five parish churches, which are now reduced to one small church, and three meeting-houses. The inhabitants support themselves chiefly by fishing. The illustrious Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was a native: he was born in 1578, and died in 1657—*Beaut of England* vii 1111.

FONDI, a town of Naples, in Lavoura, near a lake of the same name. In 1534, Barbarossa, admiral to Solyman emperor of the Turks, being disappointed in a plan that he had concerted of carrying off Julia Gonzaga, the widow of Vespasian Colonna, the most beautiful woman in all Italy, took vengeance on the hapless town, by burning the churches, demolishing the tombs, and carrying away the inhabitants. Fondi is situated in a plain, environed by myrtle,

orange, lemon, olive, and other fruit trees. Long 13 30. E. lat. 41 20 N.

FONG-HOA-TCHING, a large and commercial town of Chinese Tartary, in the province of Chan-yang, on the borders of Corea, the chief manufacture is paper of cotton, which is white and transparent, and used for windows, instead of glass. The adjacent country contains many mountains, some of which abound with metals, and wood fit for building. The land is in general fertile, and produces wheat, millet, leguminous plants, and cotton. Immense herds of oxen and flocks of sheep feed in the valleys. The inhabitants sow little rice, but fruit trees of almost every kind are found here. Long 123 42 E. lat 40 31 N.

FONG-KIANG-FOU, a district in the province of Kiang-Nan, China, on the sea shore, particularly noted for the making of Namking or Nanking — *VAN BRAAM'S Ac of the Dutch Emb to China*—See **KIANG-NAN**.

FONG-YANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-Nan, situated on a mountain which hangs over the Yellow river, and inclosing within its walls several little hills. Its jurisdiction is extensive, comprehending 18 cities. This was the birthplace of the emperor Hong-you, who formed a design of rendering it a famous and magnificent city, as the seat of empire. After having expelled the Western Tartars, who had taken possession of China, he transferred his court hither, and named the city Fong-yang, i. e. the Place of Eagle's Splendour. But he abandoned the intention, and established his court at Nang-king. Of his design the monuments were executed, which, now remaining, sufficiently show how magnificent the

city would have been, if the emperor's plan had been completed. The first of these monuments is, the tomb of the father of Hong vou, called "Hoang-lin," or the royal tomb. The second is, a tower built in the middle of the city, of an oblong form, 100 feet high, and said to be the most lofty in China. The third is a magnificent temple erected to the god Lo. This was at first a pagoda, into which Hong-vou entered when he had lost his parents, and where he found an asylum in his distress, but after he had been elevated to the throne, in consequence of a succession of vicissitudes, he caused this temple to be constructed in testimony of his gratitude to the Bonzes, assigning them a revenue for 300 persons, under a chief of their own sect, whom he constituted a mandarin. At present, there are only about 20 priests, who being neglected are almost reduced to beggary. Long 117 0 E lat 32 52 N.

FONTAINE FRANCAISE, a village N E from Dijon, in the department of Cote d'Or, late province of Burgundy. Here Henry IV of France, with six thousand horse, defeated Ferdinand de Valasco and the duke of Mayenne, with an army of eighteen thousand men, in 1602. — **HENAUT**, 390. Long 5 22 E lat 47 31 N.

FONTAINEBLLE, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, late province of the Isle of France. The grapes which grow in the neighbourhood are much esteemed, and there is a great trade in fruit and in porcelain. It has a palace, built by Francis I, and here Leonardo da Vinci died in the arms of that monarch. Philip the Fair was born here in 1268, and died in the same town in 1314. Francis II was born at Fontainebleau in 1542, Henry III in 1551, and

Lewis XIII in 1601. The great Condé expired here in 1686. — **MEZERAY — HENAUT — Un Hist** Queen Christina, on her abdication of the throne of Sweden, 1654, retired to Rome, and soon after to France, and apartments were assigned her at Fontainebleau. Here she ordered to be assassinated Mordaechi, her master of the horse, who had betrayed some secret intrusted to him. Long 2 47 E lat 48 2 N.

FONTANKA, a navigable river of Russia, which goes from the Nevka, on the right of the Neva, flowing as a slow morass brook, first towards the south, then westward, parallel with the Neva, to the Cronstadt gulf, into which, with the Neva, it formerly fell in two arms. In the former reigns it had been deepened and lined with timber, but gradually filled up again, and in summer was partially dry. By order of her late majesty, it was dug afresh, to a bed of one fathom in depth, and in breadth ten or twelve, and its sides faced with hewn granite raised on piles to the height of a fathom above the water's level, with an iron balustrade, and without side of this pavement five feet broad of granite flags, for the accommodation of foot passengers. Its banks are now full of fine flowing Neva water. It is navigable for boats of burden, and constitutes one of the chief ornaments of the imperial residence. The length of this river is nearly 3000 fathoms.

FONTARABIA, a strong seaport in Biscay, Spain. It was taken by the French in 1794 but has been since evacuated. Long 1 45 W lat 43 20 N.

FONTENAI-LE COMTE, a handsome town of France, in the department of Vendee and late province of Poitou. It has a woollen manufactory, and its fair is fa-

mous for cattle, particularly for its mules, on which last account it is resorted to by the Spaniards. It is seated on the river Vendée, near the sea. Long 1° 48' W lat 46° 30' N

FONTENOY, a village in the department of Jemappe, late province of Austrian Hainault, Netherlands. It is situated a few miles to the east of Tournay, near the Scheldt. Here the French, under the command of Louis XV. and M. Saxe, defeated the allies commanded by the duke of Cumberland, in 1745.—SMOLIETI'S *Cont of Hume*—BELSHAM'S *Mem* ii 87—*Mod Europe*, v 101. Long 3° 25' E lat 50° 34' N

FONTFRAUD, an abbey 5 leagues from Saurmur, in the department of Maine and Loire, France. Here Henry II. and his unnatural queen Eleanor* were buried. Richard I. their son, was also interred here. Henry II. died 1189, queen Eleanor 1202, and Richard was killed in 1199.—RAPIN, i 243 fol.—WRANELL'S *Town*—GRANGER'S *Biog Hist* i 8.—MAJOR'S *Voyages and Travels*, xvi 284

FOOLADO, a kingdom of Africa, on the banks of the Senegal, between the 5th and 9th degrees of long and 12 and 14 of N lat. It is said to be the original kingdom of the Foulahs.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a market-town of Hampshire, on the banks of the Avon, containing 2335 inhabitants. It has a good stone bridge of seven arches over the river, which is formed from several springs in Wiltshire, and falls into the sea at Christchurch.

FORDUN, a parish in the county of Kincardine. This parish is noted for having been the birthplace of Johannes de Fordun, author of

the *Scotichronicon*, one of the most ancient and authentic histories of Scotland that have been published. It also gave birth to the late celebrated lord Monboddo, well known in the literary world by various publications—*Gaz Scot*—*Beaut. of Scot* iv 388. Long 2° 28' W lat 56° 52' N

FORDWICH, a parish near Canterbury, on the river Stour, in Kent, is noted for its excellent trout.

FORLAND, NORTH, a promontory, which is the N. E. point of the Isle of Flumet, in Kent. It is also the most southern part of the port of London, which is thence extended N. in a right line, to the point called the Nise, in Essex, and forms the mouth of the Thames. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected by the Trinity-House, for a sea mark. The English fleet under Blake defeated the Dutch fleet commanded by De Ruyter off this cape in 1662, and in 1666.—*Naval Chron* i 66

FORELAND, SOUTH, a headland, forming the E. point of the coast of Kent, and called South, in respect to its being from the other Foreland, which is about six miles to the N. Between these two capes is the noted road called the Downs, to which they are a great security.—*Beaut of England*, vii

FOREST-HILL, a small village situated on a pleasant hill, about three miles from Oxford. It was the residence of Milton for a time, and here he composed several of his earliest productions. He described the beauties of his retreat in his *L'Allegro*—*Lat Pan* v 390; vii 506. Long 1° 10' W lat 52° 30' N

FORRETS, one of the departments of France, including the greater part of the duchy of Luxemburg. It is hilly, wooded, indifferently fertile, and abounding in mines.

* See BOURDELAUX

FORFAR, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Angus; which see.

FORFAR, a town of Scotland, capital of Angus, with a considerable manufactory. Near it is a hollow, where supposed witches were formerly burnt. Long 2 55 W. lat 56. 37 N.

FORHANI, or **FOKSHIANI**, a town of Turkey, in the province of Valakhia, at the distance of about 16 miles to the north of Bukharest, near the river Putia — *TOOKE'S Life of Catherine II* ii 92. At this place, prince Coburg and Suwarof, with an army of Austrians and Russians, gained a complete victory over the Turks on the 21st of July, 1789 — *TOOKE'S Life of Catherine II* iii 277 — *Mon Rev* lxi 490. Long 26 0. E. lat 44 15 N.

FORMBY, a village in Lancashire, about 3 miles from Liverpool. This is said to be the first place in England where potatoes were planted, and this was owing to a vessel being shipwrecked on the coast, which contained a quantity of this excellent vegetable — See **SANTA FE**, and **YOUGHALL**.

FORMIÆ, an ancient town of Italy, in Latium. On its ruins Mola was built — See **MOLA**. Long 13. 29. E. lat 41 18 N.

FORMOSA, an island in the Chinese sea. It produces corn, rice, fruits, tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and cinnamon. The inhabitants make use of oxen not only in agriculture, but also for riding. In 1782 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake and an inundation of the sea. A fictitious account of this island was written by Palmanaazar, the impostor. Long. 121. 30 E. lat. 23. 30. N.

FORRES, a town in Murrayshire; near which is a column called **Sweno's Stone**, said to have been

erected in memory of a victory obtained over the Danes, in 1008, by Malcolm II. On a heath near this place, Macbeth is represented by Shakspeare as having encountered the witches.

"So wither'd and so wild in their attire,
That look'd not like the inhabitants
o'the earth,
And yet were on't — *Macbeth*, act 1
sc. iii

Long 3 30 W. lat 57 30 N.

FORIAVENTURA, one of the Canary islands. When sufficiently watered by rains, it has abundant harvests, and exports the superfluity of its produce, but when its soil, which is deprived of rivers, and has but a small number of springs, is too much dried, its sterility is deplorable, and many of the inhabitants, starving with hunger, are compelled to emigrate. This event occurred in the interval between 1768 and 1771, during which period not a drop of rain fell on Fortaventura. Don Joseph de Viera y Clavijo, who wrote a history of the Canaries, was born on this island — See *Dru's Voyage to Teneriffe*. Long 14 26 E. lat 28 4 N.

FORT CHEFEY WAN, situated on lake Athapasco, 110° W of Greenwich, and 58° N is memorable for being the place where Mr (now sir Alexander) Mackenzie embarked, when he explored the northern parts of America to nearly the 70th degree of latitude, and indeed till his progress was obstructed by the ice. From this place he ascended what is called Peace river to its source, and from thence proceeded to the Pacific ocean — *British Cruise*, xxxv 248.

FORT ISLAND, about 15 miles from the mouth of the Essequibo river, is the seat of the administrative government of the colony of Essequibo, and the residence of the

commander, who is president of the court.—*BOLINGBROOK'S Demerary*, 133 Long 59 0 W. lat 5. 0 N

FORT ST DAVID, or **TEGAPATAM**, a fortress of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, seated on a branch of the river Panaur. It is the staple of this country for fine dunnities and painted cottons.—About 4 miles from the fort is a famous Indian fig-tree, under the shadow of which 10,000 persons may stand without inconvenience Long 80 0 E lat 12 0 N

FORT AUGUSTUS, a fort of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, situated at the western extremity of Lochness. In 1746 it was taken by the rebels, who, however, soon evacuated it.

FORT GEORGE, a regular fortification of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, built, since the year 1746, on a point of land which projects into the frith of Murray. It is capable of containing 10 000 men, with barracks for 6000, and mounts 100 cannon, most of them 42-pounders. It is 11 miles N of Inverness.

FORTH, one of the most considerable rivers in Scotland, rises out of two lakes at the foot of a mountain called Ben Lomond, in the shire of Dumbarton, and running nearly from west to east the whole breadth of this part of the island, almost divides it into two parts. The length of the Forth, from the source to its confluence with the German ocean, in a direct line, is upwards of 90 miles. Of its sinuosity here, some idea may be formed, when it is known, that the distance from Stirling to Alloa by land is only 6 miles, but by water 24. After passing Alloa, it expands into a bay near 20 miles long, and of considerable breadth, which, being shut in by the contraction of the river at Queen's ferry, where it is not more than two miles wide, and

still further by the small fortified island of Inchgarvie, situated in its channel, forms one of the finest roadsteads in the island. Thence expanding into a frith with several small islands (and on one of which, May, a light-house is erected), it forms several excellent harbours, both on the northern and southern banks, particularly Leith roads, where it is nine miles over, and, washing the shores of Haddington and Fife, falls into the German ocean. The river abounds with various kinds of white fish, and several valuable salmon fisheries are established in the upper part of its course, particularly at Alka, Kincardine, Torryburne, and Culross, and the Frith usually receives an annual visit of a shoal of herrings, equal to those frequenting other parts of the eastern coast. The Forth is navigable, up to Stirling bridge, for vessels of eighty tons, and for merchant vessels of any draft of water as far as Grangemouth, where it is joined by the canal uniting this river with the Clyde. From this communication, the numerous harbours on the coast of the Frith, and the inexhaustible stores of coal, iron-ore, and limestone, as well as the manufactures of the counties of Perth, Fife, Stirling, and the two Lothians, occasion such a resort of vessels, that the tonnage of the Forth nearly rivals that of the Thames.

FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL is a navigable cut, which, connecting the rivers Forth and Clyde, forms a conjunction between the German ocean and the Irish sea. Previous to its being made, the trade of this possessed no channel of communication with the other side of the island, but by immense maritime distance round the Land's End, or by the less circuitous route, but dangerous passage, of Pentland Frith. On the 26th of

July, 1790, this immense undertaking was completed, and the navigation opened from sea to sea. Thus, with the aid of the collateral branch, a communication is formed between the great emporium of the north, Glasgow, and both sides of the island. The whole length of the channel is 35 miles, from the mouth of the river Caron to Dulmoreburn foot, on the banks of the Clyde, rising and falling 109 feet by means of 33 locks. In its course, it passes over rocks, through precipices, deep mosses, over quicksand, and in places is guarded by banks twenty feet high. It crosses two considerable rivers, the Helven and Lugat, with numerous rivulets and streams, by 10 large and 33 smaller aqueducts, or water bridges. That over the former river is a grand object, consisting of several arches, the centre of which is 90 feet, forming an arcade 120 in the span in length, and 65 feet high. Various roads also traverse the canal by the aid of 33 draw bridges. The dimensions of it, though greatly contracted from the original design, are far superior to any work of the kind in South Britain.

FORTHINGAY, a Highland parish in Perthshire, Scotland. It is situated about 16 miles W from Dunkeld, and N of the river Tay. In its neighbourhood, Agricola, the Roman general, defeated the Caledonians under Galgacus.—**ADAM'S Summary**, 501.

FICSA NUOVA, a village and abbey of Italy, situated on the ruins of the little town of Forum Appii, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, and by Horace, in his account of his journey to Brundisium.

From Forum Appii thence wester, a place
with rank bottom and with
withered base.—**ROCK** i act 4
—**THOMAS** i act 4

died at this convent. Legendary story says, that his body was afterwards required by the king of France, and ordered to be carried to Toulouse, but one of the monks, before the removal of the body, cut off the saint's head, and annexed another in its room. The true head was hid in the wall of the convent, and afterwards found (as the monkish fable reports, in consequence of some scratching and knocking, which occurred the wall to be pulled down), as fresh as the day when it was cut off. Long 13. 10. L. lat 41 23 N.

FOTHERINGAY, a village 3 miles N from Oundle, in Northamptonshire. Richard III was born in the castle in 1453. The following is the character given him by Shakspeare.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,
Thy school days frightful, desperate,
wild and furious;
Thy prime of manhood, daring, bold,
and venturous;
Thy age confirm'd, proud, subtle, sly,
and bloody;
More mild, but yet more harmful kind
in later.—**RICHARD III** act iv
SCENE 4

In its church, Edward duke of York, killed at Agincourt, and Richard duke of York, slain at Wakefield, are interred. Mary * queen of Scots

* Gunton, in his "History of the Church of Peterborough," &c has given a circumstantial account of the funeral of Mary queen of Scots, on Thursday, August 1, 1587, six months after her death, for she was beheaded in the castle of Fotheringay, January 8, in that year, and buried at Peterborough, but removed to Westminster abbey in 1612.—**GUNTON**, 73. When Mary's executioner went to take off her stockings, he found her little dog crept under her coat, which, being put from thence, went and laid himself down between her head and body, and was besmeared with blood.—**GUNTON**, 74.—**WALTON'S Lives**, edited by Zouch, 261.

